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Proceedings

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A LIST

REPORTS TO BE MADE TO THE SECRETARY

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

December 7, 1857.

WASHINGTON,
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE,
1857.

35TH CONGRESS, }
1st Session. }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

{ MIS. DOC.
No. 1.

A LIST

OF

REPORTS TO BE MADE TO CONGRESS,

DURING THE

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS,

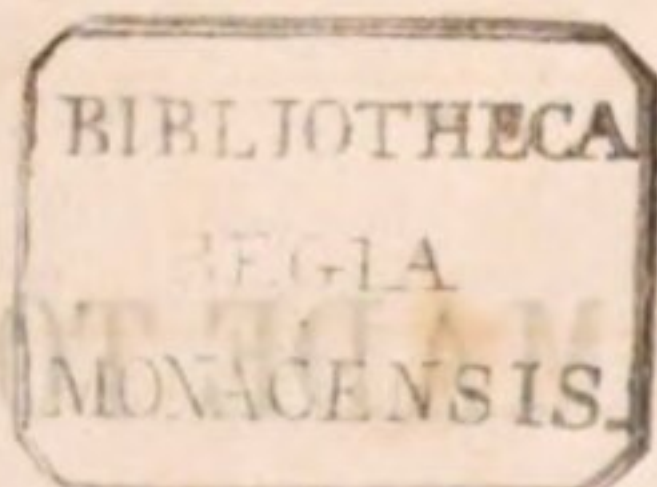
BY

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

PREPARED, IN OBEDIENCE TO A STANDING ORDER OF THE HOUSE, BY THE CLERK OF
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DECEMBER 7, 1857.

WASHINGTON:
CORNELIUS WENDELL, PRINTER.
1857.



EXTRACT FROM THE RULES AND ORDERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

“It shall be the duty of the Clerk to make, and cause to be printed, and delivered to each member at the commencement of every session of Congress, a list of the reports which it is the duty of any officer or department of the government to make to Congress; referring to the act or resolution, and page of the volume of the Laws or Journal in which it may be contained, and placing under the name of each officer a list of reports required of him to be made, and the time when the report may be expected.”

REPORTS TO BE MADE TO CONGRESS

TO BE PRINTED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

DECEMBER 1, 1821

WASHINGTON:
GARRISON, WHEELER, & COMPANY,
PRINTERS.

LIST OF REPORTS

To be made to Congress at the first session of the thirty-fifth Congress by public officers; prepared in obedience to a standing rule of the House of Representatives.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. <i>Annual.</i>			
1792, April 2	A statement of the amount, with a description of the coins struck at the mint during the year 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	249	In January.
1829, Mar. 3	The affairs of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia.	Statutes at Large, volume 4.	366	In January.
1846, Aug. 6	Transfers of appropriations for particular branch of naval service, to other branches of said service.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	101	Before the adjournment, if transferred during the session; if transferred during the recess, the first week of the next session.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1856, Aug. 18	A report of the rates or tariffs of fees to be charged for official services, and to designate what shall be regarded as official services, besides such as are expressly declared by law, in the business of the several legations, consulates, and commercial agencies, and to adapt the same by such differences as may be necessary or proper to each legation, consulate, or commercial agency.	Statutes at Large, 1st session 34th Congress.	57	During the session.
1847, Mar. 3	Full and accurate account of the expenditure of the \$3,000,000, under the act of March 3, 1847. <i>Special.</i>	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	174	As early as practicable.
1848, Aug. 11	A report of the regulations, orders, and decrees, made to carry into effect certain provisions in the treaties between the United States and China and the Ottoman Porte, giving certain judicial powers to ministers and consuls of the United States in those countries.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	277	During the session.

1854, Jan.	17	Information as to the accommodation of the several courts of the United States, the expenses incurred therefor, and what provision can be made for their greater accommodation; and also as to the difficulties in the use, by the officers of the United States, of the several State prisons.	House Journal.	230	No time specified.
1854, Jan.	23	A report of all despatches written by A. Dudley Mann whilst employed in the diplomatic service of the United States.	Senate Journal.	120	No time specified.
1854, Aug.	4	Report, commercial and statistical, on sea fisheries of New England and British North American provinces, and their influence on trade.	Senate Journal.	673	No time specified.
1856, July	17	A report communicating information respecting the condition of the territorial government of Utah.	House Journal.	1225	No time specified.
1856, Aug.	7	A report relative to the establishment of a consulate at the Loo Choo islands.	Senate Journal.	539	During the session.
1857, Feb.	28	A report of the correspondence with Governor John W. Geary concerning the affairs of the Territory of Kansas.	Senate Journal.	283	No time specified.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

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REPORTS TO BE MADE TO CONGRESS.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1857, Mar. 14	A report of all the correspondence and explanations made relative to the accounts of Edward F. Beale, late superintendent of Indian affairs in California.	Senate Journal.	396	Commencement of the session.
1798, July 1799, Mar. 6 } 2 }	BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE <i>Annual.</i> Abstracts of the returns made by collectors of the registered seamen of the United States.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	696 } 729 }	Early in January.
1819, Mar. 2	A list of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries during the year 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 3.	489	Early in February.
1842, Aug. 16	A compendium of all such changes and modifications in the commercial systems of other nations as shall have come to the knowledge of the department.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	507	Commencement of the session.

1842, Aug. 26	A full and detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the State Department, showing to whom payments were made, and for what, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	Commencement of the session.
1842, Aug. 26	Statements of all moneys expended by disbursing officers acting under the orders of the State Department during the year 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	In January.
1818, April 20 } 1842, Aug. 26 }	The names of the clerks and all other persons employed in the Department of State, or any of its offices, during the year 1857, or any part thereof, with the time each was actually employed, and the sum paid each, and whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business; and the residence of each at the time of his appointment.	Statutes at Large, volume 3. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	447 525	In January.
1856, Aug. 18	A report of all the fees collected and accounted for by consuls, vice consuls, commercial agents, and vice commercial agents.	Statutes at Large, 1st session 34th Congress.	58	During the session.
1856, Aug. 18	A report of the commercial information communicated by the diplomatic and consular officers severally.	Statutes at Large, 1st session 34th Congress.	60	During the session.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.			
	<i>Annual.</i>			
1789, Sept. 2 } 1800, May 10 }	A report upon the state of the finances, embracing a general view of the revenue and expenditures of the United States for the years 1857 and 1858.	Statutes at Large, volume 1. Statutes at Large, volume 2.	65 79	Early in December.
1789, Sept. 2 } 1800, May 10 } 1842, Aug. 26 }	An estimate of the appropriations necessary to be made for the service of the year ending June 30, 1859, with a statement of the appropriations, heretofore made, applicable to the service of this year; and a statement of the appropriations of former years, with an estimate of those sums which will not be required to defray expenses incurred in a former year; in which are to be specified the sources from which the estimates are derived, and the calculations upon which they are founded, discriminating between such as are conjectural and such as are not conjectural, with the authority for the estimate.	Statutes at Large, volume 1. Statutes at Large, volume 2. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	65 79 537	Commencement of the session.

1791, Dec.	30	An account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1857.	House Journal.....	68	Early in December.
1792, April	2	An account of the receipts and expenditures at the mint, with an account of its transactions during the year 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	249	In February.
1806, April	10	Statement of the result of the assays made at the mint in 1857 of certain foreign gold and silver coins.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	374	Early in January.
1834, June	25		Statutes at Large, volume 4.	681	
1834, June	28		Statutes at Large, volume 4.	700	
1843, March	3		Statutes at Large, volume 5.	607	
1808, April	21	Statement of contracts and purchases made by collectors for the revenue service in 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	485	Early in January, and are generally included in one report.
1808, April	21	Statement of contracts made by direction of the Treasury Department in 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	485	
		Statement of the amount of the expenditures for the relief of sick and disabled seamen in 1857.			
1809, March	3	Statement of the payments made at the treasury in 1857 for the discharge of miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	536	No time specified.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1810, May 1	Statement of disbursements from the treasury in 1857 for expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	609	In February.
1817, Mar. 3	Statement of the affairs and condition of the several banks in the District of Columbia on the 31st December, 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 3.	387	In January.
1820, Feb. 10 } 1830, May 26 } 1842, Aug. 26 }	Statement showing the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 3. House Journal. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	541 608 537	First Monday in December.
1831, May 2 } 1832, July 14 }	Names of applicants for the benefit of the act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors; the amount due; the names of those who may have been released, with the terms of compromise.	Statutes at Large, volume 4. Statutes at Large, volume 4.	469 595	During the session.
1832, July 10	Statements of the capital, circulation, discounts, specie, deposits, and condition of the State banks.	House Journal.	1110 } 1117 }	During the session.

1836, April 20	An account of the fund arising from the sale of lands under certain treaties with the Chickasaw Indians.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	10	During the session.
1842, Aug. 26	A full and detailed statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund of the several offices of the Treasury Department, showing to whom payments were made, for what made, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	Commencement of the session.
1842, Aug. 26	Statement of all moneys expended by disbursing officers acting under orders of the Secretary of the Treasury during the year 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	In January.
1818, April 20 } 1842, Aug. 26 }	The names of all clerks and other persons who have been employed in the Treasury Department during the year 1857, or any part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sum paid each; also, whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with, without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any individuals, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business; and the residence of each at the time of his appointment.	Statutes at Large, volume 3. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	447 525	In January.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made
1844, June 17	Reasons for any changes that may have been made in the depositories of the treasury during the recess of Congress.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	696	Next session.
1846, Aug. 6	Regulations to give full effect to and secure a just accountability under the warehousing system.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	55	Next session after any such regulations are made.
1846, Aug. 7	Cases of neglect, evasion, or violation of the 18th and 19th sections of the independent treasury act.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	64	Commencement of the session.
1846, Aug. 10	Statement of stolen uncanceled treasury notes paid.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	107	With annual report of Secretary of the Treasury.
1847, Jan. 28	Amount of treasury notes issued under act of January 28, 1847; amount redeemed, purchased, re-issued, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	122	Commencement of the session.

1849, Mar.	3	A statement of the amount of money expended at each custom-house in the United States, and the number of persons employed, and the occupation and salary of each person.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	399	During the session.
1853, Mar.	3	A report of the number and names of the persons employed during the last preceding fiscal year upon the Coast Survey and business connected therewith; the amount of compensation of every kind paid them, for what purpose, and the length of time employed; and to report a full statement of all other expenditures made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey; also a general chart of the whole coasts of the United States, &c.	Statutes at Large.	209	In December.
<i>Special.</i>					
1852, Aug.	30	A report of all information derived from prepared interrogatories furnished to the supervising inspectors of steamboats, relative to the better security of lives of passengers on board of steam-vessels.	Statutes at Large.	75	During the session.
1852, Aug.	31	A report upon authorized aids to navigation that, upon examination, require further legislation.	Statutes at Large.	119	During the session.
1854, April	6	Report of the items of pay and expenditures for preparing a general revenue law, in accordance with a resolution of the Senate passed in January, 1853.	Statutes at Large, 1st session 33d Congress.	593	Next session of Congress.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1856, Aug. 18	A report of the preliminary examinations and surveys on the seaboard, under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, and on the northwestern lakes, under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, of the sites for light-houses and other aids to commerce.	Statutes at Large, 1st session 34th Congress.	101	During the session.
1856, March 24	A report relative to the building for a custom-house, court rooms, and post office at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.	Senate Journal.	199	During the session.
1856, May 16	A report relative to experiments on the coinage of the United States, according to the suggestions of Dr. James T. Barclay, together with the results thereof.	Senate Journal.	336	During the session.
1857, Feb. 26	A report in relation to some plan or plans of so mutually arranging, on the decimal basis, the coinage of Great Britain and the United States, as that the respective units shall be thereafter easily and exactly commensurable.	Statutes at Large, 3d session 34th Congress.	254	No time specified.

1857, Feb.	26	Report of the probable value of the alleged discoveries of J. T. Barclay for preventing the abrasion, counterfeiting, and deterioration of the coins of the United States.	Statutes at Large, 3d session 34th Congress.	254	During the session.
1857, March	9	A report of the cost of the printing, binding, and paper ordered by Congress for each year, beginning with December, 1845, and ending with the late session.	Senate Journal.	390	Commencement of the session.
1857, March	3	A report of the bill to revise and codify the revenue and navigation laws of the United States, with such alterations or amendments as he shall deem expedient.	House Journal.	638	Commencement of the session.
BY THE FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.					
		<i>Annual.</i>			
1799, March	2	Statement showing the official emoluments and expenditures of the officers employed in the collection of the customs for the year 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	708	Early in February.
NOTE.—This report is usually made to Congress by the <i>Secretary</i> of the Treasury. The law requires it to be made by the <i>Comptroller</i> .					
1809, March	3	Statement of the accounts in the several departments which have remained more than three years unsettled, or on which balances have been due more than three years.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	536	Early in December.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1817, March 3 } 1843, Jan. 28 }	A list of such officers as have not settled their accounts within the year for moneys advanced one year prior to September 30, 1857, with the proceedings in each case.	Statutes at Large, volume 3.	364	Early in December.
1843, Jan. 28	A similar list required by resolution of the House of Representatives to be made annually. BY THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES. <i>Annual.</i>	House Journal.	274	Early in December.
1789, Sept. 2	Statements of his accounts, with an account of the state of the treasury.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	66	Early in December.
1836, July 2	Statements of receipts and disbursements of the Post Office establishment. BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR. <i>Annual.</i>	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	81	During the session.
1794, April 2	An account of the expenses of the national armories, together with an account of the arms	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	352	Early in February.

H. 1803, March 2	made and repaired therein during the year 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	207	Early in February.
Mis. Doc. 1	A return of the militia of the United States, with their arms, accoutrements, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	485	Early in January.
1808, April 21	A statement of contracts made by the various branches of the War Department on behalf of the United States during the year 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	535	Early in January.
1809, Mar. 3	A statement of the expenditure of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1857, (not contingencies of the War Department.)	Statutes at Large, volume 3.	567	Early in February.
1820, May 1	A statement showing the appropriations for the military service for the year 1857, with the expenditure, under each specific head, and the balance of the several appropriations unexpended at the end of the year, with an estimate of the probable demands which may remain on each of such balances.	House Journal. House Journal. House Journal.	227 1453 384	In February.
1830, Feb. 1	The Army Register (printed) for 1857, to which shall be annexed an accurate schedule of the pay and emoluments, with the commutation value thereof, to which the officers of each grade are entitled, and opposite the name of			
1842, Aug. 30				
1843, Feb. 16				

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1842, Aug. 26	each officer his annual pay, his allowance for rations, servants, and forage, and all other allowances. A full and detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent funds of the several offices of the War Department for the year 1857, showing to whom payments were made, for what made, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	Commencement of session.
1842, Aug. 26	Statement of all moneys expended by disbursing officers of the War Department during the year 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	In January.
1818, April 20 } 1841, Aug. 26 }	The names of clerks and all other persons employed in the War Department during the year 1857, or any part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sum paid each; and whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of others	Statutes at Large, volume 3. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	477 525	In January.

1852, Aug. 30	in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business; and the residence of each at the time of his appointment.	Statutes at Large.	60	No time specified.
1853, March 3	A report upon the amount of money necessary to remove obstructions in the rivers Savannah, Ockmulgee, Flint, and Chattahoochee, in the State of Georgia.	Statutes at Large.	218	No time specified.
1857, March 13	A report transmitting an estimate of the necessary appropriation to erect a fort at New Inlet, North Carolina. <i>Special.</i> BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. <i>Annual.</i>	Senate Journal.	394	Commencement of the session.
1808, April 21	A statement of the contracts made by the Navy Department on behalf of the United States in 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	485	Early in January.
March 3	A statement of the expenditure of the money appropriated for the contingent expenses of the	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	536	Early in January.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1815, Dec. 11 } 1843, Feb. 16 }	naval establishment during the year 1857. (Not the contingencies of the department.)			
	A printed Navy Register for 1857, showing the annual pay of each officer, with all emoluments and allowances.	Senate Journal. House Journal.	384 384	Early in January.
1820, May 1	A statement showing the appropriations for the naval service for the year 1857, with the expenditure under each specific head, and the balance of the several appropriations unexpended at the close of the year, with an estimate of the probable demands which may remain on each of such balances.	Statutes at Large, volume 3.	567	First of February.
1832, July 10	A report of the receipts and expenditures of the navy hospital fund in 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 4.	572	During the session.
1818, April 20 } 1842, Aug. 26 }	The names of the clerks and other persons employed in the Navy Department during the year 1857, or any part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sum paid each, and whether they have been	Statutes at Large, volume 3. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	447 525	In January.

1842, Aug. 26	usefully employed; whether the services of any can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business; and the residence of each at the time of his appointment.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	Commencement of the session.
1848, Aug. 3	A full and detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the several offices of the Navy Department in 1857, showing to whom payments were made, for what made, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	271	During the session.
1852, Aug. 31	A report of the transfers of appropriations from one head to any other head of the appropriations for the naval service for the year 1857.	Statutes at Large.	102	Every second session.
	A report of the number and names of appointments to the Naval School which have been made; the district and State whence each one comes; the number of existing vacancies, with the Congressional district which may be entitled to supply them; and a statement of the order in which the remainder of the Congressional districts shall be entitled to all future and accruing vacancies, &c.			

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1854, Dec. 26	<i>Special.</i> Report on expediency of establishing a naval depot at or near New Orleans.	House Journal.	111	No time specified.
1857, March 3	A report of a code of regulations for the government of the navy, which shall embrace such general orders and forms for the performance of all the necessary duties incumbent on the officers thereof, both ashore and afloat, including rules for the government of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, as well as to establish the rank and precedence of each grade of officers in the line of promotion, and the relative rank and precedence, ashore and afloat, between them and non-combatants, and between officers and petty officers of all grades not in the line of promotion. BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL. <i>Annual.</i>	Statutes at Large, 3d session 34th Congress.	247	During the session.
1825, March 5	A statement of the amount of postage accruing	House Journal.	291	During the session.

in the last year at each of the post offices in the several States and Territories of the United States, classifying the said accounts of postage so accruing by States and Territories.				300	
1825, March	3	A list of such post routes as have not, after the second year, produced the third part of the expenses of transporting the mail on the same.	Statutes at Large, volume 4.	113	In February.
1836, July	2	A report of contracts for the transportation of the mail within the last year, with all the particulars in relation thereto.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	84	During the session.
1836, July	2	A report of all extra allowances to contractors made during the last year, with all extra expenses incurred, and all curtailment of expenses.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	84	During the session.
1836, July	2	A report of the incidental expenses of the Post Office Department for the last year.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	85	During the session.
1836, July	2	A report of the finances of the Post Office Department for the last year.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	85	During the session.
1836, July	2	A report of the fines and penalties imposed on contractors for failures or other causes.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	85	During the session.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1836, July 2	A transcript of the record of all offers made for carrying the mails.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	86	During the session.
1836, July 2	Estimates for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1859.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	80	During the session.
1836, July 2	Proceedings in regard to unlawful combinations respecting the making of mail contracts, if any such combinations have been made.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	87	During the session.
1842, Aug. 26	A full and detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent funds of the several offices of the Post Office Department, showing to whom payments were made, for what made, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	Commencement of the session.
1842, Aug. 26	Statement of all moneys expended by disbursing agents of the Post Office establishment during the year 1857.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	In January.
1818, April 20 } 1842, Aug. 26 }	The names of the clerks and all other persons employed in the Department of the Post-	Statutes at Large, volume 3.	447	In January.

master General during the year 1857, or any part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sum paid each, and whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business; and the residence of each at the time of his appointment.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	525
1845, March 3 Copies of contracts for carrying the mail between any of the ports of the United States and a port or ports of foreign powers, with a statement of the amount of postage derived under the same.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	749 During the session.
1856, March 24 A report relative to the building for a custom-house, court rooms, and post office at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.	Senate Journal.	199 During the session.
1854, Aug. 4 Report as to the manner of the execution of the Cherokee treaty of New Echota, &c.	Senate Journal.	681 Next session.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR. <i>Annual.</i>			
1808, April 21	Statement of the contracts made by direction of the Department of the Interior.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	484	Early in January.
1842, Aug. 26	A full and detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the several offices of the Department of the Interior, showing to whom payments were made, for what made, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	Early in January; and are usually included in one report.
1818, April 20 } 1842, Aug. 26 }	The names of all clerks and other persons who have been employed in the several offices of the Department of the Interior during the year 1857, or any part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sum paid each; also, whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of	Statutes at Large, volume 3. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	447 525	Early in January; and are generally included in one report.

1830, May	29	others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business; and the residence of each at the time of his appointment.	Statutes at Large, volume 4.	430	In January.
1832, July	10	A list of applicants for pensions, or for increase of pensions, whose cases are not embraced by the laws, but which ought to be granted.	Statutes at Large, volume 4.	572	During the session.
1789, Aug.	7	A report of the receipts and expenditures of the navy pension fund and privateer pension fund in 1857; the names of pensioners, and the amount of their pensions, respectively.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	50	Commencement of the session; usually accompanies the annual message of the President.
1789, Sept.	2	A report upon the condition of the Office of Indian Affairs, and of the various tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	66	In January.
1854, Aug.	2	A report upon the nature of the title of the Christian Indians to lands in the State of Ohio.	Senate Journal.	630	Next session of Congress.

Special.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1856, Aug. 18	A statement of the claims for depredations by Indians in the Territory of New Mexico that have been made and filed in the Department of the Interior, particularly enumerating such as come within the provision of the intercourse law.	Statutes at Large, 1st session 34th Congress.	81	During the session.
1856, Aug. 18	A report of the compensation for additional clerical services, and other extraordinary expenses, in the offices of registers and receivers of public lands.	Statutes at Large, 1st session 34th Congress.	.....	During the session.
1856, April 15	A report of a map of the Indian country between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean and the 26th parallel north latitude, as far north as 54° 40', with the locality or territory of each tribe or nation.	House Journal.	826	No time specified.
1856, May 5	A report of the expenditures of each district and circuit court of the United States for three years prior to December 31, 1855, with the per diem of the clerks, attorneys, and marshals; also the number of suits, civil and criminal, brought in each during said period,	House Journal.	930	During the session.

1857, Jan. 26	and the number of days in each year each of said courts were in session. A report of the number of the military and other reservations for the settlements of Indian tribes that have been made, the size of each, and the number of Indians upon each; also the number of white persons upon each, and their compensation, the annual cost to the United States of each reservation, and whether, by the existing regulations, these reservations are worked in common by the Indians for their common benefit, or what means, if any, are used to secure to each Indian the separate enjoyment of the proceeds of his own labor; also what system has been adopted to induce the Indians to labor upon these reservations, the practical results of that system so far, and whether the proceeds of those reservations have been directed exclusively to the purpose for which they were made.	Senate Journal.	128	No time specified.
1857, Jan. 19	A report of the number of cases upon the docks of the several circuit and district courts of the United States since the first day of January, 1856.	House Journal.	251	Commencement of the session.
1857, Feb. 17	A report of the disposition of the public lands up to the 30th of June, 1857, in the several States and Territories, showing—	House Journal.	450	Commencement of the session.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	1st. The area of land States and Territories, exclusive of water, in square miles and acres; 2d. Number of acres surveyed up to June 30, 1857; 3d. Number of acres unsurveyed on 30th June, 1857; 4th. Number of acres offered for sale up to June 30, 1857; 5th. Number of acres sold up to 30th June, 1857; 6th. Donations and grants for schools, universities, &c.; 7th. Grants for deaf and dumb asylums; 8th. Grants for internal improvements; 9th. Grants for individuals and companies; 10th. Grants for seats of government and public buildings; 11th. Grants for military services; 12th. Reserved for salines; 13th. Reserved for benefit of Indians; 14th. Confirmed private land claims; 15th. Reserved for companies, individuals, and corporations; 16th. Swamp land granted to States;			

17th. Railroad grants; 18th. Total of unsold and unappropriated of offered and unoffered lands on the 30th of June, 1857.												

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1840, July 21	The manner in which all appropriations for the public buildings and grounds have been applied.	Statutes at Large, volume 6.	815	Commencement of the year.
1822, May 6 } 1834, June 30 }	BY THE SECOND AUDITOR. <i>Annual.</i> Copies of the accounts of Indian agents, superintendents, and others charged with the disbursement of money, goods, or effects of any kind, for the benefit of Indians. BY THE COMMISSIONER TO CHINA. <i>Annual.</i>	Statutes at Large, volume 3. Statutes at Large, volume 4.	683 738	In February.
1848, Aug. 11	A report of the fees for judicial services, and the expenses incident to those services, for the year 1857.	Statutes at Large.	279	During the session.

1850, July 18	BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF OREGON. A detailed statement of the expenditure of money appropriated for the use of the Territory of Oregon.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	440	During the session.
1850, July 18	BY THE GOVERNOR OF THE TERRITORY OF MINNESOTA. A detailed statement of the expenditure of money appropriated for the use of the Territory of Minnesota.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	440	During the session.
1836, May 9 } 1842, Aug. 26 }	BY THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (EACH TO HIS HOUSE, RESPECTIVELY.) <i>Annual.</i> A full and detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of their houses, respectively, showing to whom payments were made, for what made, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 5. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	25 525	Commencement of the session.
1842, Aug. 26	The names of the clerks and all other persons employed in the service of their respective houses during the year 1857, or any part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sum paid each, and whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any can be dispensed	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	525	In January.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	with without detriment to the public service ; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business. BY THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. <i>Annual.</i>			
1842, March 7	A report showing distinctly the quantity and cost of all the stationery used by the House and the Clerk's office. BY THE CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON. <i>Annual.</i>	House Journal.	495	Commencement of the session.
1832, May 31	A statement of the cost of the Washington canal, with the annual expenditures and receipts from the canal. BY THE COURT OF CLAIMS.	Statutes at Large, volume 4.	523	In January.
1855, Feb. 24	A report of cases upon which they shall have finally acted.	Statutes at Large, 2d session 33d Congress.	613	In December, and monthly during sessions.

CONTINGENT REPORTS.

If a transfer of the appropriations made for any of the departments or branches of the government shall have been made, by order of the President of the United States, during the recess of Congress, it is made the duty of the head of the department in which such transfer shall have been made to report to Congress, during the first week of the session, a special account of the moneys thus transferred, with their application.

See act 3d March, 1809, Statutes at Large, vol. 2, p. 535.

See act 3d March, 1817, Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 390.

See act 1st May, 1820, Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 568.

See act 30th June, 1834, Statutes at Large, vol. 4, p. 742.

If any State refuse to cede to the United States jurisdiction over lands purchased by the United States for public purposes, the head of the executive department making the application is directed immediately to report the same to Congress.

Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 468.

The several heads of departments, in communicating estimates of appropriations and expenditures to Congress, or to committees of Congress, are required to specify the sources from which the estimates are derived, with the calculations upon which founded, and to discriminate between such as are conjectural and such as are framed upon specific information; also, to specify the laws, treaties, or other authority for the expenditure.

If the head of a department consolidate appropriations “for the contingencies of his department and its several bureaus,” he shall, in his annual report to be made to Congress, state the portion of it expended for the department proper, and for each bureau.

Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 686.

If, in submitting to Congress the annual estimates from the several executive departments of the government, it shall be found that the usual items of such estimates vary materially in amount from the appropriations ordinarily asked for the object named, and especially from the appropriation granted for the same objects for the year next preceding, and whenever new items not theretofore usual shall be introduced into such estimates for any year, the estimates shall be accompanied by minute and full explanations, from the head of the appropriate department, of all such variations and new items, setting forth the reasons and grounds upon which the amounts are required, and the different items added; and whenever any such estimate, whether annual or special, shall ask an appropriation for any new specific expenditure, such as the construction of a fort, the erection of a custom-house or other public building, or the construction of any other public work requiring a plan before the building or work can be properly completed, every such estimate shall be accompanied by a full plan and detailed estimates of the cost of the whole work; and all subsequent estimates for every such work shall give the original estimated cost, the aggregate amount theretofore appropriated for the same, and the amount actually expended thereupon, as well as the amount asked for the current year for which such estimates shall be made; and whenever any such subsequent estimate shall ask for an appropriation for any such work beyond the original estimate of the cost, the full reasons for the excess, and the extent of the anticipated excess, shall be also stated.

See Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 693.

CHINA—FEES FOR JUDICIAL SERVICES AT THE SEVERAL
CONSULATES.

LETTER

FROM THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE UNITED STATES TO CHINA,

TRANSMITTING

*Accounts of the fees for judicial services and the expenditures at the
several consulates during the year 1856.*

DECEMBER 10, 1857.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Macao, March 4, 1857

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith to Congress the annual report of the consular returns for fees for judicial services, both of receipts and disbursements, for 1856, as per accompanying schedule.

It is with great satisfaction I learn from the act to regulate the diplomatic and consular systems, approved August 18, 1856, that the subject of providing for Chinese interpreters, upon which I had the honor to address you under date of May 2, 1856, has received the action of Congress.

The oft-reiterated applications for an appropriation for jails at the five ports, particularly at Canton, Fuh-chow, and Shanghai, and a small appropriation to meet other expenses incidental to consular courts, have hitherto been unavailing. Our men-of-war cheerfully take charge of a prisoner for an emergency, but are averse to becoming prison ships. On the 11th January James McLane, under sentence of the consular court at Canton, made his escape from the United States ship "Levant."

As a last resort, I have applied to the governor of Macao, and obtained his excellency's consent to receive to the jail in this colony a number of criminals under sentence of imprisonment by United States consular courts, for terms varying from one to two years. But this favor is only for the time being, and we are reduced to the mortifying

position of inability to carry out the law of 1848 in China; and the criminal convicted of manslaughter, and other offences against the public peace, must be allowed to range at large, with the opportunity of committing fresh crimes with impunity because we have no prison in which to restrain him.

Referring to my despatch of the 14th April last to the honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the note of R. C. Murphy, esq., of the 11th January last, herewith enclosed, (a similar representation has been made by the consul for Canton, O. H. Perry, esq.,) I beg most respectfully once more, in behalf of the honor of the United States government, and the extreme urgency of our public interest in China, to pray that Congress will, without further delay, make an appropriation for the building or renting of suitable prisons at the three ports of Canton, Fuh-chow, and Shanghai.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER PARKER,

Commissioner of the United States of America to China.

Hon. SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, D. C.

Schedule of judicial cases and fees received at consulates in 1856.

- 1.—Canton consulate.
 - 1.—O. H. Perry to P. Parker, Feb. 6, 1857, enclosing list of suits with fees and expenses during the year 1856.
- 2.—Amoy consulate.
 - 1.—T. H. Hyatt to P. Parker, Dec. 31, 1856, enclosing statement of annual receipts and disbursements in consular court.
- 3.—Fuh-chow consulate.
 - 1.—C. Jones to P. Parker, Jan. 27, 1857, giving list of cases tried in consular court at Fuh-chow during the year 1856.
- 4.—Ningpo consulate.
 - 1.—Statements A and B, of receipts and expenses in consular court during the quarter ending 30th June, 1856.
- 5.—Shanghai consulate.
 - 1.—Return of suits during quarter ending June 30, 1856.
 - 2.—Account of receipts and disbursements to June 30, 1856.
 - 3.—R. C. Murphy to P. Parker, Jan. 1, 1857, enclosing—
 - 1.—Judicial returns from Aug. 4 to Dec. 31, 1856.
 - 2.—Receipts and disbursements for same period, with 7 vouchers.
 - 3.—Her Britannic Majesty's consul to R. C. Murphy, respecting jail.
 - 4.—R. C. Murphy to her Britannic Majesty's consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE OF CANTON, TEMPORARILY LOCATED AT MACAO,
February 6, 1857.

SIR: I enclose herewith a list of the cases brought in the United States consular court at Canton during the year 1856; also a statement of the amount of clerk's and marshal's fees received during the same period.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
OLIVER H. PERRY.

His Excellency PETER PARKER,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., &c., &c., Macao.

Lists of suits and criminal cases brought and tried in the United States consular court at Canton, China, during the year A. D. 1856.

Date when brought.	Title of suit.	Nature of action.	How disposed of.	Amount of clerk's fees received.	Am't of marshal's fees received.
April 8, 1856	Mingqua vs. Henry W. Hubbell.....	Action of debt.....	Judgment for plaintiff.....	\$25 00	\$10 00
October 24, 1855	Leang Kingqua vs. Drinker & Hunter	Action of debt.....	Decision of arbitrators in favor of defendants.	None	None
April 22, 1856	Russell & Sturgis vs. Nye, Brothers & Co.	Action of debt.....	Dismissed	30 00	12 00
October 15, 1856	United States vs. James McLean, alias Curley...	Charge, manslaughter.	Sentenced to three years' imprisonment.	None	None

OLIVER H. PERRY.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Amoy, Dec. 31, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to your legation, herewith, my annual statement of the receipts and disbursements of the United States consular court of Amoy for the year 1856.

Respectfully yours,

T. H. HYATT.

His Excellency PETER PARKER,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., Macao.

*Statement of receipts and disbursements of United States consular court
at Amoy for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856.*

1856.

RECEIVED.

Aug. 29.	From consignee of American barque "Bayard," for certified transcripts of decision of consular court in the case of salvage, rendered by said court August 17.....	\$2 00
Nov. 8.	From H. H. Hayden, master of American ship "Waverly," being amount of fine imposed upon him for an assault and battery upon Geo. Cooper, a seaman of said ship.....	16 00
		<u>18 00</u>

1856.

DISBURSED.

Aug. 29.	To clerk of United States consular court, for making two transcript copies of award in salvage case of barque "Bayard".....	\$2 00
Nov. 8.	To same for recording preceding case and that of United States <i>vs.</i> H. H. Hayden, \$1 20—\$1 60.....	2 80
Dec.	To pay balance due the court on settlement of account of 1855.....	4 15
		<u>8 95</u>
Dec. 31.	To balance on hand this date.....	9 05
		<u>18 00</u>

I certify the above statement to be correct.

DECEMBER 31, 1856.

T. H. HYATT.

[No. 2.]

LEGATION TO CHINA,

United States Consulate, Fuh-chow, January 27, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the number of cases tried before me during the year ending December 31, 1856, as follows:

May 26.—United States *versus* S. Lester, charged with contempt

and threatening to kill any one who should attempt to execute a warrant which had been duly issued for his arrest, and for resisting the United States marshal in the discharge of his duty. The defendant was found guilty, and fined one hundred and twenty-five dollars; the total amount of expenses in this case, eighty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, leaving in my hands on this account forty-three dollars and twenty-four cents. Messrs. A. B. Neilson and S. Robertson acted as associates. The above was the only criminal case during the year. The civil suits were as follows: June 4.—Assignees of Richards & Co. against Wetmore & Co., to recover goods alleged to be illegally in possession of Wetmore & Co.; verdict for the defendant. No costs. Messrs. A. B. Neilson and Thomas Dunn as associates. June 9.—Achea, Chinaman, against Messrs. A. Heard & Co. This was an action to recover payment for a chop of tea, containing 224 chests. The defence was, that the tea was rejected in consequence of bad condition, and apparently packed with the intention of defrauding the purchasers. A large number of witnesses were examined in this case, and the testimony was very conclusive. Verdict for the defendants, Messrs. A. Heard & Co. No costs. I have settled quite a number of cases during the year between parties out of court, agreeably to the twentieth section of the act of Congress approved August 11, 1848.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CALEB JONES,
United States Consul.

His Excellency PETER PARKER,
*United States Commissioner and
Minister Plenipotentiary to China.*

A.

Statement of fees, &c., received in the United States consulate at Ningpo.

1856.			
April	1	Received from the late acting vice-consul balance of fees collected by him, as per account rendered H. E. P. Parker	\$1 86
	17	Received for granting certificate to Ashing, of Shanghai.....	2 00
	7	Received for granting certificate to Van Yuen, of Shanghai.....	2 00
		Total	5 86
		Total amount of fees from shipping, brought forward from printed form of this date	10 35
		Grand total of fees received at the United States consulate (Ningpo) in quarter to June 30, 1856.....	16 21

B.

Statement of expenses of United States consulate at Ningpo.

1856.			
April	11	Assessor's fees of the United States <i>vs.</i> James Donnelly, <i>alias</i> Dublin, assault and battery	\$3 00
		Clerk's fees for entering records of consular court in above case.	1 90
		Marshal's fees in above case	2 00
		Medical fees for attendance on J. Donnelly	7 50
	12	Board, &c., for said J. Donnelly while under arrest	3 00
	16	Marshal's fees in above case	2 75
May	6	(Expenses in case of United States <i>vs.</i> Woodman & Gilfillan paid by prisoners, according to sentence of consular court.)	
Total judicial expenses.....			20 15

REMARKS.—From the above statements it will be seen that the expenses have exceeded the receipts at this consulate to the amount of \$3 94, exclusive of expenses allowed by law for stationery, a bill for which is due, but has not yet been paid.

D. B. McCARTEE,
U. S. Acting Consul.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Return of suits from March 31 to July 1, 1856.

No. of case.	Date of first proceedings.	Name and nationality of plaintiffs.	Name and nationality of defendants.	Name of suits.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	April.....18	Wheeler, master of barque Pen- guin, U. S. A.	John H. Scott, Wm. Parker, and John Nelson, U. S. A.	An action on the case.	Plaintiff.....	None.....
2	June.....3	Joseph Gregory, master of brig Curlew, U. S. A.	W. H. Moore, pilot, U. S. A.....	For	do.....	do.....
3	June.....16	United States.....	Wm. Kimball, Daniel Porter, and John Dyer, U. S. A.	Assault and battery..	do.....	do.....
4	June.....20	do.....	Holme, U. S. A.....	do.....	do.....	do.....

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT, Shanghai, China, June 30, 1856.

M. W. FISH, United States Vice-Consul, acting judicially.

Account of receipts and disbursements in the United States Consular Court, Shanghai, China, from 31st March to 1st July, 1856.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
No. 3	Fine \$40 each for Porter and Dyer, (Kimball sick, and his case not yet decided).....	\$80 00	June... Paid clerk of consular court for recording 19,200 words, at the rate of 20 cents for 100 words.....
4	Fine	20 00	For official papers, incidental expenses of court.....
		100 00	On hand in cash.....
			\$38 40
			20 00
			31 60
			100 00

M. W. FISH, U. S. Vice-Consul, acting judicially.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA,
Shanghai, January 1, 1857.

SIR: To enable you to comply with the 17th section of the act of Congress approved August 11, 1848, I have the honor to enclose judicial return of cases tried and determined in this court since my return to Shanghai; also account current of receipts and disbursements.

From the 1st of January, 1856, up to the opening of this return, the court was conducted by M. W. Fish, then vice-consul, and his return was made out and submitted for that period.

I have received notice from her Britannic Majesty's consul that the jail which I have used is required for the subjects of her Majesty, and I am therefore obliged to request that some immediate provision be made for the safe confinement of three American citizens now in her Britannic Majesty's jail under sentences from this court of eighteen, twelve, and nine months, respectively, for assault with intent to kill; otherwise I shall be compelled to turn them loose.

A copy of the letter of her Britannic Majesty's consul, also my reply, are herewith enclosed for your inspection.

I have, then, most respectfully to request advice as to the course I shall pursue in regard to the execution of sentences passed and to be passed by the United States consular court in Shanghai when imprisonment is imposed.

The state of the case is now imperative, a place must be provided, or the court must turn them loose.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. MURPHY.

His Excellency Dr. PETER PARKER,
Commissioner, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Return of suits from the 4th of August to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.

No. of case.	Date of first proceedings.	Name and nationality of plaintiffs.	Name and nationality of defendants.	Nature of suits.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	August 12.....	Soo Assett and Yuenkeh, Chinese.	Waterbury and Jones, U. S. A.....	Assault and battery.....	Plaintiffs.....	None.....
2	do.....	Y. S. Skany, U. S. A.....	Manton, U. S. A.....	do.....	Defendant.....	do.....
3	August 12, 13, and 14.	Simonson, U. S. A.....	Lane, U. S. A.....	Collision.....	Plaintiff.....	do.....
4	August 14.....	Greely, British.....	Smith, U. S. A.....	Assault and battery.....	do.....	do.....
5	August 20.....	Brown, U. S. A.....	Kimball, U. S. A.....	Debt.....	do.....	do.....
6	August 28.....	Soo Akow, Chinese.....	do.....	do.....	Defendant.....	do.....
7	August 29.....	United States of North America ..	do.....	Stealing sailors.....	Plaintiff.....	do.....
8	August 30.....	do.....	do.....	Indictment sodomy.....	Defendant.....	do.....
9	September 1.....	Achuk, Chinese.....	Wilton, U. S. A.....	Assault.....	Plaintiff.....	do.....
10	do.....	Mooney, U. S. A.....	Murray, U. S. A.....	Stabbing.....	do.....	do.....
11	September 15.....	United States of North America ..	Jackson, U. S. A.....	Indictment, intent to kill.	do.....	do.....
12	September 22.....	Golf, U. S. A.....	King, U. S. A.....	Assault.....	do.....	do.....
13	October 20.....	Greely, British.....	Hathaway, U. S. A.....	do.....	Defendant.....	do.....
14	October 27.....	Cave, U. S. A.....	William Henry, D. Pickett, and Harry Charles, U. S. A.....	Assault and battery.....	Plaintiff.....	do.....
15	November 8.....	Christy, British.....	Gray, U. S. A.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
16	November 25.....	United States of North America ..	Collins, U. S. A.....	Stabbing with intent to kill.	do.....	do.....
17	December 20.....	Waters, British.....	Washnasser, Laurence & Strong, U. S. A.....	Drunkenness, assault and battery.	do.....	do.....
18	December 21.....	United States of North America ..	Gray, U. S. A.....	Breach of regulations.....	do.....	do.....
19	do.....	do.....	Hanlin & Cummings, U. S. A.....	Drunkenness.....	do.....	do.....
20	December 27.....	do.....	Johnson, U. S. A.....	Assault with intent to kill with a knife.	do.....	do.....
21	December 30.....	Fletcher, British.....	Ricketts, U. S. A.....	Assault and battery.....	Continued to 1857.	
22	do.....	Shearman, British.....	Ayers, U. S. A.....	Debt.....		
23	do.....	Kimball, U. S. A.....	Armstrong, U. S. A.....	do.....		
24	do.....	do.....	Porter, U. S. A.....	do.....		
25	December 31.....	Hall & Holtz, British.....	Kimball, U. S. A.....	do.....		

26	do.	Sutton, British	Armstrong, U. S. A.	do.
27	do.	Miller, British	Ayers, U. S. A.	do.
28	do.	do.	Potter, U. S. A.	Action on case
29	do.	British ship Melbourne	American ship Herculean	Damage

R. C. MURPHY, Consul U. S. A., acting judicially.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT, Shanghai, China, December 31, 1856.

NOTE.—The foregoing cases are exclusive of fifteen which have been settled by arbitration, in accordance with the 20th section of the act of Congress approved August 11, 1848; as also of the case of Messrs. Russell & Co. vs. Yuh Lung Tuck, a Chinese, for breach of contract, wherein the damage claimed is (\$50,000) fifty thousand dollars, which is under consideration in the joint court, composed of his excellency Lan Taoutai and Robert C. Murphy, consul United States of America, acting judicially.

Account of receipts and disbursements in the United States Consular Court, Shanghai, China, from the 4th of August to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
No. 1	Fine	Paid Stanton, as per agreement, (No. 1)	\$250 00
No. 4	Fine	Paid Leang, as per agreement, (No. 2)	125 00
No. 7	Fine	Paid jail, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7	56 70
No. 13	Fine	Incidental expenses	18 00
No. 14	Fine	Due me on account rendered 31st December, 1855	52 50
No. 17	Fines	Balance on hand this day	26 88
Balance on hand 30th June			
			529 08

R. C. MURPHY, Consul U. S. A., acting judicially.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI, December 31, 1856.

SHANGHAI, *January 1, 1857.*

Received of R. C. Murphy two hundred and fifty dollars for services rendered as United States marshal, in the United States consular court, from August 4, 1856, to date, being at the rate of fifty dollars per month, as per agreement made August 4, 1856.

THOMAS STANTON,
United States Marshal.

SHANGHAI, *January 1, 1857.*

Received of Robert C. Murphy one hundred and twenty-five dollars for services rendered from the 4th of August, 1856, up to date, as interpreter and clerk of United States consular court, as per agreement.

LEANGCHUAN.

SHANGHAI, *November 20, 1856.*

Charles Jackson, jail expenses from the 20th day of September, 1856, to the 17th November, 1856, 58 days, at thirty cents per day, seventeen dollars and forty cents, (\$17 40.)

R. HUNTSMAN,
Late her Britannic Majesty's Jailer.

Paid December 2, 1856.

R. HUNTSMAN.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S JAIL, SHANGHAI.

William Kimball, jail expenses from the 19th day of September, 1856, to the 20th day of October, 1856, thirty-two days, at thirty cents per day, nine dollars and sixty cents, (\$9 60.)

R. HUNTSMAN, *Jailer.*

Paid December 2, 1856.

R. HUNTSMAN.

SHANGHAI, *December 31, 1856.*

UNITED STATES CONSUL

To J. BOYDE, *her Majesty's Jailer.*

Prison expenses for H. Johnson, from the 14th December to the 31st December, 1856, eighteen days, at 30 cents per day, \$5 40.

Received payment.

JOHN BOYDE.

SHANGHAI, *December 31, 1856.*

UNITED STATES CONSUL

To J. BOYDE, *her Majesty's Jailer.*

Prison expenses for J. Collins, from the 24th November to the 31st December, 1856, 37 days, at 30 cents per day, \$11 10.

Received payment.

JOHN BOYDE.

SHANGHAI, *December, 1856.*

UNITED STATES CONSUL

To J. BOYDE, *her Majesty's Jailer.*

Prison expenses for C. Jackson, from the 18th November to the 31st December, 1856, 44 days, at 30 cents per day, \$13 20.

Received payment.

JOHN BOYDE.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghai, December 26, 1856.

SIR: The insufficiency of room in her Majesty's jail for the imprisonment of the large number of seamen and others convicted before me, compels me, most unwillingly, to request you will make arrangements for the disposal of any citizens of the United States sentenced by you to lengthened terms of imprisonment. I need scarcely say that for any immediate purposes the jail is, as heretofore, quite at your service.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
D. B. ROBERTSON.

R. C. MURPHY, Esq.,
United States Consul, Shanghai.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA,
Shanghai, December 27, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 26th instant, informing me that the crowded state of her Majesty's jail at this place compels you to request that I will make arrangements to otherwise dispose of citizens of the United States sentenced to lengthened terms, but that for immediate purposes the jail will, as heretofore, be at my service, &c., &c.

In reply, I have to state that I will take immediate steps to dispose

of the three men now confined in her Majesty's jail under long sentences, and I thank you for your kind offer to give room in the jail in immediate cases.

The consideration which you have always extended to this office in the matter of persons convicted by the court shall be communicated to my government, and I have no doubt that the obligation will be acknowledged in a becoming manner.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

R. C. MURPHY.

D. B. ROBERTSON, Esq.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Shanghai.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

LETTER

FROM THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING,

TRANSMITTING

His Annual Report.

DECEMBER 15, 1857.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING,
Washington, December 5, 1857.

SIR: I have honor to transmit herewith, in order that it may be laid before the House of Representatives, the fifth annual report of this office, showing the condition of the public printing.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. G. SEAMAN,
Superintendent.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives U. S.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING,
Washington, December 5, 1857.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Congress, the fifth annual report of this office on the condition of the public printing.

At the date of the last report from this office (the commencement of the last session of Congress) a very large amount of printing which had been ordered at that session and during the 33d Congress remained either unfinished or not commenced. Since then all the orders of the last session, of both Houses, have been completed, and bound volumes have been delivered, or will soon be ready for delivery; and the printing previously ordered has been executed as fast as the copy has been furnished by those charged with its preparation.

The public documents the printing of which is yet incomplete are as follows :

1st. *The Report of the Results of the United States Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere in 1849, '50, '51, '52.*— Since the last report from this office one additional volume of this report has been printed and bound, (two having been previously completed,) and another volume is nearly ready for the binder. It is understood that this report will make seven quarto volumes, but this office has no information as to the period at which its completion may be expected.

2d. *Reports of Explorations and Surveys to ascertain the most practicable and Economical Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean*, ordered at the 2d session of the 33d Congress— The printing of seven volumes of this report has been completed, four of which have been bound, and the other three are nearly ready for the binder. The letter-press and most of the illustrations for the eighth volume are printed, but some delay will be occasioned in its completion in consequence of the destruction by fire, in Philadelphia, of ten of the copperplates. It is estimated that the entire work, when completed, will make eleven large quarto volumes, including one volume of maps and profiles.

3d. *Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with all Foreign Nations*, ordered at the 1st session of the 34th Congress.— During the recess two additional volumes of this report (the 3d and 4th) have been printed and bound, and the second volume, which will complete the work, is nearly finished.

4th. *Report of the United States Commissioner to Survey the Boundary Line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico*, ordered at the 1st session of the 34th Congress.—The letter-press and most of the illustrations for the first volume of this report has been printed, and one copy in this unfinished state was bound some time since and forwarded to each member of Congress. The plates from which the remaining illustrations are to be printed, as well as those already printed, are to be furnished this office by the commissioner of the boundary survey, and as soon as they are received the order of Congress will be promptly executed. The work, it is understood, will be completed in two quarto volumes.

These four reports comprise all the orders of Congress for printing now remaining unfinished, and these will be executed as rapidly as the materials are furnished by the officers having their preparation in charge.

Since the last session of Congress the 2d volume of the *Report of the Naval Expedition to Japan* has been printed and bound, which completes the work in three large quarto volumes.

Detailed statements of the cost of the public printing will be found appended hereto, marked A, B, C, and D.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. SEAMAN,

Superintendent.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

3

A.—Statement showing the cost of so much of the printing, &c., ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, anterior to the third session of the thirty-fourth Congress, as has been completed since the last annual report of the Superintendent of the Public Printing.

Title or subject.	No. of pages.	No. of copies ordered.	Cost of printing, folding, gathering, and inserting maps and plates.	Cost of dry-pressing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of illustrations.	Cost of binding extra copies.	Cost of binding reserved copies.	Total cost.	Cost per copy.
THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.										
Report of the results of the United States Naval Astronomical Expedition to Chili, vol. 6, [quarto].....	468	5,920	\$7,678 11	\$360 75	\$3,106 32	.....	\$2,493 69	\$2,805 04	\$16,443 91	\$2 78
THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.										
Report of Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, vol. 2, [quarto]...	610	23,920	10,921 54	1,900 00	16,300 11	\$21,786 77	17,116 08	2,805 04	70,829 54	2 96
Same Report, vol. 3, [quarto].....	588	23,920	9,910 98	1,831 50	15,712 86	40,917 96	17,116 08	2,805 04	88,294 42	3 69
Same Report, vol. 4, [quarto].....	524	23,920	10,920 32	1,626 00	13,949 02	24,901 94	17,116 08	2,805 04	70,618 40	2 96
Same Report, vol. 5, [quarto].....	506	23,920	9,596 11	1,576 00	13,521 71	50,341 13	17,116 08	2,805 04	94,956 07	3 97
Same Report, vol. 6, [quarto].....	518	23,970	9,693 79	1,622 00	13,924 43	34,863 94	17,116 08	2,805 04	80,025 28	3 34
Same Report, vol. 7, [quarto].....	454	23,970	8,873 55	1,423 00	12,900 08	25,917 50	17,116 08	2,805 04	68,335 25	2 85
Report of the United States Naval Expedition to Japan, vol. 2, [quarto].....	456	18,420	6,772 72	1,094 00	9,388 96	67,679 30	11,895 40	2,805 04	99,635 42	5 41
THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.										
Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with all Foreign Nations, vol. 3, [quarto].....	792	18,420	10,690 47	1,569 50	16,303 26	.....	11,895 40	2,805 04	43,263 67	2 35
Same Report, vol. 4, [quarto].....	706	18,420	9,139 04	1,399 00	14,532 98	.....	11,895 40	2,805 04	39,771 46	2 16
Total.....	.....	.....	93,496 63	14,401 75	128,939 73	266,408 54	140,876 37	28,050 40	672,173 42	.....

B.

Statement showing the cost of the printing, &c., ordered by the Senate of the United States at the third session of the thirty-fourth Congress, and at the special session of the Senate convened on the 4th of March, 1857—complete.

No. of document.	Title or subject.	No. of pages.	No. of copies ordered.	Cost of printing, folding, gathering, and inserting maps and plates.	Cost of dry-pressing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of illustrations.	Cost of binding extra copies.	Cost of binding reserved copies.	Total cost.	Cost per copy.
SENATE U. S.—THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION.											
<i>Executive Documents.</i>											
3	Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances for the year ending June 30, 1856	672	11,900	\$3,201 15	\$260 25	\$3,435 18	.....	\$1,380 96	\$426 72	\$8,704 26	\$0 73
5	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 1.....	896	16,400	4,790 13	478 25	6,240 72	.....	1,982 14	426 72	13,917 96	85
5	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 2.....	896	16,400	4,922 38	478 25	6,240 72	.....	1,982 14	426 72	14,050 21	85½
5	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 3.....	Maps.	16,400	200 82	2 00	24 56	\$7,128 33	11,443 41	426 72	19,925 84	1 28
9	Report of the Secretary of War respecting the Ice-breaker, &c., at the entrance of Delaware Bay	16	1,450	21 69	.....	13 02	.....	.....	.....	34 71	2½
12	Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for the year 1856, (quarto)	382	11,420	3,722 30	285 50	4,899 26	21,411 08	7,683 04	1,242 84	39,244 02	3 43½
16	Report of the Secretary of War respecting the improvement of Lake Harbors	480	1,470	771 57	.....	397 32	.....	.....	.....	1,168 89	79½
24	Message of the President of the United States respecting the British ship "Resolute"	8	3,420	14 94	.....	13 05	.....	.....	.....	27 99	0½

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

27	Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the construction and distribution of Weights and Measures	220	3,420	535 37	24 50	357 11	324 63	262 89	.....	1,504 49	44
35	Report of the Secretary of State on the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations, for the year 1856, (quarto).....	450	1,420	2,281 79	41 60	719 88	.....	.....	1,242 84	4,286 11	3 01½
45	Report of the Secretary of War in relation to the Des Moines and Rock River Rapids.....	56	1,470	86 18	.....	46 20	.....	.....	.....	132 38	9
46	Report of the Secretary of War respecting the St. Clair Flats.....	16	1,470	21 77	.....	13 44	.....	.....	.....	35 21	2½
52	Report of the Secretary of War in relation to the surveys of the Frontier Lakes	16	1,470	30 52	.....	13 44	.....	.....	.....	43 96	3
53	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures, for the year 1856, vol. 1	640	28,420	3,808 45	592 08	7,626 70	.....	3,548 45	426 72	16,002 40	56½
53	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures, for the year 1856, vol. 2.....	528	28,420	2,936 83	488 50	6,292 36	.....	3,548 45	426 72	13,692 86	48
53	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures, for the year 1856, vol. 3	600	28,420	3,375 08	555 00	9,513 92	5,659 67	3,548 45	426 72	23,078 84	81½
53	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Agriculture, for the year 1856, in one vol	600	56,420	6,225 33	1,102 00	12,941 56	9,571 01	7,228 05	426 72	37,494 67	66½
62	Report of the Secretary of War respecting the purchase of Camels for the purposes of Military Transportation.....	244	5,420	678 82	51 00	847 02	1,104 00	657 28	.....	3,338 12	52
65	Fourth Meteorological Report of Professor Espey, (quarto).....	240	4,420	1,325 76	69 00	1,187 18	7,044 55	2,302 42	1,242 84	13,171 75	2 98
70	Letter from the Secretary of War, communicating a Map of the St Mary's and Patuxent Rivers.....	2	6,470	5 81	.....	7 56	782 40	.....	.....	795 77	12½
	All other Executive documents, being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed, (in five vols). Annual Report of the Engineer in Chief. [Part of Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 5].....	1,912	1,420	5,281 66	.....	1,567 86	.....	.....	2,133 60	8,983 12	6 32
	Annual Report of the Chief of the Topographical Bureau. [Part of Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 5]	86	50	22 62	.....	2 52	.....	.....	.....	25 14	50½
	Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. [Part of Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 5]	20	50	5 26	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	6 10	12½
	Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. [Part of Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 5.]	368	500	661 84	6 00	75 83	171 69	.....	.....	915 36	1 83
	.....	282	2,000	449 14	18 50	233 93	.....	262 89	.....	964 46	48½

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF

B—Continued.

No. of document.	Title or subject.	No. of pages.	No. of copies ordered.	Cost of printing, folding, gathering, and inserting maps and plates.	Cost of dry-pressing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of illustrations.	Cost of binding extra copies.	Cost of binding reserved copies.	Total cost.	Cost per copy.
<i>Miscellaneous Documents.</i>											
2	List of Committees of the Senate.....	4	2,020	\$5 39	.....	\$4 62	.....	.....	.....	\$10 01	\$0 04
54	Annual Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.....	468	11,420	1,859 51	\$173 50	2,301 26	.....	\$1,314 47	.....	5,648 74	494
	Obituary Addresses on the Death of the late Senator Clayton, of Delaware.....	24	10,000	95 66	8 00	135 24	.....	600 00	.....	838 90	84
	All other Miscellaneous Documents, being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed.....	340	1,420	627 88	.....	272 16	.....	.....	\$426 72	1,326 76	934
<i>Reports of Committees.</i>											
416	Report of the Committee of Military Affairs respecting certain Military Asylums	4	3,420	7 47	.....	7 56	.....	.....	.....	15 03	04
	All other Reports of Committees, being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed	970	1,420	1,318 95	.....	775 74	.....	.....	426 72	2,521 41	1 774
	<i>Treaties, &c.—Foreign</i>	166	90	181 76	.....	8 40	.....	.....	.....	190 16	.....
	<i>Domestic</i>	32	65	33 92	.....	1 26	.....	.....	.....	35 18	.....
	<i>Journal of the Senate U. S.</i>	574	1,420	807 35	.....	460 74	.....	.....	463 72	1,731 81	1 234
	<i>Bills and Joint Resolutions</i>	1,090	700	967 42	.....	806 01	.....	.....	.....	1,773 43	.....
	<i>Miscellaneous Printing.—General Orders, Circulars, &c.</i>.....	.....	.....	1,468 58	.....	117 96	.....	.....	.....	1,586 54	.....

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

1	Executive Document.—Report of Captain George B. McClellan, 1st regiment U. S. cavalry, one of the officers sent to the seat of war in Europe, in 1855-'56, (quarto)	364	6,420	1,849 64	152 00	2,613 03	\$3,260 55	3,837 36	1,342 84	12,955 42	2 02
	Miscellaneous Documents	16	1,420	17 22	.....	13 02	.....	.....	.....	30 24	2
	Reports of Committees	44	1,420	59 28	.....	35 28	.....	.....	.....	94 56	6½
	Treaties, &c.....	168	90	181 93	.....	8 82	.....	.....	.....	190 75	.....
	Totals.....	.....	.....	54,859 17	4,785 93	70,272 28	56,457 90	51,582 40	11,835 88	249,793 56	.....

C.

Statement showing the cost of the printing, &c., ordered by the House of Representatives of the United States at the third session of the thirty-fourth Congress—complete.

No. of document.	Title or subject.	No. of pages.	No. of copies ordered.	Cost of printing, folding, gathering, and inserting maps and plates.	Cost of drying and pressing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of maps and plates.	Cost of binding extra copies.	Cost of binding reserved copies.	Total cost.	Cost per copy.
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—34TH CONGRESS, 3D SESS.										
	<i>Executive Documents.</i>										
1	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 1.....	896	21,530	\$5,926 08	\$628 00	\$8,150 52	.....	\$2,628 94	\$502 56	\$17,836 10	\$0 83
1	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 2.....	896	21,530	6,058 33	628 00	8,150 52	.....	2,628 94	502 56	17,968 35	83½
1	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 3.....	Maps..	896	.....	.....	.....	\$312 18	.....	502 56	814 74	91
2	Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the year ending June 30, 1856.	672	16,530	3,948 08	361 50	4,729 51	.....	1,973 24	502 56	11,514 89	69½
18	Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for the year 1856, [quarto]	382	11,530	3,749 98	286 75	4,920 06	21,616 75	7,628 94	995 20	39,197 68	3 40
33	Report of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal.....	10	2,530	29 35	.....	17 22	376 00	.....	.....	422 57	16½
60	Report of the Secretary of State on the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations for the year 1856, [quarto].....	450	1,530	2,306 63	34 50	595 56	.....	.....	1,562 20	4,498 89	2 94
63	Report of the Director of the Mint for the year 1856.....	20	2,530	95 20	.....	28 56	.....	.....	.....	123 76	5
65	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures for the year 1856, vol. 1.....	640	61,530	7,120 96	1,282 00	16,361 96	.....	7,886 82	502 56	33,154 30	54
65	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures for the year 1856, vol. 2.....	528	61,530	5,669 63	1,057 50	13,499 87		7,886 82	502 56	28,616 38	46½

THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

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63	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures for the year 1856, vol. 3.....	600	61,530	6,480 56	1,201 75	20,597 00	12,198 83	7,886 82	502 56	48,867 52	79½
63	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Agriculture for the year 1856, [in one volume].....	600	211,530	21,370 34	4,131 50	48,203 92	45,421 22	27,570 10	502 56	147,199 64	69½
	Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. [Part of H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1].....	368	500	661 84	.....	75 83	167 19	.....	.....	904 86	1 81
	All other Executive Documents being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed, [in eight volumes].....	4,622	1,530	11,660 86	.....	4,864 02	.....	.....	4,020 48	20,545 36	13 42½
	<i>Miscellaneous Documents.</i>										
55	Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1856.....	468	11,530	1,872 52	175 50	2,330 24	.....	1,314 47	.....	5,692 73	49½
	All other miscellaneous reports, being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed, [in two volumes].....	1,420	1,530	4,631 58	.....	1,223 88	.....	.....	1,015 12	6,870 58	4 49½
	<i>Reports of Committees.</i>										
44½	Reports of the Committee on Claims on the case of W. G. Ridgely and others, and on the case of R. and Ann E. Johnson.....	160	5,000	380 00	.....	329 42	.....	.....	.....	709 42	14½
45	Report of the special committee on the alleged corrupt combinations of members of Congress.....	280	10,000	994 94	91 00	1,152 79	.....	1,314 47	.....	3,553 20	35½
243	All other reports of committees, being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed, [in three volumes].....	2,334	1,530	3,266 43	.....	2,034 06	.....	.....	1,507 68	6,808 17	4 45
	<i>Reports of the Court of Claims, [in one volume].....</i>	692	1,530	1,003 78	.....	595 56	.....	.....	502 56	2,101 90	1 37½
	<i>Journal of the House of Representatives.....</i>	834	1,645	1,368 08	.....	773 22	.....	.....	577 59	2,718 89	1 65½
	<i>Bills and joint resolutions.....</i>	1,568	580	1,293 60	.....	954 96	.....	.....	.....	2,248 56	.....
	<i>Miscellaneous printing—Calendar, general orders, circulars.....</i>	.....	.....	1,514 52	.....	431 11	.....	.....	.....	1,945 63	.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	91,403 29	9,878 00	140,019 79	80,092 17	68,719 56	14,201 31	404,314 12	.....

Statement showing the cost of the printing, &c., ordered by the House of Representatives of the United States at the third session of the thirty-fourth Congress—complete.

No. of document.	Title or subject.	No. of pages.	No. of copies ordered.	Cost of printing, folding, gathering, and inserting maps and plates.	Cost of drying and pressing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of maps and plates.	Cost of binding extra copies.	Cost of binding reserved copies.	Total cost.	Cost per copy.
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—34TH CONGRESS, 3D SESS.										
	<i>Executive Documents.</i>										
1	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 1.....	896	21,530	\$5,926 08	\$628 00	\$8,150 52	.....	\$2,628 94	\$502 56	\$17,836 10	\$0 83
1	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 2.....	896	21,530	6,058 33	628 00	8,150 52	.....	2,628 94	502 56	17,968 35	83½
1	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 3.....	Maps..	896	.....	.....	.....	\$312 18	.....	502 56	814 74	91
2	Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the year ending June 30, 1856.	672	16,530	3,948 08	361 50	4,729 51	.....	1,973 24	502 56	11,514 89	69½
18	Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for the year 1856, [quarto]	382	11,530	3,749 98	286 75	4,920 06	21,616 75	7,628 94	995 20	39,197 68	3 40
33	Report of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal.....	10	2,530	29 35	.....	17 22	376 00	.....	.....	422 57	16½
60	Report of the Secretary of State on the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations for the year 1856, [quarto].....	450	1,530	2,306 63	34 50	595 56	.....	.....	1,562 20	4,498 89	2 94
63	Report of the Director of the Mint for the year 1856.....	20	2,530	95 20	.....	28 56	.....	.....	.....	123 76	5
65	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures for the year 1856, vol. 1.....	640	61,530	7,120 96	1,282 00	16,361 96	.....	7,886 82	502 56	33,154 30	54
65	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures for the year 1856, vol. 2.....	528	61,530	5,669 63	1,057 50	13,499 87	.....	7,886 82	502 56	28,616 38	46½

65	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures for the year 1856, vol. 3.....	600	61,530	6,480 56	1,201 75	20,597 00	12,198 83	7,886 82	502 56	48,867 52	79½
65	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Agriculture for the year 1856, [in one volume].....	600	211,530	21,370 34	4,131 50	48,203 92	45,421 22	27,570 10	502 56	147,199 64	69½
	Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. [Part of H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1].....	368	500	661 84	.....	75 83	167 19	.....	.....	904 86	1 81
	All other Executive Documents being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed, [in eight volumes].....	4,622	1,530	11,660 86	.....	4,864 02	.....	.....	4,020 48	20,545 36	13 42½
	<i>Miscellaneous Documents.</i>										
55	Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1856.....	468	11,530	1,872 52	175 50	2,330 24	.....	1,314 47	.....	5,692 73	49½
	All other miscellaneous reports, being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed, [in two volumes].....	1,420	1,530	4,631 58	.....	1,223 88	.....	.....	1,015 12	6,870 58	4 49½
	<i>Reports of Committees.</i>										
44&	Reports of the Committee on Claims on the case of W. G. Ridgely and others, and on the case of R. and Ann E. Johnson.....	160	5,000	380 00	.....	329 42	.....	.....	.....	709 42	14½
45	Report of the special committee on the alleged corrupt combinations of members of Congress.....	280	10,000	994 94	91 00	1,152 79	.....	1,314 47	.....	3,553 20	35½
243	All other reports of committees, being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed, [in three volumes].....	2,334	1,530	3,266 43	.....	2,034 06	.....	.....	1,507 68	6,808 17	4 45
	<i>Reports of the Court of Claims, [in one volume].....</i>	692	1,530	1,003 78	.....	595 56	.....	.....	502 56	2,101 90	1 37½
	<i>Journal of the House of Representatives.....</i>	834	1,645	1,368 08	.....	773 22	.....	.....	577 59	2,718 89	1 65½
	<i>Bills and joint resolutions.....</i>	1,568	580	1,293 60	.....	954 96	.....	.....	.....	2,248 56	.....
	<i>Miscellaneous printing—Calendar, general orders, circulars.....</i>	.....	.....	1,514 52	.....	431 11	.....	.....	.....	1,945 63	.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	91,403 29	9,878 00	140,019 79	80,092 17	68,719 56	14,201 31	404,314 12	.....

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF

C.

Statement showing the cost of the printing, &c., ordered by the House of Representatives of the United States at the third session of the thirty-fourth Congress—complete.

No. of document.	Title or subject.	No. of pages.	No. of copies ordered.	Cost of printing, folding, gathering, and inserting maps and plates.	Cost of drying and pressing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of maps and plates.	Cost of binding extra copies.	Cost of binding reserved copies.	Total cost.	Cost per copy.
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—34TH CONGRESS, 3D SESS.										
	<i>Executive Documents.</i>										
1	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 1.....	896	21,530	\$5,926 08	\$628 00	\$8,150 52	.....	\$2,628 94	\$502 56	\$17,836 10	\$0 83
1	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 2.....	896	21,530	6,058 33	628 00	8,150 52	.....	2,628 94	502 56	17,968 35	83½
1	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 3.....	Maps..	896	.....	.....	.....	\$312 18	.....	502 56	814 74	91
2	Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the year ending June 30, 1856..	672	16,530	3,948 08	361 50	4,729 51	.....	1,973 24	502 56	11,514 89	69½
18	Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for the year 1856, [quarto]	382	11,530	3,749 98	286 75	4,920 06	21,616 75	7,628 94	995 20	39,197 68	3 40
33	Report of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal.....	10	2,530	29 35	.....	17 22	376 00	.....	.....	422 57	16½
60	Report of the Secretary of State on the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations for the year 1856, [quarto].....	450	1,530	2,306 63	34 50	595 56	.....	.....	1,562 20	4,498 89	2 94
63	Report of the Director of the Mint for the year 1856.....	20	2,530	95 20	.....	28 56	.....	.....	.....	123 76	5
65	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures for the year 1856, vol. 1.....	640	61,530	7,120 96	1,282 00	16,361 96	.....	7,886 82	502 56	33,154 30	54
65	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures for the year 1856, vol. 2.....	528	61,530	5,669 63	1,057 50	13,499 87	.....	7,886 82	502 56	28,616 38	46½

63	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures for the year 1856, vol. 3.....	600	61,530	6,480 56	1,201 75	20,597 00	12,198 83	7,886 82	502 56	48,867 52	79½
63	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Agriculture for the year 1856, [in one volume].....	600	211,530	21,370 34	4,131 50	48,203 92	45,421 22	27,570 10	502 56	147,199 64	69½
	Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. [Part of H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1].....	368	500	661 84	.....	75 83	167 19	.....	.....	904 86	1 81
	All other Executive Documents being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed, [in eight volumes].....	4,622	1,530	11,660 86	.....	4,864 02	.....	.....	4,020 48	20,545 36	13 42½
	<i>Miscellaneous Documents.</i>										
55	Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1856.....	468	11,530	1,872 52	175 50	2,330 24	.....	1,314 47	.....	5,692 73	49½
	All other miscellaneous reports, being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed, [in two volumes].....	1,420	1,530	4,631 58	.....	1,223 88	.....	.....	1,015 12	6,870 58	4 49½
	<i>Reports of Committees.</i>										
44&	Reports of the Committee on Claims on the case of W. G. Ridgely and others, and on the case of R. and Ann E. Johnson.....	160	5,000	380 00	.....	329 42	.....	.....	.....	709 42	14½
243	Report of the special committee on the alleged corrupt combinations of members of Congress.....	280	10,000	994 94	91 00	1,152 79	.....	1,314 47	.....	3,553 20	35½
	All other reports of committees, being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed, [in three volumes].....	2,334	1,530	3,266 43	.....	2,634 06	.....	.....	1,507 68	6,808 17	4 45
	<i>Reports of the Court of Claims</i> , [in one volume].....	692	1,530	1,003 78	.....	595 56	.....	.....	502 56	2,101 90	1 37½
	<i>Journal of the House of Representatives</i>	834	1,645	1,368 08	.....	773 22	.....	.....	577 59	2,718 89	1 65½
	<i>Bills and joint resolutions</i>	1,568	580	1,293 60	.....	954 96	.....	.....	.....	2,248 56	.....
	<i>Miscellaneous printing</i> —Calendar, general orders, circulars.....	.....	.....	1,514 52	.....	431 11	.....	.....	.....	1,945 63	.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	91,403 29	9,878 00	140,019 79	80,092 17	68,719 56	14,201 31	404,314 12	.....

Lists of suits and criminal cases brought and tried in the United States consular court at Canton, China, during the year A. D. 1856.

Date when brought.	Title of suit.	Nature of action.	How disposed of.	Amount of clerk's fees received.	Am't of marshal's fees received.
April 8, 1856	Mingqua vs. Henry W. Hubbell.....	Action of debt.....	Judgment for plaintiff.....	\$25 00	\$10 00
October 24, 1855	Leang Kingqua vs. Drinker & Hunter	Action of debt.....	Decision of arbitrators in favor of defendants.	None	None
April 22, 1856	Russell & Sturgis vs. Nye, Brothers & Co.	Action of debt.....	Dismissed	30 00	12 00
October 15, 1856	United States vs. James McLean, alias Curley..	Charge, manslaughter.	Sentenced to three years' imprisonment.	None	None

OLIVER H. PERRY.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
Amoy, Dec. 31, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to your legation, herewith, my annual statement of the receipts and disbursements of the United States consular court of Amoy for the year 1856.

Respectfully yours,

T. H. HYATT.

His Excellency PETER PARKER,
U. S. Commissioner, &c., Macao.

*Statement of receipts and disbursements of United States consular court
at Amoy for the year ending Dec. 31, 1856.*

1856.	RECEIVED.	
Aug. 29.	From consignee of American barque "Bayard," for certified transcripts of decision of consular court in the case of salvage, rendered by said court August 17.....	\$2 00
Nov. 8.	From H. H. Hayden, master of American ship "Waverly," being amount of fine imposed upon him for an assault and battery upon Geo. Cooper, a seaman of said ship.....	16 00
		<u>18 00</u>

1856.	DISBURSED.	
Aug. 29.	To clerk of United States consular court, for making two transcript copies of award in salvage case of barque "Bayard".....	\$2 00
Nov. 8.	To same for recording preceding case and that of United States <i>vs.</i> H. H. Hayden, \$1 20—\$1 60.....	2 80
Dec.	To pay balance due the court on settlement of account of 1855.....	4 15
		<u>8 95</u>
Dec. 31.	To balance on hand this date.....	9 05
		<u>18 00</u>

I certify the above statement to be correct.

DECEMBER 31, 1856.

T. H. HYATT.

[No. 2.]

LEGATION TO CHINA,
United States Consulate, Fuh-chow, January 27, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the number of cases tried before me during the year ending December 31, 1856, as follows:

May 26.—United States *versus* S. Lester, charged with contempt

and threatening to kill any one who should attempt to execute a warrant which had been duly issued for his arrest, and for resisting the United States marshal in the discharge of his duty. The defendant was found guilty, and fined one hundred and twenty-five dollars; the total amount of expenses in this case, eighty-one dollars and seventy-six cents, leaving in my hands on this account forty-three dollars and twenty-four cents. Messrs. A. B. Neilson and S. Robertson acted as associates. The above was the only criminal case during the year. The civil suits were as follows: June 4.—Assignees of Richards & Co. against Wetmore & Co., to recover goods alleged to be illegally in possession of Wetmore & Co.; verdict for the defendant. No costs. Messrs. A. B. Neilson and Thomas Dunn as associates. June 9.—Achea, Chinaman, against Messrs. A. Heard & Co. This was an action to recover payment for a chop of tea, containing 224 chests. The defence was, that the tea was rejected in consequence of bad condition, and apparently packed with the intention of defrauding the purchasers. A large number of witnesses were examined in this case, and the testimony was very conclusive. Verdict for the defendants, Messrs. A. Heard & Co. No costs. I have settled quite a number of cases during the year between parties out of court, agreeably to the twentieth section of the act of Congress approved August 11, 1848.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

CALEB JONES,
United States Consul.

His Excellency PETER PARKER,
*United States Commissioner and
Minister Plenipotentiary to China.*

A.

Statement of fees, &c., received in the United States consulate at Ningpo.

1856.			
April	1	Received from the late acting vice-consul balance of fees collected by him, as per account rendered H. E. P. Parker	\$1 86
	17	Received for granting certificate to Ashing, of Shanghai.....	2 00
	7	Received for granting certificate to Van Yuen, of Shanghai.....	2 00
		Total	5 86
		Total amount of fees from shipping, brought forward from printed form of this date	10 35
		Grand total of fees received at the United States consulate (Ningpo) in quarter to June 30, 1856.....	16 21

B.

Statement of expenses of United States consulate at Ningpo.

1856.			
April	11	Assessor's fees of the United States <i>vs.</i> James Donnelly, <i>alias</i> Dublin, assault and battery	\$3 00
		Clerk's fees for entering records of consular court in above case.	1 90
		Marshal's fees in above case	2 00
		Medical fees for attendance on J. Donnelly	7 50
	12	Board, &c., for said J. Donnelly while under arrest	3 00
	16	Marshal's fees in above case	2 75
May	6	(Expenses in case of United States <i>vs.</i> Woodman & Gilfillan paid by prisoners, according to sentence of consular court.)	
Total judicial expenses.....			20 15

REMARKS.—From the above statements it will be seen that the expenses have exceeded the receipts at this consulate to the amount of \$3 94, exclusive of expenses allowed by law for stationery, a bill for which is due, but has not yet been paid.

D. B. McCARTEE,
U. S. Acting Consul.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA,
Shanghai, January 1, 1857.

SIR: To enable you to comply with the 17th section of the act of Congress approved August 11, 1848, I have the honor to enclose judicial return of cases tried and determined in this court since my return to Shanghai; also account current of receipts and disbursements.

From the 1st of January, 1856, up to the opening of this return, the court was conducted by M. W. Fish, then vice-consul, and his return was made out and submitted for that period.

I have received notice from her Britannic Majesty's consul that the jail which I have used is required for the subjects of her Majesty, and I am therefore obliged to request that some immediate provision be made for the safe confinement of three American citizens now in her Britannic Majesty's jail under sentences from this court of eighteen, twelve, and nine months, respectively, for assault with intent to kill; otherwise I shall be compelled to turn them loose.

A copy of the letter of her Britannic Majesty's consul, also my reply, are herewith enclosed for your inspection.

I have, then, most respectfully to request advice as to the course I shall pursue in regard to the execution of sentences passed and to be passed by the United States consular court in Shanghai when imprisonment is imposed.

The state of the case is now imperative, a place must be provided, or the court must turn them loose.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 R. C. MURPHY.

His Excellency Dr. PETER PARKER,
 Commissioner, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Return of suits from the 4th of August to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.

No. of case.	Date of first proceedings.	Name and nationality of plaintiffs.	Name and nationality of defendants.	Nature of suits.	Judgment.	Appeal.
1	August 12.....	Soo Assett and Yuenkeh, Chinese.	Waterbury and Jones, U. S. A.....	Assault and battery.....	Plaintiffs.....	None.....
2	do.....	Y. S. Skany, U. S. A.....	Manton, U. S. A.....	do.....	Defendant.....	do.....
3	August 12, 13, and 14.	Simonson, U. S. A.....	Lane, U. S. A.....	Collision.....	Plaintiff.....	do.....
4	August 14.....	Greely, British.....	Smith, U. S. A.....	Assault and battery.....	do.....	do.....
5	August 20.....	Brown, U. S. A.....	Kimball, U. S. A.....	Debt.....	do.....	do.....
6	August 28.....	Soo Akow, Chinese.....	do.....	do.....	Defendant.....	do.....
7	August 29.....	United States of North America ..	do.....	Stealing sailors.....	Plaintiff.....	do.....
8	August 30.....	do.....	do.....	Indictment sodomy.....	Defendant.....	do.....
9	September 1.....	Achuk, Chinese.....	Wilton, U. S. A.....	Assault.....	Plaintiff.....	do.....
10	do.....	Mooney, U. S. A.....	Murray, U. S. A.....	Stabbing.....	do.....	do.....
11	September 15.....	United States of North America ..	Jackson, U. S. A.....	Indictment, intent to kill.....	do.....	do.....
12	September 22.....	Golf, U. S. A.....	King, U. S. A.....	Assault.....	do.....	do.....
13	October 20.....	Greely, British.....	Hathaway, U. S. A.....	do.....	Defendant.....	do.....
14	October 27.....	Cave, U. S. A.....	William Henry, D. Pickett, and Harry Charles, U. S. A.....	Assault and battery.....	Plaintiff.....	do.....
15	November 8.....	Christy, British.....	Gray, U. S. A.....	do.....	do.....	do.....
16	November 25.....	United States of North America ..	Collins, U. S. A.....	Stabbing with intent to kill.....	do.....	do.....
17	December 20.....	Waters, British.....	Washnasser, Laurence & Strong, U. S. A.....	Drunkenness, assault and battery.....	do.....	do.....
18	December 21.....	United States of North America ..	Gray, U. S. A.....	Breach of regulations.....	do.....	do.....
19	do.....	do.....	Hanlin & Cummings, U. S. A.....	Drunkenness.....	do.....	do.....
20	December 27.....	do.....	Johnson, U. S. A.....	Assault with intent to kill with a knife.....	do.....	do.....
21	December 30.....	Fletcher, British.....	Ricketts, U. S. A.....	Assault and battery.....	Continued to 1857.	
22	do.....	Shearman, British.....	Ayers, U. S. A.....	Debt.....		
23	do.....	Kimball, U. S. A.....	Armstrong, U. S. A.....	do.....		
24	do.....	do.....	Porter, U. S. A.....	do.....		
25	December 31.....	Hall & Holtz, British.....	Kimball, U. S. A.....	do.....		

26	do.....	Sutton, British.....	Armstrong, U. S. A.....	do.....
27	do.....	Miller, British.....	Ayers, U. S. A.....	do.....
28	do.....	do.....	Potter, U. S. A.....	Action on case.....
29	do.....	British ship Melbourne.....	American ship Herculean.....	Damage.....

R. C. MURPHY, Consul U. S. A., acting judicially.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT, Shanghai, China, December 31, 1856.

NOTE.—The foregoing cases are exclusive of fifteen which have been settled by arbitration, in accordance with the 20th section of the act of Congress approved August 11, 1848; as also of the case of Messrs. Russell & Co. vs. Yuh Lung Tuck, a Chinese, for breach of contract, wherein the damage claimed is (\$50,000) fifty thousand dollars, which is under consideration in the joint court, composed of his excellency Lan Taoutai and Robert C. Murphy, consul United States of America, acting judicially.

Account of receipts and disbursements in the United States Consular Court, Shanghai, China, from the 4th of August to the 31st day of December, 1856, inclusive.

RECEIPTS.		DISBURSEMENTS.	
No. 1.....	Fine.....	Paid Stanton, as per agreement, (No. 1).....	\$250 00
No. 4.....	Fine.....	Paid Leang, as per agreement, (No. 2).....	125 00
No. 7.....	Fine.....	Paid jail, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.....	56 70
No. 13.....	Fine.....	Incidental expenses.....	18 00
No. 14.....	Fine.....	Due me on account rendered 31st December, 1855.....	52 50
No. 17.....	Fines.....	Balance on hand this day.....	26 88
	Balance on hand 30th June.....		
			529 08

R. C. MURPHY, Consul U. S. A., acting judicially.

UNITED STATES CONSULAR COURT, SHANGHAI, December 31, 1856.

SHANGHAI, *January 1, 1857.*

Received of R. C. Murphy two hundred and fifty dollars for services rendered as United States marshal, in the United States consular court, from August 4, 1856, to date, being at the rate of fifty dollars per month, as per agreement made August 4, 1856.

THOMAS STANTON,
United States Marshal.

SHANGHAI, *January 1, 1857.*

Received of Robert C. Murphy one hundred and twenty-five dollars for services rendered from the 4th of August, 1856, up to date, as interpreter and clerk of United States consular court, as per agreement.

LEANGCHUAN.

SHANGHAI, *November 20, 1856.*

Charles Jackson, jail expenses from the 20th day of September, 1856, to the 17th November, 1856, 58 days, at thirty cents per day, seventeen dollars and forty cents, (\$17 40.)

R. HUNTSMAN,
Late her Britannic Majesty's Jailer.

Paid December 2, 1856.

R. HUNTSMAN.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S JAIL, SHANGHAI.

William Kimball, jail expenses from the 19th day of September, 1856, to the 20th day of October, 1856, thirty-two days, at thirty cents per day, nine dollars and sixty cents, (\$9 60.)

R. HUNTSMAN, *Jailer.*

Paid December 2, 1856.

R. HUNTSMAN.

SHANGHAI, *December 31, 1856.*

UNITED STATES CONSUL

To J. BOYDE, *her Majesty's Jailer.*

Prison expenses for H. Johnson, from the 14th December to the 31st December, 1856, eighteen days, at 30 cents per day, \$5 40.

Received payment.

JOHN BOYDE.

SHANGHAI, *December 31, 1856.*

UNITED STATES CONSUL

To J. BOYDE, *her Majesty's Jailor.*

Prison expenses for J. Collins, from the 24th November to the 31st December, 1856, 37 days, at 30 cents per day, \$11 10.

Received payment.

JOHN BOYDE.

SHANGHAI, *December, 1856.*

UNITED STATES CONSUL

To J. BOYDE, *her Majesty's Jailor.*

Prison expenses for C. Jackson, from the 18th November to the 31st December, 1856, 44 days, at 30 cents per day, \$13 20.

Received payment.

JOHN BOYDE.

[Enclosure No. 3.]

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghai, December 26, 1856.

SIR: The insufficiency of room in her Majesty's jail for the imprisonment of the large number of seamen and others convicted before me, compels me, most unwillingly, to request you will make arrangements for the disposal of any citizens of the United States sentenced by you to lengthened terms of imprisonment. I need scarcely say that for any immediate purposes the jail is, as heretofore, quite at your service.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
D. B. ROBERTSON.

R. C. MURPHY, Esq.,
United States Consul, Shanghai.

[Enclosure No. 4.]

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA,
Shanghai, December 27, 1856.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 26th instant, informing me that the crowded state of her Majesty's jail at this place compels you to request that I will make arrangements to otherwise dispose of citizens of the United States sentenced to lengthened terms, but that for immediate purposes the jail will, as heretofore, be at my service, &c., &c.

In reply, I have to state that I will take immediate steps to dispose

of the three men now confined in her Majesty's jail under long sentences, and I thank you for your kind offer to give room in the jail in immediate cases.

The consideration which you have always extended to this office in the matter of persons convicted by the court shall be communicated to my government, and I have no doubt that the obligation will be acknowledged in a becoming manner.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

R. C. MURPHY.

D. B. ROBERTSON, Esq.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Shanghai.

PUBLIC PRINTING

LETTER

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING

Washington, D. C.

December 11, 1877

Office of the Superintendent of Public Printing

Washington, December 1, 1877

Sir, I have honor to transmit herewith, in answer to your letter of the 28th inst., a copy of the report of the Committee on the Public Printing, as ordered by the House of Representatives, on the 28th inst., showing the condition of the public printing.

Very respectfully,
A. C. BEAMAN,

Superintendent

Hon. James L. Orr,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, U. S.

Office of the Superintendent of Public Printing

Washington, December 1, 1877

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:
I have the honor to submit, for the information of Congress, the 31st annual report of this office on the condition of the public printing. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the condition of the public printing, and the second part contains a detailed statement of the condition of the public printing, as shown by the report of the Committee on the Public Printing, as ordered by the House of Representatives, on the 28th inst., showing the condition of the public printing. The report is divided into two parts, the first of which contains a general statement of the condition of the public printing, and the second part contains a detailed statement of the condition of the public printing, as shown by the report of the Committee on the Public Printing, as ordered by the House of Representatives, on the 28th inst., showing the condition of the public printing.

PUBLIC PRINTING.

LETTER

FROM THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING,

TRANSMITTING

His Annual Report.

DECEMBER 15, 1857.—Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING,
Washington, December 5, 1857.

SIR: I have honor to transmit herewith, in order that it may be laid before the House of Representatives, the fifth annual report of this office, showing the condition of the public printing.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. G. SEAMAN,
Superintendent.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives U. S.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC PRINTING,
Washington, December 5, 1857.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I have the honor to submit, for the information of Congress, the fifth annual report of this office on the condition of the public printing.

At the date of the last report from this office (the commencement of the last session of Congress) a very large amount of printing which had been ordered at that session and during the 33d Congress remained either unfinished or not commenced. Since then all the orders of the last session, of both Houses, have been completed, and bound volumes have been delivered, or will soon be ready for delivery; and the printing previously ordered has been executed as fast as the copy has been furnished by those charged with its preparation.

The public documents the printing of which is yet incomplete are as follows:

1st. *The Report of the Results of the United States Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere in 1849, '50, '51, '52.*— Since the last report from this office one additional volume of this report has been printed and bound, (two having been previously completed,) and another volume is nearly ready for the binder. It is understood that this report will make seven quarto volumes, but this office has no information as to the period at which its completion may be expected.

2d. *Reports of Explorations and Surveys to ascertain the most practicable and Economical Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean*, ordered at the 2d session of the 33d Congress— The printing of seven volumes of this report has been completed, four of which have been bound, and the other three are nearly ready for the binder. The letter-press and most of the illustrations for the eighth volume are printed, but some delay will be occasioned in its completion in consequence of the destruction by fire, in Philadelphia, of ten of the copperplates. It is estimated that the entire work, when completed, will make eleven large quarto volumes, including one volume of maps and profiles.

3d. *Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with all Foreign Nations*, ordered at the 1st session of the 34th Congress.— During the recess two additional volumes of this report (the 3d and 4th) have been printed and bound, and the second volume, which will complete the work, is nearly finished.

4th. *Report of the United States Commissioner to Survey the Boundary Line between the United States and the Republic of Mexico*, ordered at the 1st session of the 34th Congress.— The letter-press and most of the illustrations for the first volume of this report has been printed, and one copy in this unfinished state was bound some time since and forwarded to each member of Congress. The plates from which the remaining illustrations are to be printed, as well as those already printed, are to be furnished this office by the commissioner of the boundary survey, and as soon as they are received the order of Congress will be promptly executed. The work, it is understood, will be completed in two quarto volumes.

These four reports comprise all the orders of Congress for printing now remaining unfinished, and these will be executed as rapidly as the materials are furnished by the officers having their preparation in charge.

Since the last session of Congress the 2d volume of the *Report of the Naval Expedition to Japan* has been printed and bound, which completes the work in three large quarto volumes.

Detailed statements of the cost of the public printing will be found appended hereto, marked A, B, C, and D.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. SEAMAN,

Superintendent.

A.—Statement showing the cost of so much of the printing, &c., ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, anterior to the third session of the thirty-fourth Congress, as has been completed since the last annual report of the Superintendent of the Public Printing.

Title or subject.	No. of pages.	No. of copies ordered.	Cost of printing, folding, gathering, and inserting maps and plates.	Cost of dry-pressing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of illustrations.	Cost of binding extra copies.	Cost of binding reserved copies.	Total cost.	Cost per copy.
THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.										
Report of the results of the United States Naval Astronomical Expedition to Chili, vol. 6, [quarto].....	468	5,920	\$7,678 11	\$369 75	\$3,106 32	.....	\$2,493 69	\$2,805 04	\$16,443 91	\$2 78
THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION.										
Report of Explorations and Surveys for a Railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, vol. 2, [quarto]...	610	23,920	10,921 54	1,900 00	16,300 11	\$21,786 77	17,116 08	2,805 04	70,829 54	2 96
Same Report, vol. 3, [quarto].....	588	23,920	9,910 98	1,831 50	15,712 86	40,917 96	17,116 08	2,805 04	88,294 42	3 69
Same Report, vol. 4, [quarto].....	524	23,920	10,220 32	1,626 00	13,949 02	24,901 94	17,116 08	2,805 04	70,618 40	2 96
Same Report, vol. 5, [quarto].....	506	23,920	9,596 11	1,576 00	13,521 71	50,341 13	17,116 08	2,805 04	94,956 07	3 97
Same Report, vol. 6, [quarto].....	518	23,970	9,693 79	1,622 00	13,924 43	34,863 94	17,116 08	2,805 04	80,025 28	3 34
Same Report, vol. 7, [quarto].....	454	23,970	8,873 55	1,423 00	12,200 08	25,917 50	17,116 08	2,805 04	68,335 25	2 85
Report of the United States Naval Expedition to Japan, vol. 2, [quarto].....	456	18,420	6,772 72	1,094 00	9,388 96	67,679 30	11,895 40	2,805 04	99,635 42	5 41
THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.										
Report on the Commercial Relations of the United States with all Foreign Nations, vol. 3, [quarto].....	792	18,420	10,690 47	1,569 50	16,303 26	.....	11,895 40	2,805 04	43,263 67	2 35
Same Report, vol. 4, [quarto].....	706	18,420	9,139 04	1,399 00	14,532 98	.....	11,895 40	2,805 04	39,771 46	2 16
Total.....	.....	.....	93,496 63	14,401 75	128,939 73	266,408 54	140,876 37	28,050 40	672,173 42	.....

B.

Statement showing the cost of the printing, &c., ordered by the Senate of the United States at the third session of the thirty-fourth Congress, and at the special session of the Senate convened on the 4th of March, 1857—complete.

No. of document.	Title or subject.	No. of pages.	No. of copies ordered.	Cost of printing, folding, gathering, and inserting, maps and plates.	Cost of dry-pressing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of illustrations.	Cost of binding extra copies.	Cost of binding reserved copies.	Total cost.	Cost per copy.
SENATE U. S.—THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION.											
<i>Executive Documents.</i>											
3	Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the Finances for the year ending June 30, 1856	672	11,900	\$3,201 15	\$260 25	\$3,435 18	.....	\$1,380 96	\$426 72	\$8,704 26	\$0 73
5	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 1.....	896	16,400	4,790 13	478 25	6,240 72	.....	1,982 14	426 72	13,917 96	85
5	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 2.....	896	16,400	4,922 38	478 25	6,240 72	.....	1,982 14	426 72	14,050 21	85½
5	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 3.....	Maps.	16,400	200 82	2 00	24 56	\$7,128 33	11,443 41	426 72	19,225 84	1 28
9	Report of the Secretary of War respecting the Ice-breaker, &c., at the entrance of Delaware Bay	16	1,450	21 69	.....	13 02	.....	.....	.....	34 71	2½
12	Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for the year 1856, (quarto)	382	11,420	3,722 30	285 50	4,899 26	21,411 08	7,683 04	1,242 84	39,244 02	3 43½
16	Report of the Secretary of War respecting the improvement of Lake Harbors	480	1,470	771 57	.....	397 32	.....	.....	.....	1,168 89	79½
24	Message of the President of the United States respecting the British ship "Resolute"	8	3,420	14 94	.....	13 05	.....	.....	.....	27 99	0½

27	Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the construction and distribution of Weights and Measures	220	3,420	535 37	24 50	357 11	324 62	262 89	.....	1,504 49	44
33	Report of the Secretary of State on the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations, for the year 1856, (quarto)	450	1,420	2,281 79	41 60	719 88	.....	.....	1,242 84	4,286 11	3 01½
45	Report of the Secretary of War in relation to the Des Moines and Rock River Rapids	56	1,470	86 18	.....	46 20	.....	.....	.....	132 38	9
46	Report of the Secretary of War respecting the St. Clair Flats	16	1,470	21 77	.....	13 44	.....	.....	.....	35 21	2½
52	Report of the Secretary of War in relation to the surveys of the Frontier Lakes	16	1,470	30 52	.....	13 44	.....	.....	.....	43 96	3
53	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures, for the year 1856, vol. 1	640	28,420	3,808 45	592 08	7,626 70	.....	3,548 45	426 72	16,002 40	56½
53	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures, for the year 1856, vol. 2	528	28,420	2,936 83	488 50	6,292 36	.....	3,548 45	426 72	13,692 86	48
53	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures, for the year 1856, vol. 3	600	28,420	3,375 08	555 00	9,513 92	5,659 67	3,548 45	426 72	23,078 84	81½
53	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Agriculture, for the year 1856, in one vol	600	56,420	6,225 33	1,102 00	12,941 56	9,571 01	7,928 05	426 72	37,494 67	66½
62	Report of the Secretary of War respecting the purchase of Camels for the purposes of Military Transportation	244	5,420	678 82	51 00	847 02	1,104 00	657 28	.....	3,338 12	52
65	Fourth Meteorological Report of Professor Espey, (quarto)	240	4,420	1,325 76	69 00	1,187 18	7,044 55	2,302 42	1,242 84	13,171 75	2 98
70	Letter from the Secretary of War, communicating a Map of the St. Mary's and Patuxent Rivers	2	6,470	5 81	.....	7 56	782 40	.....	.....	795 77	12½
	All other Executive documents, being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed, (in five vols). Annual Report of the Engineer in Chief. [Part of Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 5]	1,912	1,420	5,281 66	.....	1,567 86	.....	.....	2,133 60	8,983 12	6 32
	Annual Report of the Chief of the Topographical Bureau. [Part of Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 5]	86	50	22 62	.....	2 52	.....	.....	.....	25 14	50½
	Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. [Part of Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 5]	20	50	5 26	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	6 10	12½
	Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. [Part of Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 5]	368	500	661 84	6 00	75 83	171 69	.....	.....	915 36	1 83
	Sen. Ex. Doc. No. 5]	282	2,000	449 14	18 50	233 93	.....	262 89	.....	964 46	48½

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF

B—Continued.

No. of document.	Title or subject.	No. of pages.	No. of copies ordered.	Cost of printing, folding, gathering, and inserting maps and plates.	Cost of dry-pressing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of illustrations.	Cost of binding extra copies.	Cost of binding reserved copies.	Total cost.	Cost per copy.
<i>Miscellaneous Documents.</i>											
2	List of Committees of the Senate.....	4	2,020	\$5 39	.....	\$4 62	.....	.....	.....	\$10 01	\$0 0½
54	Annual Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.....	468	11,420	1,859 51	\$173 50	2,301 26	.....	\$1,314 47	.....	5,648 74	49½
	Obituary Addresses on the Death of the late Senator Clayton, of Delaware.....	24	10,000	95 66	8 00	135 24	.....	600 00	.....	838 90	8½
	All other Miscellaneous Documents, being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed.....	340	1,420	627 88	.....	272 16	.....	.....	\$426 72	1,326 76	93½
<i>Reports of Committees.</i>											
416	Report of the Committee of Military Affairs respecting certain Military Asylums.....	4	3,420	7 47	.....	7 56	.....	.....	.....	15 03	0½
	All other Reports of Committees, being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed.....	970	1,420	1,318 95	.....	775 74	.....	.....	426 72	2,521 41	1 77½
	<i>Treaties, &c.—Foreign</i>	166	90	181 76	.....	8 40	.....	.....	.....	190 16	.....
	<i>Domestic</i>	32	65	33 92	.....	1 26	.....	.....	.....	35 18	.....
	<i>Journal of the Senate U. S.</i>	574	1,420	807 35	.....	460 74	.....	.....	463 72	1,731 81	1 23½
	<i>Bills and Joint Resolutions</i>	1,090	700	967 42	.....	806 01	.....	.....	.....	1,773 43	.....
	<i>Miscellaneous Printing.—General Orders, Circulars, &c.</i>.....	.....	.....	1,468 58	.....	117 96	.....	.....	.....	1,586 54	.....

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.

1 Executive Document.—Report of Captain George B. McClellan,
1st regiment U. S. cavalry, one of the officers sent to the seat
of war in Europe, in 1855-'56, (quarto)
Miscellaneous Documents
Reports of Committees
Treaties, &c.....

364
16
44
168

6,420
1,420
1,420
90

1,849 64
17 22
59 28
181 93

152 00
.....
.....
.....

2,613 03
13 02
35 28
8 82

\$3,260 55
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3,837 36
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1,342 84
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12,955 42
30 24
94 56
190 75

2 02
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6½
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Totals.....

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.....
54,859 17
4,785 93
70,272 28
56,457 90
51,582 40
11,835 88
249,793 56
.....

C.

Statement showing the cost of the printing, &c., ordered by the House of Representatives of the United States at the third session of the thirty-fourth Congress—complete.

No. of document.	Title or subject.	No. of pages.	No. of copies ordered.	Cost of printing, folding, gathering, and inserting maps and plates.	Cost of drying and pressing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of maps and plates.	Cost of binding extra copies.	Cost of binding reserved copies.	Total cost.	Cost per copy.
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—34TH CONGRESS, 3D SESS.										
	<i>Executive Documents.</i>										
1	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 1.....	896	21,530	\$5,926 08	\$628 00	\$8,150 52	.....	\$2,628 94	\$502 56	\$17,836 10	\$0 83
1	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 2.....	896	21,530	6,058 33	628 00	8,150 52	.....	2,628 94	502 56	17,968 35	83½
1	Annual Message of the President of the United States and accompanying documents, vol. 3.....	Maps..	896	.....	.....	.....	\$312 18	.....	502 56	814 74	91
2	Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the State of the Finances for the year ending June 30, 1856.	672	16,530	3,948 08	361 50	4,729 51	.....	1,973 24	502 56	11,514 89	69½
18	Annual Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for the year 1856, [quarto]	382	11,530	3,749 98	286 75	4,920 06	21,616 75	7,628 94	995 20	39,197 68	3 40
33	Report of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Portland Canal.....	10	2,530	29 35	.....	17 22	376 00	.....	.....	422 57	16½
60	Report of the Secretary of State on the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Nations for the year 1856, [quarto].....	450	1,530	2,306 63	34 50	595 56	.....	.....	1,562 20	4,498 89	2 94
63	Report of the Director of the Mint for the year 1856.....	20	2,530	95 20	.....	28 56	.....	.....	.....	123 76	5
65	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures for the year 1856, vol. 1.....	640	61,530	7,120 96	1,282 00	16,361 96	.....	7,886 82	502 56	33,154 30	54
65	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures for the year 1856, vol. 2.....	528	61,530	5,669 63	1,057 50	13,499 87	.....	7,886 82	502 56	28,616 38	46½

65	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Arts and Manufactures for the year 1856, vol. 3.....	600	61,530	6,480 56	1,201 75	20,597 00	12,198 83	7,886 82	502 56	48,867 52	79½
65	Report of the Commissioner of Patents on Agriculture for the year 1856, [in one volume].....	600	211,530	21,370 34	4,131 50	48,203 92	45,421 22	27,570 10	502 56	147,199 64	69½
	Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office. [Part of H. R. Ex. Doc. No. 1].....	368	500	661 84	.....	75 83	167 19	.....	.....	904 86	1 81
	All other Executive Documents being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed, [in eight volumes].....	4,622	1,530	11,660 86	.....	4,864 02	.....	.....	4,020 48	20,545 36	13 42½
	<i>Miscellaneous Documents.</i>										
55	Report of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution for the year 1856.....	468	11,530	1,872 52	175 50	2,330 24	.....	1,314 47	.....	5,692 73	49½
	All other miscellaneous reports, being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed, [in two volumes].....	1,420	1,530	4,631 58	.....	1,223 88	.....	.....	1,015 12	6,870 58	4 49½
	<i>Reports of Committees.</i>										
448	Reports of the Committee on Claims on the case of W. G. Ridgely and others, and on the case of R. and Ann E. Johnson.....	160	5,000	380 00	.....	329 42	.....	.....	.....	709 42	14½
45	Report of the special committee on the alleged corrupt combinations of members of Congress.....	280	10,000	994 94	91 00	1,152 79	.....	1,314 47	.....	3,553 20	35½
243	All other reports of committees, being those of which the usual number of copies only were ordered to be printed, [in three volumes].....	2,334	1,530	3,266 43	.....	2,034 06	.....	.....	1,507 68	6,808 17	4 45
	<i>Reports of the Court of Claims, [in one volume].....</i>	692	1,530	1,003 78	.....	595 56	.....	.....	502 56	2,101 90	1 37½
	<i>Journal of the House of Representatives.....</i>	834	1,645	1,368 08	.....	773 22	.....	.....	577 59	2,718 89	1 65½
	<i>Bills and joint resolutions....</i>	1,568	580	1,293 60	.....	954 96	.....	.....	.....	2,248 56	.....
	<i>Miscellaneous printing—Calendar, general orders, circulars.....</i>	.....	.....	1,514 52	.....	431 11	.....	.....	.....	1,945 63	.....
	Total.....	.....	.....	91,403 29	9,878 00	140,019 79	80,092 17	68,719 56	14,201 31	404,314 12	.....

D.

Statement showing the cost of the printing ordered by the Executive Departments, and paper used for the same, during the year ending June 30, 1857.

Department and bureau.	Cost of printing.	Cost of paper.	Total cost.
<i>State Department.</i>			
Secretary's office.....	\$1,584 92	\$711 36	\$2,296 28
Consular bureau.....	337 98	271 70	609 68
Diplomatic bureau.....	244 90	91 77	336 67
Agent's office.....	66 25	30 51	96 76
Roll's office.....	62 32	10 03	72 35
Passport bureau.....	1 60	30	1 90
Statistical office.....	21 35	21 20	42 55
Total.....	2,319 32	1,136 87	3,456 19
<i>Treasury Department.</i>			
Secretary's office.....	5,030 81	4,445 00	9,475 81
First Comptroller's office.....	73 63	9 52	83 15
Second Comptroller's office.....	6 30	4 22	10 52
First Auditor's office.....	244 20	158 29	402 49
Second Auditor's office.....	40 18	17 96	58 14
Third Auditor's office.....	116 80	67 97	184 77
Fourth Auditor's office.....	56 01	37 68	93 69
Fifth Auditor's office.....	51 63	19 87	71 50
Sixth Auditor's office.....	823 32	529 75	1,353 07
Register's office.....	199 94	166 08	366 02
Treasurer's office.....	103 69	59 59	163 28
Solicitor's office.....	19 20		19 20
Office Light-house Board.....	3,512 37	1,242 33	4,754 70
Total.....	10,278 08	6,758 26	17,036 34
<i>War Department.</i>			
Secretary's office.....	488 67	674 46	1,163 13
Adjutant General's office.....	2,109 01	937 52	3,046 53
Quartermaster's department.....	2,126 35	1,141 35	3,267 70
Surgeon General's office.....	51 09	23 78	74 87
Ordnance office.....	546 20	526 69	1,072 89
Subsistence department.....	17 05	7 22	24 27
Engineer department.....	44 83	16 71	61 54
Bureau of Topographical Engineers.....	19 60	9 60	29 20
Paymaster's department.....	73 09	26 32	99 41
Total.....	5,475 89	3,363 65	8,839 54
<i>Navy Department.</i>			
Secretary's office.....	875 06	537 48	1,412 54
Bureau of Yards and Docks.....	638 27	114 38	752 65
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.....	38 46	12 12	50 58
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repairs.....	419 34	116 68	536 02
Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography.....	311 58	46 80	358 38
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.....	188 07	64 08	252 15
Total.....	2,470 78	891 54	3,362 32

STATEMENT—Continued.

Department and bureau.	Cost of printing.	Cost of paper.	Total cost.
<i>Interior Department.</i>			
Secretary's office.....	\$172 44	\$127 10	\$299 54
Indian office.....	267 37	85 56	352 93
Pension office.....	1,653 16	561 63	2,214 79
Land office.....	3,057 00	1,846 32	4,903 32
Patent office.....	2,879 25	1,675 10	4,554 35
Office of Commissioner of Public Buildings.....	12 86	8 80	21 66
Total.....	8,042 08	4,304 51	12,346 59
Post Office Department.....	30,495 72	63,344 64	102,840 36
Attorney General's office.....	425 14	27 89	453 03
Court of Claims.....	490 70	29 82	520 52
Office Superintendent of Public Printing.....	53 55	7 25	60 80
President of the United States.....	52 24	37 32	89 56

Miscellaneous.	Cost of printing.	Cost of paper.	Cost of binding.	Total cost.
Statement of Commerce and Navigation for 1856.....	\$5,980 05	\$5,524 51	\$2,336 94	\$13,841 50
Estimates of appropriations, 1857 and 1858.....	37 44	81 06	-----	118 50
Total.....	6,017 49	5,605 57	2,336 94	13,960 00

RECAPITULATION.

Department.	Cost of printing.	Cost of paper.	Total cost.
State Department.....	\$2,319 32	\$1,136 87	\$3,456 19
Treasury Department.....	10,278 08	6,758 26	17,036 34
War Department.....	5,475 89	3,363 65	8,839 54
Navy Department.....	2,470 78	891 54	3,362 32
Interior Department.....	8,042 08	4,304 51	12,346 59
Post Office Department.....	30,495 72	63,344 64	102,840 36
Attorney General's office.....	425 14	27 89	453 03
Court of Claims.....	490 70	29 82	520 52
Office Superintendent of Public Printing.....	53 55	7 25	60 80
President of the United States.....	52 24	37 32	89 56
Miscellaneous.....	6,017 49	5,605 57	\$13,966 00
Total.....	75,120 99	85,507 32	162,965 25

* Including \$2,336 94 for binding the Annual Statement of Commerce and Navigation.

OHIO CONTESTED ELECTION.

MEMORIAL AND DEPOSITIONS

IN THE CASE OF

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM,

CONTESTING

The seat of Lewis D. Campbell, as a member from the third congressional district of the State of Ohio.

DECEMBER 15, 1857.—Referred to the Committee of Elections, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

The undersigned, Clement L. Vallandigham, respectfully represents that, at the election for members of the House of Representatives of the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States, held in the State of Ohio on the 14th day of October, 1856, the honorable Lewis D. Campbell and himself were the only opposing candidates in the third congressional district; that, upon the returns filed in the office of the secretary of state of that commonwealth, the said Lewis D. Campbell has received a certificate of election from the governor, and now holds a seat in your body by virtue thereof.

The undersigned further represents that the returns of said election were not correct, and that *he*, and not the said Lewis D. Campbell, received in fact a majority of all the votes legally cast in said district at that election; and is, therefore, entitled to the seat now occupied by said Lewis D. Campbell, as the representative of the said district in the thirty-fifth Congress.

He also states that, in pursuance of the requirements of the act of February 19, 1851, regulating contested elections, he served duly a notice of contest upon the said Lewis D. Campbell, setting forth specifically the grounds thereof; that answers were received and testimony taken under the provisions of said act; which notice, answers, and testimony, with documents relating to the contest, have been duly transmitted to the Clerk of the said House, and are now in his possession.

Wherefore, referring to the notice aforesaid as a part of this memorial, the undersigned prays that the subject may be inquired into by the House, according to the Constitution and laws, and the usual

course of proceeding on the part of the House in like cases, and that he may be declared entitled, and be admitted to a seat in the House as the member thereof duly elected from the third congressional district of Ohio to the thirty-fifth Congress.

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1857.

A.

First notice of contest.

DAYTON, OHIO, October 24, 1856.

SIR: You will take notice that I will contest your right to a seat in the House of Representatives, as the member from the third congressional district of Ohio, in the thirty-fifth Congress; the grounds of contest being as follows:

1. That, at the election held on the 14th of October, 1856, in counting out, sundry ballots were rejected by the judges of election, which should have been counted for me.

2. That, in counting out, sundry ballots were counted by the judges of election for you which should have been rejected.

3. That sundry persons were permitted to vote for you in townships and wards of which they were not legal residents.

4. That sundry qualified electors who offered to vote for me, and who were legal residents of the ward or township in which they offered to vote, were wrongfully refused their votes on the ground of non-residence in the ward or township.

5. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Montgomery county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me were illegally rejected.

6. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Preble county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me were illegally rejected.

7. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Butler county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me were illegally rejected.

8. That sundry electors were permitted to vote for you more than once at said election.

9. That sundry qualified electors were by threats procured to vote for you, who but for said threats would have voted for me; and sundry other qualified electors were by threats deterred from voting for me, who but for such threats would have so voted.

10. That sundry qualified electors, some not able to read at all, and sundry others not able to read the English language, were fraudulently furnished with ballots which they were led to believe, and did believe, contained my name, while in fact said ballots contained yours, or were blank, by reason whereof said electors were prevented from voting for me as they intended.

11. That, in the second ward of the city of Dayton, John B. Chapman, one of the councilmen of said city for said ward, declined to serve as a judge of said election, and of his own authority, and without any choice, *viva voce* or otherwise, by the electors present, appointed Stith M. Sullivan to act as judge of election in his place; objection to his (said Chapman's) right to appoint being at the time made by electors present.

12. That sundry persons not of the age of 21 years were permitted to vote for you.

13. That sundry persons not residents of the State one year next preceding the election were permitted to vote for you.

14. That sundry persons, idiot and insane, were permitted to vote for you.

15. That sundry persons, not "white male citizens of the United States," were permitted to vote for you.

16. That Alfred J. Anderson, John M. Mitchell, James Robins, Reuben Redman, Thomas Tester, John D. Robbins, Alexander Proctor, Cyrus H. Cowan, Robert Goings, W. Griffith, and twenty-two others, mulattos and persons of color, not qualified electors under the constitution and laws of Ohio, were permitted to vote for you.

17. That sundry persons, not having all the legal and constitutional qualifications of electors within this State, were permitted to vote for you.

18. That sundry persons having all the legal and constitutional qualifications of electors within this State, and who offered to vote for me, were rejected.

19. That other irregularities, defects, and illegalities were permitted or occurred in conducting said election, whereby my rights as a candidate were prejudiced.

You will further take notice, that I claim to have received a majority of all the votes legally cast at said election, and that I am, therefore, legally entitled to represent the qualified electors of the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress.

CLEM'T L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Butler county, } ss.

Be it remembered, that on this 25th day of October, A. D. 1856, personally came before me, probate judge of said county, authorized to administer oaths, William H. Keepers, who being by me duly sworn deposeth and saith, that, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1856, about the hour of 12 m., at the city of Hamilton in said county, he personally served upon said honorable Lewis D. Campbell, above named, a true and exact copy, in writing, of the above and foregoing notice, signed by Clement L. Vallandigham.

W. H. KEEPERS.

Sworn to before me, at Hamilton, Ohio, the 25th day of October, 1856, and subscribed by said W. H. Keepers in my presence.
[L. s.]

W. R. KINDER, Probate judge.

B.

*Answer of L. D. Campbell.*HAMILTON, OHIO, *October 31, 1856.*

SIR: I received your *written* communication, touching that "nigger business," some time after it appeared in the "nuze papers."

No official information of my election to a seat in the 35th Congress of the United States has yet been furnished me, and you will pardon me for suggesting that, *prehaps*, your deep anxiety on this subject has occasioned *premature* action.

In December next I shall *probably* receive, under the "broad seal" of the State of Ohio, a certificate, that the honor of representing the third district in the next Congress has been conferred on me by the people. In that event please observe, that you and the corrupt minions of the present condemned administration are not only *invited* but *dared* to contest my right to the seat. Should you or they attempt to carry out your vaunted designs, I promise the country a record of one of the most corrupt and disgraceful outrages that have ever been perpetrated upon the American ballot box.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Col. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

[Endorsed.]

"Received this *paper* November 3, 1856.

"C. L. VALLANDIGHAM."

A.

*Second notice of "contest" to Mr. Campbell.*DAYTON, OHIO, *Dec. 24, 1856.*

SIR: You will take notice that I will contest your right to a seat in the House of Representatives as the member from the third Congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress, the grounds of contest being as follows:

1. That at the election held on the 14th day of October, 1856, in counting out, sundry ballots were rejected by the judges of election which should have been counted for me.

2. That, in counting out, sundry ballots were counted by the judges of election for you which should have been rejected.

3. That sundry persons were permitted to vote for you in townships and wards of which they were not legal residents.

4. That sundry qualified electors who offered to vote for me, and who were legal residents of the ward or township in which they offered to vote, were wrongfully refused their votes on the ground of non-residence in the ward or township.

5. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Montgomery county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me were illegally rejected.

6. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Preble county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me were illegally rejected.

7. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Butler county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me were illegally rejected.

8. That sundry electors were permitted to vote for you more than once at said election.

9. That sundry qualified electors were, by threats, procured to vote for you who, but for said threats, would have voted for me; and sundry others, qualified electors, were, by threats, deterred from voting for me who, but for such threats, would have so voted.

10. That sundry qualified electors, some not able to read at all, and sundry others not able to read the English language, were fraudulently furnished with ballots which they were led to believe, and did believe, contained my name, while, in fact, said ballots contained yours or were blank, by reason whereof said electors were prevented from voting for me as they intended.

11. That in the second ward of the city of Dayton, John B. Chapman, one of the councilmen of said city for said ward, declined to serve as a judge of said election, and of his own authority, and without any choice, *viva voce* or otherwise, by the electors present, appointed Stith M. Sullivan to act as judge of election in his place, objection to his (said Chapman's) right to appoint being at the time made by electors present.

12. That sundry persons not of the age of twenty-one years were permitted to vote for you.

13. That sundry persons not residents of the State one year next preceding the election were permitted to vote for you.

14. That sundry persons, idiot and insane, were permitted to vote for you.

15. That sundry persons not "white male citizens of the United States" were permitted to vote for you.

16. That Alfred J. Anderson, John M. Mitchell, James Robbins, Reuben Redman, Thomas Tester, John D. Robbins, Alexander Proctor, Cyrus H. Cowan, Robert Goings, W. Griffith, and twenty-two others, mulattos and persons of color, not qualified electors of Ohio under the constitution and laws thereof, were permitted to vote for you.

17. That sundry persons not having all the legal and constitutional qualifications of electors were permitted to vote for you.

18. That sundry persons having all the legal and constitutional qualifications of electors within this State, and who offered to vote for me, were rejected.

19. That other irregularities, defects, and illegalities were per-

mitted or occurred in conducting said election, whereby my rights as a candidate were prejudiced.

You will further take notice that I claim to have received a majority of all votes legally cast at said election, and that I am, therefore, legally entitled to represent the qualified electors of the third Congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Before the undersigned authority personally came Stephen Crane, this 29th day of December, 1856, and made his solemn oath that he this day served the foregoing notice upon the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell by delivering to him personally a true copy thereof.

STEPHEN CRANE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of December, 1856.

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD, [L. s.]

Notary Public.

B.

Copy of Answer of Mr. Campbell.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1857.

SIR: Your communication, dated December 24, 1856, purporting to be a notice that you will contest my right to a seat in the House of Representatives as the member from the third Congressional district of Ohio, in the thirty-fifth Congress, and specifying "19" grounds, was handed to me in this city some days after its date by Mr. Crane, (who informed me that he did so at the instance of Hon. George E. Pugh.)

For answer, I deny the several allegations therein stated, and give you two reasons why I shall insist upon my right to said seat.

I. I hold a certificate in the following words, viz:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Executive Office.*

I, Salmon P. Chase, governor, and commander-in-chief of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that at the annual election held on the second Tuesday of October last, Lewis D. Campbell was duly elected a representative in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States from the third congressional district within the State aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the State of Ohio to be hereunto
[L. s.] affixed, at the city of Columbus, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1856.

S. P. CHASE.

J. H. BAKER, *Secretary of State.*

II. At said election a majority of the qualified electors of said district voted for me and against you.

I give you "23" specifications of the proof which it is my purpose to make during the proposed contest, viz :

1. That divers persons who were not qualified electors voted for you.
2. That divers persons who were qualified electors were prevented from voting by the decisions of the judges of the election, who would have voted for me.
3. That ballots were counted for you which should have been counted for me.
4. That ballots which were given for me, and received by the judges of the election, were not counted.
5. That in some of the townships and wards more votes were counted for you than there were ballots with your name upon them.
6. That in some of the townships and wards a less number of votes were counted for me than there were ballots lawfully given with my name upon them.
7. That persons half negro, or more, voted for you.
8. That persons not half white, and part negro, voted for you.
9. That persons half white and more, entitled under the laws and decisions of the courts of Ohio to the right of suffrage, who would have voted for me, were refused the exercise of that right by the judges of the elections.
10. That unnaturalized foreigners voted for you.
11. That foreigners voted for you on the presentation of naturalization papers which had been issued by persons having no lawful authority to issue the same, and through which, therefore, they acquired no right to vote.
12. That persons of foreign birth who had never taken the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States voted for you.
13. That persons who could not read the ballots, and who intended to vote for me, were, through fraud and misrepresentation, made to vote for you.
14. That persons having voted for you in one of the townships, or wards, afterwards, on the same day, voted for you in one or more of the townships or wards.
15. That qualified voters, who were infirm from age or sickness, went to the polls to vote for me, and were prevented from delivering their ballots to the judges by disorderly bystanders.
16. That in some of the townships and wards persons acted as judges and clerks of the election who had not been chosen and qualified according to law.
17. That in some of the townships and wards the judges certified that a greater number of votes had been given for you than they had received ballots with your name upon them, and that a less number had been given for me than they had received ballots with my name upon them.
18. That in the returns made to the county clerks the certificates showed that you had a greater number of votes than you had actually received, and that I had a less number than I had actually received.

20. That in some of the townships and wards the polls were opened before, and continued open after, the hours prescribed by law.

21. That persons after voting for you in one township, or ward, on the same day voted for you in the same, or in other townships or wards.

22. That large sums of money—raised for that or a like purpose in the cities of Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., and elsewhere—were expended in procuring for you the votes of persons who were non-residents of the district, and others not qualified electors.

23. That *I am the representative elect of the qualified voters of the third congressional district of Ohio in the 35th Congress of the United States, and that you have no right to deprive me of my seat.*

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

[Endorsed]

“*Dayton, Ohio, January 27, 1857. Received this ‘answer’ by the hands of Thos. C. Mitchell, esq.*

“CLEM’T L. VALLANDIGHAM.”

C.

First notice to take depositions.

DAYTON, *February 13, 1857.*

SIR: You will take notice that on Monday, the second day of March, 1857, in the city of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, at the court house, before the Hon. Joseph G. Crane, judge of the probate court of said county, I propose to commence the examination of the several witnesses within named, who all reside, with exceptions noted, in said Montgomery county. The examination of said witnesses, and of others whose names and residences may be furnished you within the time limited by law, will be continued from day to day, between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 10 o'clock p. m., until the same be completed. The testimony thus taken is to be used in the contested election in the third congressional district of Ohio, whereof you have heretofore had legal notice.

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

WASHINGTON, *February 16, 1857.*

I this day served the within notice upon the Hon. L. D. Campbell, personally, by copy.

S. CRANE.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed by S. Crane, this 16th February, 1857.

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD,
Justice of the Peace.

Witnesses.

Andrew H. Rice	Joseph Farras
J. T. Sage	Daniel Repp
James Anderton	Stith M. Sullivan
George Hudson	T. H. Phillips
James M. Morrison	John B. Chapman
James Wright	George Houghtelin
John White	Amos Higgins, of Wayne county,
Daniel Snyder	Indiana.
John S. Manning	J. F. Palmer
Samuel Hikes	James Brown
Reuben Thomas	——— Brown
Daniel Henry	——— Brown, of Warren county,
John Ensey	Ohio.
Jacob Arnett	John Wilson, of Champaign county,
Jon. D. Tilton	Ohio.
J. F. Morris	Daniel Davis
John Low	Peter Fogle
Frank Riker	A. K. Tate
Adam Temmerman	Archibald Littler
John A. Coover	Tobias Wenger
Abner Harris	John P. Sears
Felix Humphrey	Benj. F. Gump
Phil. Jac. Lob	Michael Swadner
Dr. Wm. Egry	M. M. Grew
Norman Love	R. McEwen
Dr. James	Jas. T. Wilson
Amos Decker	George Gaskill
Jas. A. Kelly	W. H. Houghtelin
Harvey Blanchard	George Sowerby
William Dickey	John Snapp
Wm. J. Lemmon	B. M. Ayres
John Ensey	John H. Achey
John Byron	Herman Gebhart
John La Rue	Wm. H. Squires
W. H. Gillespie	Henry Harman
Franklin Holliday	Stephen Hagenbaugh, of Greene
John Hinsay	county, Ohio.
O. H. P. Krise, resident of Greene	
county, Ohio.	

*D.**Second notice to take depositions.*

FEBRUARY 24, 1857.

SIR: Take notice that, in addition to the names of witnesses to be examined in the contested election, third district of Ohio, at Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, under the notice heretofore served upon

you, commencing March 2, 1857, I propose, under said notice, to examine the following also, to wit:

Edward A. King, Daniel Ecker, Edward McMurray, Ellis Jennings, ——— Tenny, Jesse Curtis, ——— Smith, John Hicks, A. Clark, and ——— King. Ecker and Curtis reside in Montgomery county; Jennings and Tenny in Greene county; Smith, Hicks, and Clark, in Miami county.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL.

Before the undersigned authority personally came Stephen Crane, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says:

That on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1857, did call upon Mr. Campbell, at his place of residence, but failed to see him. Your deponent further states that he did again call on said Campbell the next day, (February 25, 1857,) at one of the doors of the House of Representatives, and said Campbell did then and there refuse to leave the hall of said House. Your deponent further states that he did again repair to the Capitol on the same day, and, by accident, met said Campbell coming from the centre door of said hall, and did then and there present said Campbell with a true copy of the foregoing notice; and the said Campbell did then and there refuse to accept the said copy from the hands of this deponent, and in so doing used language of an insulting and disreputable character, and demanded your deponent to bring said notice to his residence, and no other place. Your deponent further states that he did comply with the demands of said Campbell, and did, on this the 26th day of February, 1857, call on the said Campbell, at an early hour, at his place of abode, and said Campbell had already absented himself from said place. Your deponent further states that it is his belief and conviction, from the circumstances of the case, that said Campbell has and does endeavor to avoid meeting your said deponent. Your deponent is further convinced and believes that said Campbell is determined not to accept of said notice; whereupon your deponent did proceed to the post office of the House of Representatives on this 26th day of February, 1857, and did, in person, hand to one Robert Morris, postmaster of the House of Representatives of the thirty-fourth Congress, a true copy of the foregoing notice, with instructions to have the said notice delivered to the said Campbell.

STEPHEN CRANE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, on this 27th day of February, 1857.

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD, *J. P.*

E.

STATE OF OHIO, }
 Montgomery county. }

To the marshal of the United States, or any deputy thereof:

You are commanded to summon Amos Higgins, J. T. Sage, Hudson George, Andrew H. Rice, James Anderton, if they may be found in your bailiwick, to appear personally before the probate court, at the court-house in Dayton, on the second day of March, A. D. 1857, at 8 o'clock a. m., to testify all and singular what they shall know in the matter of a contested election in the third congressional district of Ohio now pending between C. L. Vallandigham, the contestant, and Lewis D. Campbell, who holds the certificate of election. Herein they are not to fail; and have you then and there this writ.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at Dayton, this twenty-fifth day of February, A. D. 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE, *Probate Judge.*

"FEBRUARY 28, 1857.

"I served the within writ upon the within named Amos Higgins, J. T. Sage, Hudson George, and James Anderton, by reading and delivering a copy of said writ, and a copy to Andrew H. Rice.

"*Marshal's fees.*

"Serving writ.....	\$0 62½
"5 copies, at 25 cents	1 25
"Mileage—28 miles	1 68
	3 55½

"J. M. TRADER,
 "Deputy Marshal Southern District of Ohio."

Depositions of sundry witnesses taken before me, Joseph G. Crane, judge of the probate court within and for the county of Montgomery, and State of Ohio, commencing on the second day of March, A. D. 1857, pursuant to the notices hereto annexed, to be read in evidence on behalf of Clement L. Vallandigham in a certain contested election for representative in Congress for the third congressional district of Ohio, held on the fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1856, wherein Lewis D. Campbell holds the certificate of election, and the said Clement L. Vallandigham is contestant.

Hudson George, of the city of Dayton, Ohio, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question 1, by J. A. McMahon, counsel for Clement L. Vallandigham. Where do you now reside?

Answer. In the city of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2, by same. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein for congressman on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. Yes.

Question 3, by same. For whom did you vote at that election to represent this the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. Lewis D. Campbell.

Question 4, by same. Had you been absent from this State at any time within the year immediately preceding the election held on that day?

Answer. Yes.

Question 5, by same. When you so left the State of Ohio, did you leave for a temporary purpose, or for the purpose of remaining away?

Answer. I went for a temporary purpose. I went to Fort Des-moines, Iowa; took my wife with me. I staid there near nine months. I went to look at the country and to make money, if I could, and then return home. I always looked upon Dayton as my home as long as my parents lived.

Question 6, by same. Did you vote in the State of Iowa while you were so absent there?

Answer. Yes.

Question 7, by same. Had you gained your residence in Iowa by being there six months previous to your having voted?

Answer. Yes.

HUDSON GEORGE.

At the same time and place came Andrew H. Rice, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question 1, by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham. Did you vote in Montgomery county, in the State of Ohio, at the election held therein for congressman on the fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1856? If so, for whom did you vote to represent this the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. I did. I voted for L. D. Campbell.

Question 2, by same. Had you, at that time, resided in the State of Ohio for one year immediately preceding the election held on that day?

Answer. At the time of voting I supposed I had. After an examination of papers, (and other circumstances,) I came to the conclusion that I had not been in Ohio one year. I think I arrived in Ohio on the 23d day of November, 1855.

Question 3, by same. Where had you resided previously to the 23d day of November, 1855?

Answer. In the State of Massachusetts.

A. H. RICE.

Also Amos Higgins, of Wayne county, Indiana, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham.

Question 1, by same. Where do you now reside? and how long have you there resided?

Answer. I have resided in Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana, since May, 1856.

Question 2, by same. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein for congressman on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1856?

Answer. I did.

Question 3, by same. For whom did you vote at that election to represent this the 3d congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. Lewis D. Campbell.

Question 4, by same. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the November election held therein in 1856?

Answer. I did not.

AMOS HIGGINS.

Adjourned until March 3, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE, *Probate Judge*.

TUESDAY, *March 3*, 1857.

Also came John Ensey, of Montgomery county, Ohio, of lawful age, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham.

Question 1. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Van Buren township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Did Joseph Smith vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. I believe he did so, but could not say certain.

Question 3. Do you know what ticket he voted, or what were his politics?

Answer. I do not know what ticket he voted. He was a republican in politics.

Question 4. Was he of the age of twenty-one years on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. No, sir; I believe not. He told me he was something past nineteen; this was before the election.

Question 5. Was he a resident of Montgomery county on that day?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question 6. How long had he been in Montgomery county then?

Answer. About five or six months. He came from one of the eastern States some time last spring.

Question 7. What became of him after the election of October 14, 1856?

Answer. I cannot say. He left the place. He and his brother asked me what he should do on account of the voting, and I told them he had better get out of the way.

Question 8. Did he ever tell you, before or after the election, how he intended to vote for congressman in this district, or how he had voted?

Answer. Never told me anything about it.

Question 9. Was Joseph Smith an active republican?

Answer. Yes; he took an active part in politics.

Question 10. Did he tell you, after said election, that he had voted?

Answer. He did not tell me in so many words that he voted. He, together with his brother, consulted me whether he had better go or stay on account of illegal voting.

Cross-examination on behalf of L. D. Campbell, by F. P. Cuppy, esq:

Question 1. Do you know that said Joseph Smith voted for L. D. Campbell on the 14th of October last.

Answer. No, sir.

Question 2. Do you know that said Smith has left the said county of Montgomery.

Answer. I can't say certain; I think he has.

JOHN ENSEY.

Also came Daniel Henry, of Van Buren township, Montgomery county, of lawful age, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham.

Question 1. Where do you reside?

Answer. Van Buren township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Do you know Joseph Smith?

Answer. Yes.

Question 3. Did he vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, at the election held therein for congressman?

Answer. Yes; I saw him vote.

Question 4. What were his politics?

Answer. I don't know.

Question 5. Did he ever tell you for whom he intended to vote for as the congressman from this district.

Answer. No, sir.

Question 6. Did he ever tell you, after the election, what ticket he had voted?

Answer. He told me he voted the sepublican ticket.

Question 7. When did he tell you so?

Answer. Directly after he voted.

Question 8. How old was he when he so voted?

Answer. I don't know.

Question 9. How long had he been in the State of Ohio at that time?

Answer. I don't know. The first I saw of him he came to my house the last of July or first of August, 1856.

Question 10. Where did he come from? Did he tell you anything about his age, his former place of residence, or his intention to vote, before having voted?

Answer. I don't know where he came from; told me nothing about his age; said he was from Martinsburg, Virginia, and had been in the east part of this State. He came out of the bar-room near the polls just before he voted, and told me he was going to vote.

Question 11. What ticket did you vote?

Answer. The republican ticket.

Question 12. Was L. D. Campbell the candidate for congressman upon the republican ticket?

Answer. Yes.

Cross-examined by F. P. Cuppy for L. D. Campbell.

Question 1. Do you know when Smith came from Virginia, and how long he resided in the eastern part of this State?

Answer. No sir.

Question 2. Do you know that Smith voted for L. D. Campbell at said congressional election?

Answer. I do not.

DANIEL HENRY.

Adjourned until March 4, 1857. JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Adjourned until March 5, 1857. JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Adjourned until March 6, 1857. JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Adjourned until March 7, 1857. JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Adjourned until Monday, March 9, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Adjourned until Tuesday, March 10, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Adjourned until March 11, 1857. JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Adjourned until March 12, 1857. JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Adjourned until March 13, 1857. JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Adjourned until March 14, 1857. JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Adjourned until March 15, 1857. JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Adjourned until March 16, 1857. JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Adjourned until March 17, 1857. JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Adjourned until March 18, 1857. JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Montgomery County, } ss.

I, Joseph G. Crane, judge of the probate court within and for said county, which court is by the constitution and laws of said State a court of record, and of which court I am sole judge and clerk duly authorized to act, do hereby certify that Hudson George, A. H. Rice, Amos Higgins, John Ensey, and Daniel Henry, were by me first severally sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, in the matter of contest in the notices aforesaid to these depositions attached; that I caused the testimony of said witnesses, together with the questions proposed by the agents of the parties, to be reduced to writing in my presence, and in the presence of the agents of the parties and of the witnesses, which testimony and questions thus reduced to writing I caused to be duly attested and subscribed by said witnesses, severally, in my presence and in the presence of the agents of the parties; that this testimony was commenced and taken in pursuance of and at the time and place mentioned in the notices to take depositions, copies of which are hereto attached, and was con-

tinued from day to day as above stated; that papers "A," herewith sealed up, are true and perfect copies of the notices of contest served by the said Clement L. Vallandigham upon the said Lewis D. Campbell, with a proof of service thereto attached; that papers "B" are true and perfect copies of the answers served by said Lewis D. Campbell upon said Clement L. Vallandigham, with the acknowledgment of service thereto attached; that papers "C" and "D" are true and perfect copies of the notices to take depositions served by said Clement L. Vallandigham upon said L. D. Campbell, together with the proof of service of the same thereto attached; that paper "E" is a true and perfect copy of the subpoena issued by me in this contest with the service thereon.

Witness my signature and the seal of said probate court at Dayton, [L.s.] this eighteenth day of March, A. D. 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate judge.

Cost bill.

J. M. Trader	\$3 55
Witnesses	9 30
Joseph G. Crane.....	10 75
	23 60

No. 2—"A."

First notice of contest.

DAYTON OHIO, *December* 24, 1856.

SIR: You will take notice that I will contest your right to a seat in the House of Representatives as the member from the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress, the grounds of contest being as follows:

1. That at the election held on the 14th day of October, 1856, in counting out, sundry ballots were rejected by the judges of election which should have been counted for me.

2. That in counting out, sundry ballots were counted by the judges of election for you which should have been rejected.

3. That sundry persons were permitted to vote for you in townships and wards of which they were not legal residents.

4. That sundry qualified electors who offered to vote for me, and who were legal residents of the ward or township in which they offered to vote, were wrongfully refused their votes on the ground of non-residence in the ward or township.

5. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Montgomery county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me, were illegally rejected.

6. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Preble county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me, were illegally rejected.

7. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Butler county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me, were illegally rejected.

8. That sundry electors were permitted to vote for you more than once at said election.

9. That sundry qualified electors were, by threats, procured to vote for you, who, but for said threats, would have voted for me; and sundry other qualified electors were, by threats, deterred from voting for me, who, but for such threats, would have so voted.

10. That sundry qualified electors, some not able to read at all, and sundry others not able to read the English language, were fraudulently furnished with ballots which they were led to believe, and did believe, contained my name, while in fact said ballots contained yours, or were blank; by reason whereof said electors were prevented from voting for me, as they intended.

11. That, in the second ward of the city of Dayton, John B. Chapman, one of the councilmen of said city for said ward, declined to serve as a judge of said election, and, of his own authority, and without any choice, *viva voce* or otherwise, by the electors present, appointed Stith M. Sullivan to act as judge of election in his place, objection to his (said Chapman's) right to appoint being at the time made by electors present.

12. That sundry persons, not of the age of twenty-one years, were permitted to vote for you.

13. That sundry persons, not residents of the State one year next preceding the election, were permitted to vote for you.

14. That sundry persons, idiot and insane, were permitted to vote for you.

15. That sundry persons, not "white male citizens of the United States," were permitted to vote for you.

16. That Alfred J. Anderson, John M. Mitchell, James Robbins, Reuben Redman, Thomas Tester, John D. Robbins, Alexander Proctor, Cyrus H. Cowan, Robert Goings, W. Griffith, and twenty-two others, mulattos and persons of color, not qualified electors under the constitution and laws of Ohio, were permitted to vote for you.

17. That sundry persons, not having all the legal and constitutional qualifications of electors within this State, were permitted to vote for you.

18. That sundry persons, having all the legal and constitutional qualifications of electors within this State, and who offered to vote for me, were rejected.

19. That other irregularities, defects, and illegalities were permitted, or occurred, in conducting said election, whereby my right as a candidate were prejudiced.

You will further take notice that I claim to have received a majority of all the votes legally cast at said election, and that I am therefore legally entitled to represent the qualified electors of the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress.

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM.

HON. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

H. Mis. Doc. 4—2

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
Butler county,

Be it remembered that, on this 25th day of October, A. D. 1856, personally came before me, probate judge of said county, authorized to administer oaths, William H. Keepers, who, being by me duly sworn, depose and saith: That, on the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1856, about the hour of 12 m., at the city of Hamilton, in said county, he personally served upon Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, above named, a true and exact copy, in writing, of the above and foregoing notice signed by Clement L. Vallandigham.

W. H. KEEPERS.

Sworn to before me, at Hamilton, Ohio, the 25th day of October, [L. s.] 1856, and subscribed by said W. H. Keepers in my presence.

W. R. KINDER, Probate Judge.

First answer of Mr. Campbell.

B.

HAMILTON, OHIO, October 31, 1856.

SIR: I received your *written* communication touching that "nigger business" sometime after it appeared in the "*nuze papers*."

No official information of my election to a seat in the 35th Congress of the United States has yet been furnished me, and you will pardon me for suggesting that *prehaps* your deep anxiety on this subject has occasioned *premature* action.

In December next I shall probably receive, under the "broad seal" of the State of Ohio, a certificate that the honor of representing the third district in the next Congress has been conferred on me by the people. In that event please observe that you and the corrupt minions of the present condemned administration are not only *invited* but *dared* to contest my right to the seat. Should you or they attempt to carry out your vaunted designs, I promise the country a record of one of the most corrupt and disgraceful outrages that have ever been perpetrated upon the American ballot-box.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Col. C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

[Endorsement.]

"Received this *paper* November 3, 1856.

"C. L. VALLANDIGHAM."

A.

*Copy of second notice of contest.*DAYTON, OHIO, *December 24, 1856.*

SIR: You will take notice that I will contest your right to a seat in the House of Representatives as the member from the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress, the grounds of contest being as follows:

1. That, at the election held on the 14th day of October, 1856, in counting out, sundry ballots were rejected by the judges of election which should have been counted for me.

2. That, in counting out, sundry ballots were counted by the judges of election for you which should have been rejected.

3. That sundry persons were permitted to vote for you in townships and wards of which they were not legal residents.

4. That sundry qualified electors who offered to vote for me, and who were legal residents of the ward or township in which they offered to vote, were wrongfully refused their votes, on the ground of non-residence in the ward or township.

5. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Montgomery county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me, were illegally rejected.

6. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Preble county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me, were illegally rejected.

7. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Butler county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me, were illegally rejected.

8. That sundry electors were permitted to vote for you more than once at said election.

9. That sundry qualified electors were, by threats, procured to vote for you, who, but for said threats, would have voted for me; and sundry others, qualified electors, were, by threats, deterred from voting for me, who, but for such threats, would have so voted.

10. That sundry qualified electors, some not able to read at all, and sundry others not able to read the English language, were fraudulently furnished with ballots which they were led to believe, and did believe, contained my name, while, in fact, said ballots contained yours, or were blank; by reason whereof said electors were prevented from voting for me, as they intended.

11. That, in the second ward of the city of Dayton, John B. Chapman, one of the councilmen of said city for said ward, declined to serve as a judge of said election, and, of his own authority, and without any choice, *viva voce* or otherwise, by the electors present, appointed Stith M. Sullivan to act as judge of election in his place, objection to his

(said Chapman's) right to appoint being at the time made by electors present.

12. That sundry persons, not of the age of twenty-one years, were permitted to vote for you.

13. That sundry persons, not residents of the State one year next preceding the election, were permitted to vote for you.

14. That sundry persons, idiot and insane, were permitted to vote for you.

15. That sundry persons, not "white male citizens of the United States," were permitted to vote for you.

16. That Alfred J. Anderson, John M. Mitchell, James Robbins, Reuben Redman, Thomas Tester, John D. Robbins, Alexander Proctor, Cyrus H. Cowen, Robert Goings, W. Griffith, and twenty-two others, mulattoes and persons of color, not qualified electors of Ohio under the constitution and laws thereof, were permitted to vote for you.

17. That sundry persons, not having all the legal and constitutional qualifications of electors, were permitted to vote for you.

18. That sundry persons, having all the legal and constitutional qualifications of electors within this State, and who offered to vote for me, were rejected.

19. That other irregularities, defects, and illegalities were permitted or occurred in conducting said election, whereby my rights as a candidate were prejudiced.

You will further take notice that I claim to have received a majority of all votes legally cast at said election, and that I am therefore legally entitled to represent the qualified electors of the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Before the undersigned authority personally came Stephen Crane, this 29th day of December, 1856, and made his solemn oath that he this day served the foregoing notice upon the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell by delivering to him personally a true copy thereof.

STEPHEN CRANE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 29th day of December, 1856.

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD,

Notary Public.

B.

Copy of answer of Mr. Campbell.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1857.

SIR: Your communication, dated December 24, 1856, purporting to be a notice that you will contest my right to a seat in the House of Representatives as the member from the third congressional district in the thirty-fifth Congress, and specifying "19" grounds, was handed

to me in this city some days after its date by Mr. Crane, (who informed me that he did so at the instance of Hon. George E. Pugh.)

For answer, I deny the several allegations therein stated, and give you two reasons why I shall insist upon my right to said seat.

1. I hold a certificate in the following words, viz:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Executive Office*:

I, Salmon P. Chase, governor and commander-in-chief of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that, at the annual election held on the second Tuesday of October last, Lewis D. Campbell was duly elected a representative in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States from the third congressional district in the State aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the State of Ohio to be hereunto [L. s.] affixed, at the city of Columbus, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1856.

S. P. CHASE.

J. H. BAKER, *Secretary of State*.

2. At said election a majority of the qualified electors of said district voted for me and against you. I give you "23" specifications of the proof which it is my purpose to make during the proposed contest, viz:

1. That divers persons who were not qualified electors voted for you.

2. That divers persons who were qualified electors were prevented from voting by the decisions of the judges of the election who would have voted for me.

3. That ballots were counted for you which should have been counted for me.

4. That ballots which were given for me, and received by the judges of the election, were not counted.

5. That, in some of the townships and wards, more votes were counted for you than there were ballots with your name upon them.

6. That, in some of the townships and wards, a less number of votes were counted for me than there were ballots lawfully given with my name upon them.

7. That persons half negro, or more, voted for you.

8. That persons not half white, and part negro, voted for you.

9. That persons half white, and more, entitled, under the laws and decisions of the courts of Ohio, to the right of suffrage, who would have voted for me, were refused the exercise of that right by the judges of the election.

10. That unnaturalized foreigners voted for you.

11. That foreigners voted for you on the presentation of naturalization papers which had been fraudulently obtained, and who therefore had not acquired the right to vote.

12. That foreigners voted for you on the presentation of naturalization papers which had been issued by persons having no lawful authority to issue the same, and through which, therefore, they acquired no right to vote.

13. That persons of foreign birth who had never taken the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States voted for you.

14. That persons who could not read the ballots, and who intended to vote for me, were, through fraud and misrepresentation, made to vote for you.

15. That persons having voted for you in one of the townships or wards, afterwards, on the same day, voted for you in one or more of the townships or wards.

16. That qualified voters, who were infirm from age or sickness, went to the polls to vote for me, and were prevented from delivering their ballots to the judges by disorderly bystanders.

17. That, in some of the townships, and wards persons acted as judges and clerks of the election who had not been chosen and qualified according to law.

18. That, in some of the townships and wards, the judges certified that a greater number of votes had been given for you than they had received ballots with your name upon them, and that a less number had been given for me than they had received ballots with my name upon them.

19. That, in the returns made to the county clerks, the certificates showed that you had a greater number of votes than you had actually received, and that I had a less number than I had actually received.

20. That, in some of the townships and wards, the polls were opened before, and continued open after, the hours prescribed by law.

21. That persons, after voting for you in one township or ward on the same day, voted for you in the same or in other townships or wards.

22. That large sums of money, raised for that or a like purpose in the cities of Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Maryland, and elsewhere, were expended in procuring for you the votes of persons who were non-residents of the district, and others not qualified voters.

23. That *I am the representative elect of the qualified voters of the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States, and that you have no right to deprive me of my seat.*

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

[Endorsement]

“DAYTON, OHIO, *January 27, 1857.*

Received this answer by the hands of Thomas C. Mitchell, esq.

“CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM.”

C.

Copy of notice to take depositions.

DAYTON, OHIO, *March 9, 1857.*

SIR: You will take notice that, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1857, at 8 o'clock a. m., in the city of Dayton, Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the court-house, before the Hon. Joseph G. Crane,

judge of the probate court of said county, I propose to commence the examination of the several witnesses within named, who all reside, with the exceptions therein noted, in said Montgomery county. The examination of said witnesses, and of others whose names and residences may be furnished you within the time limited by law, will be continued from day to day, between the hours of seven o'clock a. m. and ten o'clock p. m., until the same be completed. The testimony thus taken is to be used by me in the contested election in the third congressional district of Ohio, whereof you have heretofore had legal notice.

CLEMT. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Andrew H. Rice, of Miami co., O.	Archibald Littler
J. T. Sage	Edward A. King
James Anderton	—— Higgins
Hudson George	Jonathan Tilton
James M. Morrison	J. F. Morris
James Wright	John Low
John White	Frank Riker
David Snyder	Adam Zimmerman
John S. Manning	John A. Coover
Samuel Hikes	Tobias Wenger
Reuben Thomas	John P. Sears
Daniel Henry	Michael J. Swadener
John Ensey	M. M. Grew
Jacob Arnott	John Byron
Jared Trader	John Larew
Richard Green	W. H. Gillespie
R. McEwen	Franklin Holliday
James T. Wilson	Joseph Furnass
George Gaskil	W. H. Houghtelin
Abner Harris	John Snapp
Felix Humphrey	Joseph Bower
Ph. Jacob Lob	George Sowerby
Dr. Egrey	B. M. Ayres
Norman Love	John H. Achey
Dr. James	J. F. Palmer
Amos Deckert	Benj. F. Gump
James A. Kelley	Peter Fogle
Harvey Blanchard	David Ecker
Wm. Dickey	Edward McMurry
Wm. J. Lehman	Jesse Curtis
John Ensy	O. H. Krise, Green county, Ohio.
Daniel Repp	A. Clark, Miami county, Ohio.
Herman Gebhart	John Hicks, Miami county, Ohio.
Wm. H. Squires	B. F. Shoup, of Davenport, Iowa.
Henry Harman	Stephen Hagenbaugh, Green co., O.
Stith M. Sullivan	James Brown, Warren county, O.
Thomas H. Phillips	—— Brown, do do.
John B. Chapman	—— Brown, do do.
—— Houghtelin	Amos Higgins, Wayne co., Indiana.

John Wilson, Champaign co., O. ——— Tenny, Green county, Ohio.
 Daniel Davis, of Illinois. ——— Smith, Miami county, Ohio.
 Ellis Jennings, Green county, O. F. P. Cuppy.

HAMILTON, *March 9, 1857.*

I, this day, at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock a. m., served the within notice upon the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell by leaving a true copy thereof at his usual place of residence.

W. H. KEEPERS.

Sworn to before me by W. H. Keepers, and by him signed in my presence, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1857.

Z. W. SELBY, [L. s.]

Notary Public, Butler county, Ohio.

D.

Copies of subpcenas.

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Montgomery county.*

To the sheriff of Montgomery county, Ohio:

You are commanded to summon Michael J. Swadener, Dr. James, John P. Sears, M. M. Grew, R. McEwen, John White, John S. Manning, David Snyder, and Wm. H. Houghtelin, if they may be found in your bailiwick, to appear personally before the probate court, at the court-house in Dayton, on the 21st day of March, 1857, at 8 o'clock a. m., to testify all and singular what they shall know in the matter of a contested election now pending in the third congressional district of Ohio, wherein C. L. Vallandigham contests the seat of Lewis D. Campbell, who now holds the certificate of election.

Herein they are not to fail; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at Dayton, this 18th day of March, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE, [L. s.]

Probate Judge.

[Endorsement.]

“MARCH 20, 1857.

“Served by handing copies to R. McEwen, M. M. McGrew, Michael D. Swadener, and by leaving copies at residence of John P. Sears and David Snyder; also, by leaving copy at residence of John White John S. Manning not served, and William Houghtelin not found.

“D. H. BOYER, *Sheriff.*”

Fees: Serving, 75 cts.; copies, \$1 20; mileage, \$2 70; total, \$4 65.

E.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, *State of Ohio.**To D. K. Boyer, sheriff of Montgomery county, or to his deputy :*

You are commanded to summon James Anderton, J. T. Sage, James Morrison, J. F. Morris, John Low, Amos Higgins, Benj. F. Gump, Hudson George, and Andrew H. Rice, if they may be found in your bailiwick, to appear personally before the probate court, at the court-house, in Dayton, on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1857, at 8 o'clock a. m., to testify all and singular what they shall know in the matter of a contested election in the third congressional district of Ohio now pending between C. L. Vallandigham, the contestant, and L. D. Campbell, who now holds the certificate of election.

Herein they are not to fail ; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at Dayton, this 18th day of March, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE, [L. s.]

Probate Judge.

[Endorsement.]

“ MARCH 19.

“ Served by handing a copy to James Anderton, J. F. Sage, James Morrison, J. F. Morris, Amos Higgins, B. F. Gump, and Hudson, and by leaving copy at residence of John Low ; Andrew H. Rice not found.

“ D. K. BOYER, *Sheriff.*”

Fees : serving, \$1 ; copies, \$1 60 ; mileage, 50 cents ; total, \$3 10.

F.

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Montgomery County.**To J. D. Tilton, constable of Dayton township, Montgomery county :*

You are commanded to summon George Sowerby, John Byron, John Larew, Stith M. Sullivan, Thomas H. Phillips, Samuel Hikes, John H. Achey, Archibald Littler, Stephen Hagenbaugh, if they may be found in your bailiwick, to appear personally before the probate court, at the court-house, in Dayton, on the 23d day of March, 1857, at 8 o'clock a. m., to testify all and singular what they shall know in the matter of a contested election in the third congressional district of Ohio now pending between C. L. Vallandigham, the contestant, and L. D. Campbell, who holds the certificate of election.

Herein they are not to fail ; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at Dayton, this 21st day of March, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE, [L. s.]

Probate Judge.

[Endorsement.]

"MARCH 23, 1857.

"Larew, Hagenbaugh, and Byron not found; S. Hikes not found, but left a copy at the residence of said Hikes; the others named in the writ served by reading.

"J. D. TILTON, *Constable*."

Fees: Serving, 95 cents; mileage, 90 cents; total, \$1 85.

G.

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Montgomery county*.

To the sheriff of Montgomery county:

You are commanded to summon Joseph E. Furnass, Frank Riker, Tobias Wenger, David Ecker, Edward McMurry, Jesse Curtis, John A. Coover, James Cummings, if they may be found within your bailiwick, to appear personally before the probate court, at the court house, in Dayton, on the 24th day of March, 1857, at 8 o'clock a. m., to testify all and singular what they shall know in the matter of a contested election in the third congressional district of Ohio, now pending between C. L. Vallandigham, the contestant, and L. D. Campbell, who holds the certificate of election.

Herein they are not to fail; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at Dayton, this 23d day of March, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate Judge.

[Endorsement.]

"Served this writ March 25, 1857, upon David Ecker, Joseph E. Furnass, J. Cummings, Jesse Curtis, and Tobias Wenger, by handing copy to each, and also John Coover; as to Frank Riker, not served.

"D. K. BOYER, *Sheriff*.""By J. R. THOMPSON, *Deputy*."

Sheriff's fees: Serving, \$1 35; copies, \$1 50; mileage, \$1 80; total, \$4 65.

H.

STATE OF OHIO, }
Montgomery county. }

To the marshal or deputy marshal of the United States:

You are commanded to summon John Low, Jacob Arnott, O. H. P. Krise, James T. Wilson, Reuben Thomas, James Wright, Wm. H.

Houghtelin, John Slusser, Adam Dean, and John Shoup, if they may be found in your bailiwick, to appear personally before the probate court, at the court-house, in Dayton, on the 26th day of March, 1857, at 8 o'clock a. m., to testify all and singular what they shall know in the matter of a contested election in the third congressional district of Ohio, now pending between C. L. Vallandigham, the contestant, and Lewis D. Campbell, who holds the certificate of election.

Herein they are not to fail; and have you there this writ.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at Dayton, this 23d [L. s.] day of March, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate Judge.

[Endorsement.]

“MARCH 26, 1857.

“Served this writ on John Low by leaving a copy at his place of residence, and O. H. P. Krise by leaving a copy at his residence. Served on Wm. H. Houghtelin, Adam Dean, John Slusser, and John Shoup, personally, also by copy.

“*Marshal's fees.*

“Mileage, 20 miles, 6..... \$1 20

“Serving writ..... 75

“Copies, 5..... 1 25

..... 3 20

.....

.....

“J. M. TRADER,

“*Deputy marshal for southern district of Ohio.*”

.....

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.....

.....

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Montgomery county, } ss.

To the sheriff of said county, greeting, or any constable of Dayton township:

You are commanded to summon John White, if he may be found within your bailiwick, to appear personally before the probate court, at the court-house, in Dayton, on the 26th day of March, 1857, Thursday, to testify all and singular what he shall know in a case pending undetermined in said court, wherein C. L. Vallandigham is contestant, and Lewis D. Campbell, plaintiff, and holds the certificate of election.

Herein he is not to fail; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand, and the seal of said court, at Dayton, the 24th [L. s.] day of March, A. D. 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate Judge.

By E. BARTLETT,
Deputy Clerk.

[Endorsement.]

"MARCH 24, 1857.

"I this served on the within named witness by leaving at his residence a true and attested copy of this writ.

"F. S. SAGE, *Constable.*

"Service	\$0 15
"Copy	15
"Mileage.....	80
	1 10

I.

STATE OF OHIO, }
 Montgomery county. }

To the marshal or deputy marshal of the United States:

You are commanded to summon James Wright, Reuben Thomas, John Graham, and ——— Houghtelin, if they may be found in your bailiwick, to appear personally before the probate court, at the courthouse, in Dayton, on the 27th day of March, 1857, at 8 o'clock a. m., to testify all and singular what they shall know in the matter of a contested election in the third congressional district of Ohio, now pending between C. L. Vallandigham, the contestant, and Lewis D. Campbell, who holds the certificate of election.

Herein they are not to fail; and have you then and their this writ.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, at Dayton, this 25th day [L. s.] of March, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate Judge.

[Endorsement.]

"DAYTON, March 27, 1857.

"Served the within writ on James Wright, Reuben Thomas, John Graham, and H. Houghtelin, by reading and delivering each one a copy of this writ.

"Marshal's fees.

"Serving	\$0 50
"Four copies	1 00
"Mileage, 24 miles, 6.....	1 44
	2 94

"J. M. TRADER,
 "Deputy marshal for southern district of Ohio."

K.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
 Montgomery county, } ss.

To the marshal or deputy marshal of the United States :

You are commanded to summon Perry Marker, Daniel Rife, (to bring the tickets,) James T. Wilson, Joseph Bowen, John Snapp, O. G. Shively, if they may be found within your bailiwick, to appear personally before the probate court, at the court-house, in Dayton, on the 28th of March, 1857, to testify all and singular what they shall know in a case pending undetermined in said court, wherein C. L. Vallandigham is contesting plaintiff, and Lewis D. Campbell the defendant.

Herein they are not to fail ; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at Dayton, the 27th [L. s.] day of March, A. D. 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate Judge.

[Endorsement.]

“ DAYTON, *March* 28, 1857.

“ Served the within writ on Perry Marker, Daniel Rife, James T. Wilson, and O. G. Shively, by delivering each one a copy of this writ ; others within named not found.

“ *Marshal's fees.*

“ Serving	\$0 50
“ Copies, 4.....	1 00
“ Mileage, 22 miles, 6	1 32
	2 82

“ J. M. TRADER,
 “ *Deputy Marshal S. D. O.*”

L.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
 Montgomery county, } ss.

To the marshal or deputy marshal of the United States :

You are commanded to summon Jacob Arnott, James A. Kelly, Henry Harman, John Low, Harvey Blanchard, Amos Deckert, if they may be found within your bailiwick, to appear personally before the probate court, at the court-house, in Dayton, on the 28th day of March, 1857, forthwith to testify all and singular what they shall know in a case pending undetermined in said court, wherein C. L. Vallandigham is contesting plaintiff, and Lewis D. Campbell, holding

certificate, defendant. Herein they are not to fail ; and have you then and there this writ.

Witness my hand and the seal of said court, at Dayton, the 28th [L. s. day of March, A. D. 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate Judge.

[Endorsement.]

“ I summoned all within named persons, with exception of John Low, who could not be found.

“ *Marshal's fees.*

“ Serving writ \$0 62½

“ Mileage, 4 24

86½

“ J. M. TRADER,
“ *Deputy Marshal S. D. O.*”

Depositions of sundry witnesses taken before me, Joseph G. Crane, judge of the probate court, within and for the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio, commencing on the 20th day of March, A. D. 1857, pursuant to the notice hereunto annexed, to be read in evidence on behalf of Clement L. Vallandigham in a certain contested election for representative in Congress for the third congressional district of Ohio, held on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1856, wherein Lewis D. Campbell holds the certificate of election, and the said Clement L. Vallandigham is contestant.

Benjamin F. Gump, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by J. A. McMahon, counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein on the 14th day of October, 1856, for Congressman in this district?

Answer. I voted at the third ward polls, Dayton, Ohio.

Question 3. For whom did you vote at that election to represent this the third congressional district of Ohio in the next the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. Lewis D. Campbell.

Question 4. Had you been out of this State at any time during the year immediately preceding that election ; and, if so, where and how long?

Answer. I think I left Ohio in April, 1855, and went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and came back in June following, and left again in Sep-

tember of the same year, returning to Dayton in February, 1856, and have remained here ever since.

Question 5. When you left Dayton did you go to Wisconsin for the purpose of entering into business there?

Answer. I had no intention of engaging in business permanently when I first left Dayton; nor had I when I left the second time.

Question 6. Were you engaged in any business in Milwaukie while you were living there?

Answer. I kept books for about four months in a jobbing house.

Question 7. About what time did you commence keeping books there?

Answer. In September, 1855.

Question 8. If you had found a suitable place of business there, would you have remained there?

Answer. If I had have found a very lucrative business to have gone into, I would have stayed.

Question 9. What was your object in going to Milwaukie?

Answer. My principal object was to look about and see the country.

Question 10. Did you ever live in the State of Indiana; if so, when and how long?

Answer. Yes; I went to Indiana in the latter part of May, 1853, and returned in February, 1854.

Question 11. When you engaged in business in Milwaukie, was it for a specified number of days or months?

Answer. For no specified length of time.

Question 12. Did you look upon the State of Wisconsin as your place of residence until you should finish the business you were then engaged in?

Answer. I did.

Question 13. When you left Dayton had you the intention of returning at any particular or specified time?

Answer. I had specified no particular time for returning.

Question 14. Did you vote while absent, or did you pay any assessment of taxes?

Answer. I did not.

Cross-examination, by F. P. Cuppy, esq., on behalf of L. D. Campbell:

Question 1. When you returned from Indiana, how long did you remain in Ohio; did you vote in Ohio during the time?

Answer. I remained until April, 1855; I voted in the fall of 1854.

Question 15. When you were absent in Wisconsin, did you look upon and regard Dayton, Ohio, as your home?

Answer. I did.

Question 16. When you left for Wisconsin, did you leave for a temporary purpose, or with the design of remaining away.

Answer. I expected to come back.

B. F. GUMP.

Also Hudson George, of lawful age, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein for congressman on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. I did.

Question 3. For whom did you vote at that election to represent this the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. Lewis D. Campbell.

Question 4. Had you been absent from the State of Ohio at any time during the year immediately preceding that election?

Answer. Yes.

Question 5. When and where, and for how long a time?

Answer. In June, 1855, and reached Iowa in July, 1855; I returned to Ohio about the first of May, 1856.

Question 6. When you left Dayton and went to Iowa, did you take your wife; and what was your intention in going there?

Answer. I took my wife with me; I went there to look around, make money, and buy land.

Question 7. While you were in Iowa, as above stated, did you at any time vote there?

Answer. Yes.

Question 8. Previous to your voting there, had you gained a residence by the laws of Iowa by having lived there six months?

Answer. Yes.

Question 9. At what election did you vote there, and when?

Answer. I think it was at the spring election, 1856, for town officers.

Cross-examination by counsel for L. D. Campbell :

Question 10. When in Iowa did you look upon and regard Dayton, Ohio, as your home?

Answer. Yes.

Question 11. Did you have any fixed habitation in the State of Iowa; or, while there, did you intend to make that State your place of paramount residence?

Answer. My family resided in Fort Des Moines, Iowa, all the time I remained in the State. I was travelling part of the time in the eastern and southern parts of the State; was most of the time in the city of Fort Des Moines.

Re-examination :

Question 12. Where did you vote in Iowa?

Answer. Fort Des Moines.

HUDSON GEORGE.

Also came Amos Higgins, of Wayne county, Indiana, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you now reside, and for how long a time have you been residing there?

Answer. Richmond, Wayne county, Indiana. I have been living there since May, 1856.

Question 2. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein on the 14th day of October, 1856, for congressman?

Answer. I did.

Question 3. For whom did you then vote at that election to represent this the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. Lewis D. Campbell.

Question 4. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the November election, 1856?

Answer. No.

Question 5. Where did you vote at the November election, 1856, held for President of the United States?

Answer. Richmond, Indiana.

Cross-examined:

Question 6. How did you come to vote in Montgomery county on the 14th of October, as aforesaid? State all the facts fully.

Answer. Because I had a farm in Madison township, in this county. My father and mother lived there; my children lived in this county—one with my father, and one with my brother-in-law close by. I had a man employed to work my farm for me; and I made it my business to come back here about twice a month to see to things, and I considered Montgomery county my home.

Re-examined:

Question 7. Are you engaged in business in Richmond, Indiana?

Answer. I am.

Question 8. How long have you been so engaged there?

Answer. Since last May. I am engaged there until the 1st of November next, when I will come back here, (Montgomery county,) if I do not conclude to go somewhere else.

Question 9. Is your wife now living; if dead, how long has she been dead?

Answer. My wife died in September, 1855.

Question 10. What is the nature of your business in Richmond?

Answer. Milling.

Question 11. Do you now own property there?

Answer. No; I sold my mill in November last.

Cross-examination:

Question 12. When you went to Indiana, and during your stay there, up to the 14th of October last, did you design making Indiana your permanent place of residence, or did you regard it as your residence for a temporary purpose only?

Answer. I went there for temporary purposes only, and regarded it as such a residence up to October, 1856.

Question 12. By counsel for Vallandigham. What was that temporary purpose?

Answer. I bought a mill in the month of May, 1855, intending to sell at the first opportunity, and did so in November last.

Question 13. What are you now doing there since the sale of your mill; and what business will keep you there until the 1st of November next?

Answer. I occupy it until November next.

Question 14. When you left Montgomery county did you intend returning at any specified time?

Answer. I intended to return as soon as I could fix up my business there.

AMOS HIGGINS.

At the same time came Franklin Holliday, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

By counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Do you know Woodbridge Odlin?

Answer. Yes.

Question 2. Do you know whether he voted in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein for congressman on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. I do not.

Question 3. Have you ever had any conversation with Woodbridge Odlin in regard to his absence from the State of Ohio?

Answer. I met him in September, 1856, I think. I had not seen him for some time, and asked him where had been for some time. He said he had been west, in Minnesota. I asked him if he had taken up his residence there, and he answered that he had; that he was going back.

Question 4. Do you know whether he went away from this State after the October election, 1856?

Answer. I do not.

Objection.—Counsel for L. D. Campbell objects to all the foregoing questions to, and answers of, Franklin Holliday, because no evidence has been offered tending to prove that said Woodbridge Odlin voted for congressman in the third congressional district of Ohio on the 14th day of October last.

FRANKLIN HOLLIDAY.

JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Also, J. F. Morris, of lawful age, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Did you vote in Montgomery county on the 14th day of October, 1856, at the election held therein on that day for congressman?

Answer. I did.

Question 3. For whom did you vote on that day and at that election

to represent this the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. I suppose I voted for L. D. Campbell, at least it was my intention to do so.

Question 4. Had you been out of the State of Ohio during the year immediately preceding that election; if so, where, and for how long a time?

Answer. I had. I left Ohio in March, 1849, and went to California; remained in California until July, 1853; from thence to South America, (Isthmus of Panama,) where I remained until November, 1855. I arrived in New York on the 1st or 2d of December, 1855, and at Dayton on the 7th of the same month, and have remained here ever since, excepting part of the last winter I boarded up at Troy, Ohio.

Question 5. Were you engaged in business in California, and while you were on the Isthmus?

Answer. I was engaged in mining in California, and was in the employ of the Panama Railroad at Aspinwall.

Question 6. Did you vote at any time while you were in California?

Answer. I did.

Question 7. At what election, or on what occasion was it that you voted there?

Answer. On the 17th of November, 1849, upon the question of the State constitution.

Question 8. Did you, at the October election, 1856, in Montgomery county, vote the republican ticket?

Answer. I did.

Cross-examination by counsel for L. D. Campbell:

Question 9. When you left the State of Ohio, as aforesaid, did you leave for a temporary purpose, with the design of returning, or did you leave with the intention of remaining away?

Answer. With the determination of returning. I left my family here.

Question 10. While you were absent, as aforesaid, did you look upon and regard the State of Ohio as your home?

Answer. At all times, and at all places, I always registered my name as of Troy, Ohio.

Question 11. Was California a State at the time you voted therein, as aforesaid?

Answer. No, sir.

Question 12. When you went to California, had you the intention of returning to the State of Ohio at any fixed and definite period of time?

Answer. No. I went to accomplish an object, and intended to return when that object was effected. The almighty dollar was the object.

Question 13. Had you always lived in the State of Ohio previous to your departure for California?

Answer. I was born in Miami county, Ohio, and lived there until 1840 most of the time. In 1840 I went to Indiana, and remained there until February, 1849. I then sold out my business at Logans-

port, and removed my family to Troy, Ohio. I did not intend returning to Indiana, having sold out everything there.

Question 14. When did you first resolve upon going to California; had your selling out in Indiana any connexion with your intention to go to California?

Answer. While I was yet living in Indiana I resolved to go to California. My intention of going to California induced me in part to sell out at Logansport.

Question 15. Did you not sell out with the intention of going to California?

Answer. That was the intention in selling out.

Question 16. Was your family at any time with you while you were in California or on the Isthmus; if so, for how long a time, and where?

Answer. They were with me on the Isthmus about a year.

Recross-examined:

Question 17. When was your family about a year on the Isthmus, and where did they go when they left there?

Answer. My family was with me on the Isthmus in 1855, 1856, and came away with me to New York, and from New York to Dayton.

Question 18. When your family left Ohio and went to the Isthmus, did they go for a temporary purpose, with the intention of returning, or with the intention of remaining away?

Answer. With full intention of returning with me to Ohio. When I left San Francisco, in 1853, it was with the full determination of returning directly home. On arriving at Aspinwall there were two very strong inducements for me to remain. The first was a situation offered me by Colonel Totten, chief engineer of the Panama Railroad Company; the second was the health of my wife, who for three years had been in poor health, and had been recommended by her physicians to make a voyage at sea as the only thing that would restore her to her former health. These inducements kept me there, and induced the coming of my family.

Question 19. While you were absent did you and your family look upon and regard the State of Ohio as the permanent place of residence for yourself and family?

Answer. Yes, sir.

J. F. MORRIS.

At the same time came J. T. Sage, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, at the election held therein on that day for congressman?

Answer. Yes.

Question 3. For whom did you vote on that day, and there, to represent this the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. Lewis D. Campbell.

Question 4. Had you been in the State of Ohio, and a resident thereof, for one full year immediately preceding that election in October, 1856?

Answer. No.

Question 5. Where have you lived, and when did you first come to the State of Ohio?

Answer. I lived in Jay county, Indiana, for sixteen years. Came to Mercer county, Ohio, in November, 1855, and came to Montgomery county in April, 1856.

Question 6. Had you ever been a resident of Ohio before you went to Mercer county in 1855, as above stated?

Answer. No.

J. T. SAGE.

Adjourned until March 21, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate Judge.

MARCH 21, 1857.

Also, on this day, came James Anderton, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallindigham:

Question 1. Where do you reside?

Answer. Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein for congressman on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. I did.

Question 3. For whom did you vote at that election to represent this the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. Lewis D. Campbell.

Question 4. Had you been absent from the State of Ohio at any time during the year immediately preceding the election held on that day; if so, for how long a time, when, and where?

Answer. I had been absent; I left Ohio in November, 1854, and went to Indiana; I remained there about eleven months; my family returned to Ohio about the 1st of October, 1855.

Question 5. For what purpose did you leave Ohio and go to Indiana?

Answer. I went there to go into business; was undecided whether I would remain; took my family with me.

Question 6. Did you go into business there?

Answer. I did.

Question 7. When did you yourself come into the State of Ohio first after your being in business in Indiana?

Answer. I came into Ohio in September, 1855, to make arrangements to stay, and *did* make arrangements to stay; I returned to Indiana the same day. I came in to settle up my business; I sent my

family in about ten days after my return—about the 1st of October, 1855; I returned myself about the 1st of November, 1855.

Question 8. While you were living in Indiana, did you at any time vote there?

Answer. I did; at the spring election of 1855 and on the 10th of October, 1855.

Question 9. When you voted in Indiana, on the 10th day of October, 1855, where was your family?

Answer. In Dayton, Ohio.

Question 10. Did you vote in the State of Indiana after your family had removed to the State of Ohio?

Answer. I did.

Cross-examination by counsel for Mr. Campbell:

Question 11. How long after the 10th day of October, 1855, did you return to Ohio?

Answer. About the 1st of November, 1855.

Question 12. Was your family living in the State of Ohio on the 12th day of October, 1855; and if so, how long did they continue to live in that State?

Answer. My family returned to Ohio about the 1st of October, 1855, and have been living here ever since.

Question 13. Have you looked upon and regarded Dayton, Ohio, as the permanent place of residence for yourself and family ever since the 12th day of October, 1855?

Answer. Yes; and from the time I came to Ohio in September, 1855.

Question 14. Have your family been residing in the city of Dayton, Ohio, ever since the 12th day of October, 1855?

Answer. Since the 1st of October, 1855.

JAMES ANDERTON.

Also came, on the same day, James M. Morrison, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein for congressman on the 14th day of October, 1856? if so, for whom did you vote to represent this the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. I voted at that election for L. D. Campbell.

Question 3. Were you absent from the State of Ohio at any time during the year immediately preceding that election?

Answer. I was absent from December, 1853, until August, 1856. I left Ohio in December, 1853, on a visit to my uncle in Philadelphia, and while there was induced to take a situation as salesman in a wholesale dry-goods house, and remained in that house for a year. I then went into another house, where I remained until I left Philadelphia, in August, 1856.

Question 4. When you left the State of Ohio did you leave for the purpose of entering into business in Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania?

Answer. I did not leave with that intention, but on a visit. Upon the persuasion of my uncle I went into business; made an engagement for one year, but did not know how long I would stay after that.

Question 5. Where did you live during the time of your residence in Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania?

Answer. When I first went to Philadelphia I stayed with my uncle; but when I went into business I took lodgings at a private boarding-house.

Question 6. Had you any fixed time during which you were to remain in the State of Pennsylvania, or was your stay there only for an indefinite length of time?

Answer. I had no fixed time to remain.

Question 7. Did you return to the State of Ohio at any time during December, 1853, and August, 1856?

Answer. I did not.

Cross-examined:

Question 8. While absent did you look upon and regard the State of Ohio as your place of residence.

Answer. I regarded it as my home always.

J. M. MORRISON.

On the same day and at same time also came Milton McGrew, who, being duly affirmed, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you reside?

Answer. Washington township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Were you at the polls in Washington township, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, at the election held for congressman?

Answer. I was.

Question 3. Did A. K. Tate and John Maxwell vote at those polls on that day; and how do you know?

Answer. They both voted. I saw them vote. Mr. Tate's vote was challenged, and it was some time before he voted. When Esquire Thatcher asked him if he came into the township to vote, he said that he did.

Question 4. For whom did A. K. Tate vote to represent the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress?

Answer. I can't tell more than by common opinion. I did not see his vote. The Tates were all republicans. Campbell was on the republican ticket for Congress.

Question 5. Is A. K. Tate a republican? Did you ever, either shortly before or after the election, hear him express his opinion on the political questions of the day, or upon the two candidates for Congress in the district?

Answer. He has always been so considered. I have not heard him express his opinions. He came into the township just before the election, and left shortly afterwards.

Question 6. Who challenged his vote? Was it done by democrats or republicans?

Answer. Don't recollect the name of the challenger; but it was challenged by democrats.

Question 7. What were the politics of the judges who received his vote?

Answer. Two of them were republicans, and one a democrat.

Question 8. Was A. K. Tate at any time previous to this a permanent resident of Washington township; if so, when did he first remove from there, and where did he go to?

Answer. I do not know when he left Washington township. He had been a resident of the township. His parents resided there. I think he removed to Darke county, Ohio. His mother resides in Washington township still.

Question 9. Did you see an advertisement of his, signed A. K. Tate, posted around at or about the time of said election; if so, how did he describe himself therein as to residence?

Answer. I saw the advertisement, about a week after the election, posted up near my residence. In it Tate advertised two farms for sale, and said, for information, persons could call on the subscriber at his residence, near Greenville, Darke county, Ohio.

Question 10. What was the date of that advertisement, if there was date on it?

Answer. To the best of my recollection it was the 21st of October, 1856. It struck me at the time that it was seven days from the day of the election.

Question 11. Have you a copy of it?

Answer. I have not.

Question 12. For whom did John Maxwell vote at said election for said office?

Answer. I cannot say positively. We polled the township, and among the republicans we placed the name of John Maxwell.

Question 13. Did the list of republicans that you speak of contain the names of all the republicans of the township, or what was it?

Answer. As near as we could get it, all republicans were placed on it.

Question 14. Did it comprise all of them, voters and non-voters, or not?

Answer. Voters only.

Question 15. Who brought him (John Maxwell) to the polls, or with him, if any one?

Answer. Can't say.

Question 16. What is his mental condition?

Answer. To express my views, I would say he was a man of very limited intellect.

Question 17. How old is he, and how long has he been in the habit of voting; has he been in the habit of paying road tax on being taxed; since he came of age with whom does he live; and is he of sufficient intellect to be able to look out for and do for himself in the matters of life, the ordinary transactions of life.

Answer. I should think he was thirty years old, or upwards. The

first vote he ever gave was, I think, in the fall of 1855. He worked the road in the summer of 1855. He lives with his father. I think he is unable to look out for himself or transact the ordinary business of life.

Question 18. Do you know him well; is he able to talk intelligently; could he make a will; can he read and write?

Answer. I have lived within a few hundred yards of him for twenty years, and know him well; it is very difficult to understand him; he has an impediment in his speech; I should think he could not make a will, or do any business of that sort; I think he cannot read or write; he has been a great deal at my house, and I never saw or heard any thing of his reading.

Question 19. Since he came of age has he been considered as one able to take care of himself by his own friends, or have they looked after him as one unable to look after himself, or how have they treated him?

Answer. He has lived with his father, as a minor would do.

Question 20. Would you trust him as a messenger to do any little matter of business for you at Dayton or elsewhere?

Answer. To do any errand as a child I would trust him, but to do any important business he could not be trusted.

Question 21. Has he sufficient mental capacity to understand anything of the political issues of the day, or to reason intelligently about them?

Answer. Not the least; I don't know that he understands who is President, or governor of Ohio.

Question 22. What are the politics of his father and his friends?

Answer. All republicans.

Cross-examined:

Question 23. Is A. K. Tate, of whom you speak, a married man?

Answer. I cannot say; never heard of his being married.

Question 24. With whom did he live while residing in said Washington township; do you know that he has changed his place of residence; and, if so, when did he change it?

Answer. I think he lived with his parents; I should think he had changed his residence by his advertisement, but I cannot say when he did so.

Question 25. Do you know that he left Washington township with the intention of remaining away, or only for a temporary purpose, with the intention of returning?

Answer. I do not know what his intention was.

Question 26. While absent, do you know whether he looked upon and regarded Washington township as his home or not?

Answer. I can't say anything about it.

Question 27. Do you know whether said Tate voted for L. D. Campbell or C. L. Vallandigham for congressman on the 14th of October last.

Answer. I do not know.

Question 28. How do you know that John Maxwell worked upon the public roads for the first time in the summer of 1855?

Answer. I lived right by them, and heard the conversation about it being the first time he worked the roads. I have been in the habit

of working the roads myself; we all work together, and I never saw him work before.

Question 29. Do you know that he had never been notified by the supervisors to work upon the public highways before that time; do you know that previous to 1855 he never paid any road tax?

Answer. I do not. I don't know that he never paid road tax, or whether he ever paid any.

Question 30. What is his occupation?

Answer. He helps on the farm.

Question 31. What kind of business has his father intrusted him with?

Answer. He does the ordinary work on his father's farm. He goes to mill, &c. He makes purchases sometimes for himself, but never for the family, I think.

Question 32. Do you know whether he has any contract with his father by which he is to receive any compensation for his services on the farm?

Answer. I don't think he ever had any contract, or ever received any compensation except his living.

Question 33. Is he an idiot?

Answer. That's a question I am not able to solve.

Question 34. You say he is a republican—what do you mean by *that*?

Answer. The father and three brothers voted the republican ticket, and no doubt John did the same.

Question 35. You say his name was on the list of republican voters in Washington township; why was it placed on that list?

Answer. Because we supposed he was a republican.

Question 36. Did you not consider him a legal voter when you placed his name on that list?

Answer. It was a matter about which there had been a good deal said. Some proposed to challenge his vote. There was one opinion only among the democrats as to the illegality of his vote, but it was a matter of delicacy to challenge his vote on account of his family, and some thought it had better go in. His vote was not challenged at the polls. Democrats, generally, thought his vote illegal.

Question 37. Is his mental imbecility so great that you would pronounce him a natural fool?

Answer. I should not pronounce him a natural fool. The best definition I can give is, that he is a man of very limited intellect.

Question 38. Do you know whether he voted for Lewis D. Campbell or C. L. Vallandigham for congressman at the election aforesaid?

Answer. I do not, only as before stated.

MILTON MCGREW.

At the same time came Dr. W. P. James, who, being duly affirmed according to law, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Washington township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Do you know A. K. Tate and John Maxwell?

Answer. Yes.

Question 3. From your knowledge of John Maxwell, do you think him of sufficient mental capacity to make a will?

Answer. I do not.

Question 4. From your knowledge of him, do you think that he has an idea of the relative value of things?

Answer. No.

Question 5. Would you entrust him with any important business?

Answer. No.

Question 6. Do you know the politics of his father and brothers, and whether John Maxwell is under their influence?

Answer. From what I heard them say I suppose them to be republicans. I think they could control him; that he would vote as they told him.

Question 7. State all you know about A. K. Tate's residence during the year immediately preceding October, 1856, before mentioned.

Answer. In October, 1855, he lived with his mother, in Washington township, Montgomery county, on the home farm. Early in the spring of 1856, he having made a sale previous to that of all his farming implements, stock, &c., he, in company with his two brothers, purchased a couple of horses and a wagon and went west. I saw him the day he started; he told me he was going west to look out for a location; that he was desirous of purchasing a site for a saw-mill. He came back in the summer of 1856, and I had a conversation with him. He told me he did not find an opportunity of locating out west; that his brothers had interests in land in Darke county, Ohio, which he had to buy out, and that his brothers went to Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Some time afterward he left, and, as he told me afterwards, went on his farm, near Greenville, Darke county, Ohio. He came back a few days before the election in October, 1856, and he told me that he had been hard at work clearing his farm; that he could not stay but a few days, as he had to go back to attend to his hands. I understood him to say he had come to vote; that he thought he had a right to vote in Washington township, and that he intended to try it.

Question 8. Has he been back there since that time? Where does he reside now?

Answer. I have seen him several times since the election. He told me at one time that he had bought a brick house on the road leading from Greenville to Covington, and intended to go into the store business. I can't tell where he now resides.

Question 9. Does he now own property in this county, or did he at the time of the last October election?

Answer. He told me he owned a farm near Johnsville, in this county.

Question 10. Is Johnsville, or the farm you speak of, in Washington township?

Answer. No.

Cross-examined:

Question 11. When Tate left Washington township, did he leave for a temporary purpose, with the intention of returning, or with the intention of remaining away?

Answer. He told me he went to look for a location. I don't know what his intention was.

Question 12. While absent, did he look upon and regard Washington township as his home?

Answer. I don't know.

Question 13. Was he in the habit of coming home frequently during his absence—I mean to his mother's residence, in Washington township?

Answer. After he came back from the west he came to see his mother; I think some half a dozen times I have seen him.

Question 14. Do you know whether he voted for L. D. Campbell or C. L. Vallandigham for congressman on the 14th of October last?

Answer. I do not know which he voted for.

Question 15. Is the mental imbecility of John Maxwell so great that you would denominate him a natural fool or idiot?

Answer. I would call him a partial idiot.

Question 16. Has he intelligence superior to that class of persons called idiots?

Answer. It is to that of a confirmed idiot.

Question 17. Is he insane?

Answer. I think not; but he is not of sound mind.

Question 18. Do you know whether he voted for L. D. Campbell or C. L. Vallandigham for congressman on the 14th of October last?

Answer. I don't know; I suppose he voted as the old man told him.

Question 19. Did you ever have any conversation with A. K. Tate previous or subsequent to the October election 1856 as to his opinions upon the politics of the day or the two candidates, Campbell and Vallandigham; if so, state his conversation?

Answer. I have had conversations with him upon politics, but I cannot say that he ever told me that he would vote for Campbell; he was a warm republican.

Question 20. Did you ever see a handbill signed by A. K. Tate, or with his name to it; and state all about it?

Answer. I did; he offered his farms at Johnsville and near Greenville, Darke county, Ohio, for sale; he said in it that he could be seen at his residence in Darke county; I think the date was a few days after the election in October, 1856.

W. P. JAMES.

At the same time and place also came Robert G. McEwen, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Washington township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Do you know A. K. Tate and John Maxwell?

Answer. Yes.

Question 3. Did they vote at the October election, 1856, for congressman, held therein on the 14th day, in Montgomery county?

Answer. I did not see either of them vote.

Question 4. From your knowledge of John Maxwell, do you think that he possesses sufficient mental capacity to make a will?

Answer. No, sir.

Question 5. Does he understand the relative value of articles; and would you entrust him with property or important business?

Answer. I do not think he does understand the relative value of things; I would not entrust him with business, though I believe him honest so far as he knows.

Question 6. Is he a man of strong mind, or is he without intellect?

Answer. His intellectual capacity is, I think, very limited.

Question 7. Do you know the politics of his father and brothers; if so, what are they?

Answer. They are all republicans.

Question 8. Is John Maxwell living with his father, and is he under the control and influence of his father and brothers?

Answer. Yes; I believe he is under the influence of his father and brothers.

Question 9. Was John Maxwell able, at the October election, to form an opinion upon the political questions of the day?

Answer. No.

Question 10. State all you know about the residence of A. K. Tate previous and subsequent to the October election, 1856, held in Montgomery county, Ohio.

Answer. A year ago this month I was in company with him and two of his brothers. They said they were going west to look for a location; they all went with the same intention. His brothers stayed west. A. K. Tate returned to Ohio last summer some time. His excuse for coming back was, that he did not like the western country as well as he expected. He made a trade with his brothers for their interest in a farm in Darke county. This he told me at different conversations I had with him. The farm in Darke county he advertised for sale last fall after the election. He says in that advertisement, "inquire of Wm. Tate, living one mile east of Centreville, Washington township, Ohio, or of the subscriber, living near Greenville, Darke county, Ohio."

Question 11. When he came back from the west in last summer, did he take up his residence in Washington township, or where did he go?

Answer. He went to Greenville, Darke county, Ohio.

Question 12. Did he rent or occupy a farm or house in Washington township after his return from the west, as aforesaid?

Answer. No.

Question 13. Was he engaged in any business in Washington township after his return from the west, and before the October election, 1856?

Answer. No.

Question 14. Do you know how A. K. Tate voted, if he voted, for representative in this the third district of Ohio?

Answer. I did not see him vote; but I believe I am thoroughly acquainted with his political principles, and believe he voted for Campbell.

Question 15. Have you conversed with him; if so, how often; is he a republican or a democrat?

Answer. I have conversed with him repeatedly upon political questions. He is a republican.

Question 16. Does he now reside in Washington township?

Answer. Not that I know of.

Cross-examined:

Question 17. Is the mental imbecility of John Maxwell, of whom you speak, so great that you would call him a natural fool or an idiot?

Answer. I would not call him a natural fool; I would call him a person of *very* limited intellect.

Question 18. Do you know whether he voted for L. D. Campbell or C. L. Vallandigham for congressman on the 14th of last October.

Answer. I did not see him vote, and don't know who he voted for.

Question 19. When A. K. Tate left Washington township, as aforesaid, did he leave for a temporary purpose, with the intention of returning, or with the intention of remaining away?

Answer. He said he was going to the west for the purpose of looking for a location. I believed his intentions to be the same as his brothers, and they are there yet.

Question 20. What was then the intention of his brothers?

Answer. To stay there in the west.

Question 21. How do you know it was their intention to stay in the west when they went?

Answer. I know it from conversations with A. K. Tate. The three brothers were all unmarried men.

Question 22. During the absence of A. K. Tate did he look upon and regard his mother's residence in Washington township as his home?

Answer. I can't tell.

R. G. McEWEN.

At the same time and place also came Michael J. Swadener, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Washington township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Were you at the polls in Washington township on the 14th day of October, 1856, and in what capacity, if any, did you then and there act?

Answer. I was one of the judges of election on that day.

Question 3. Did John Maxwell and A. K. Tate vote on that day at your polls in this county?

Answer. Yes; I saw them vote.

Question 4. How did John Maxwell vote for representative of the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. I saw Maxwell come to the window with some of his friends. I turned to some one, don't recollect who, and asked if he was a voter. They said he had voted for a couple of years; and I received his ticket, and deposited it in the ballot-box.

Question 5. Do you know from whom he received his ticket?

Answer. I do not.

Question 6. Do you know what were the politics of the friends with whom he came up to the polls?

Answer. All republicans.

Question 7. State all that you know about the residence of A. K. Tate previous and subsequent to the October election, 1856.

Answer. In the spring of 1856 he advertised his personal property for sale. I had a conversation with him about his sale. He said his idea was to go west. Didn't say what his intention was; whether to stay or come back.

Question 8. Did you see him when he returned from the west? Had you any conversation with him?

Answer. I do not think I saw him until the day of the election. Had no conversation with him.

Question 9. Does he now own or occupy, or did he at the October election, a house or farm in Washington township?

Answer. No.

Question 10. At what time did you commence counting out the votes in Washington township on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. We closed the polls at six o'clock p. m., took our suppers, and then commenced counting votes.

Question 11. Do you know the politics of A. K. Tate? Do you know for whom he voted in October for representative of this the third district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress?

Answer. He is a warm republican. I do not know for whom he voted.

Cross-examined:

Question 12. Who were the friends of Maxwell, who came up to the polls with him?

Answer. I don't recollect who they were.

Question 13. Can you be positive about the politics of those who came to the polls with him?

Answer. Yes.

Question 14. When Tate left Washington township did he leave for a temporary purpose, with the intention of returning, or for the purpose of remaining away?

Answer. I am not aware of his intention.

M. P. SWADENER.

Counsel for L. D. Campbell objected to all evidence concerning the contents of the advertisement by A. K. Tate, of a farm for sale in Darke county, Ohio, because no evidence was offered accounting for the absence of said advertisement, or a copy of the same.

JOSEPH G. CRANE, P. J.

Adjourned until Monday, March 23, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE, P. J.

MONDAY, *March* 23, 1857.

At the same place came Samuel Heikes, of Montgomery county, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, at the election held on that day for congressman of this district?

Answer. I did.

Question 3. For whom did you vote at that election to represent this the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. L. D. Campbell.

Question 4. Were you at any time absent from the State of Ohio during the year immediately preceding that election?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question 5. State when you left the State of Ohio, and for what purpose, and whether you took your family with you?

Answer. I left Ohio in the fall of 1854 for the purpose of residing in Lafayette, Indiana. I took my family with me, and went into business. My wife returned to Ohio, to the best of my knowledge, in September, 1855, on a visit. I sold out my stock of hats after she left and came home, I think in January, 1856.

Question 6. When did you move your property and other articles from Lafayette, Indiana, to the State of Ohio?

Answer. They did not come until after I did, I think; I shipped them before I started.

Question 7. When you went to the State of Indiana was it for the purpose of remaining there, or merely for a temporary purpose?

Answer. I calculated to stay as long as I remained in the hatting business.

Question 8. How long before you left Lafayette was it that you shipped your property to the State of Ohio? State as near as you can.

Answer. It was a short time, but I cannot say how long.

Cross-examination by counsel for Mr. Campbell:

Question 9. Did your wife return to Indiana from her visit of which you speak before you moved back to Ohio?

Answer. No.

Question 10. After you sold out did you look upon and regard Ohio as your home?

Answer. I calculated Ohio my home after I sold out. I stayed there afterwards to settle up my business.

Question 11. From the time you sold out in Indiana did you look upon and regard Ohio as the home of your wife?

Answer. I wrote to her and told her I was coming home and intended to make Ohio my home. I had no real estate in Ohio at that time.

SAMUEL HEIKES.

At the same time and place came Thomas H. Phillips, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Were you a member of the city council of Dayton, in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, for the second ward, on the 14th day of October, 1856, and did you as such act as one of the judges of election at said ward then?

Answer. I was.

Question 2. Did you, as one of said judges, receive, on that day, the ticket hereto affixed, as a ticket regularly voted at that election, and has the ticket remained in your custody ever since till here produced?

Answer. Yes, sir.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

Supreme Judge—full term.	Auditor,
JOSIAH SCOTT.	DANIEL H. DRYDEN.
Supreme Judge—short term.	Sheriff,
OZIAS BOWEN.	SAMUEL C. EMLEY.
Board of Public Works,	Commissioner,
JOHN WADDLE.	JOHN F. PLATE.
Attorney General,	Whisky Inspector,
CHRISTOPHER P. WOLCOTT.	C. P. LEONHARD.
School Commissioner,	Flour Inspector,
ANSON SMYTH.	N. R. BENNETT.
Congress,	Pork Inspector,
	JOSEPH BIMM.
Common Pleas Judge,	County Infirmary,
EBENEZER PARSONS,	PETER SHRINER.
C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.	—

For the Bank Charter.

Question 3. Was this ticket counted for C. L. Vallandigham for congressman of the third district of Ohio?

Answer. No.

Question 4. Why was it not counted for him for congressman?

Answer. Because it was under the name of common pleas judge, which was not scratched, and not under the proper head, as the judges of election thought.

Question 5. Did you assume that it had been intended as a vote for C. L. Vallandigham for common pleas judge?

Answer. I did; I thought from the hand that the man who wrote knew what he was writing.

Question 6. Was C. L. Vallandigham, at that election, known or presented, at any time, as a candidate for judge; was any other ticket voted with his name for judge; was he, to your knowledge, known or presented as a candidate for any office except Congress?

Answer. No, not that I ever knew of; no other than the annexed ticket was voted with Vallandigham's name on for judge; he was not presented as a candidate for any other office than Congress at that election, that I know of.

Question 7. Was not L. D. Campbell's name, occurring just above common pleas judge, scratched out at the time the ticket was first

taken out of the box; and was not his name the only one scratched on it, and Parson's name, for judge, unscratched; was he (Parson's) not the regular "republican" candidate for common pleas judge?

Answer. The name of Campbell was scratched out, just as appears on the ticket, when it was first taken out of the box, and it was the only name scratched out; Parsons was the only candidate for judge on the republican ticket; the ticket is just as it was when first taken by the judges out of the ballot-box.

Question 8. Who besides yourself was councilman in the second ward of the city of Dayton on the 14th of October, 1856? Did he act that day as a judge of election? Who acted in his place?

Answer. John B. Chapman was councilman from the second ward of Dayton, and councilmen are by law judges of election in their respective wards. There are two in each ward of the city. John B. Chapman did not act as judge of election on that day. Stith M. Sullivan acted as judge in his place.

Question 9. When and from whom did you first learn that Sullivan was to act in place of Chapman at said election?

Answer. A day or two before the election Chapman informed me that he was going to get Sullivan to act in his place.

Question 10. About what time on the morning of the election did you arrive at the polls, and who were there when you came?

Answer. About half-past six a. m. I don't think any one was there but Vallandigham and Chapman when I got there.

Question 11. Do you remember Chapman's again mentioning, after you arrived, that he had got Sullivan to take his place for that day?

Answer. Chapman said, as I recollect, that he had until 8 o'clock to open the polls, and that he expected Sullivan there by that time.

Question 13. Had it or not been the custom for some years in Dayton for a councilman who did not expect to act as judge to himself select a substitute to act in his place; and was it or not then supposed that, under the city charter, such councilman, either himself, or with the consent of his colleague, had the right to appoint a substitute?

Answer. I can't say as to the custom. Last spring I requested a Mr. Snevely to act as judge in my place, and he did so, I being a candidate at that time. I think a councilman has not the right to appoint a judge in his place, but always had some one there if he wanted a substitute, and if there was no objection he would be sworn in.

Question 13. What had been the customary mode of selecting clerks of election before that time? Who acted as clerks at the election in the second ward of Dayton on the 14th of October, and how were they chosen?

Answer. The judges generally request the clerks, before the election, to be there on the day. Christian Snevely and Josiah S. Broadwell were clerks of election on the 14th day of October, 1856. They were nominated and elected on the morning of the election at the polls.

Question 14. Did anybody present, at any time, object to either Snevely or Broadwell serving as clerks of election? Had not Snevely been requested beforehand, by yourself or Chapman, to be there and serve as clerk?

Answer. Nobody objected to Snevely or Broadwell as clerks. I think Snevely asked me to appoint him clerk, and I told him to come up.

Question 15. Was it not understood beforehand that Snevely and Theobald were to act as clerks that day? and was not Broadwell taken in place of the latter because Theobald did not arrive in time?

Answer. Yes.

Question 16. Do you mean to be understood that motions were made and put *viva voce*, by electors present, to elect Snevely and Broadwell clerks that day?

Answer. Yes; to the best of my recollection.

Question 17. About what time did Sullivan arrive? How long had he been waited for?

Answer. I don't think Sullivan came until after 7 o'clock. He was waited for about three-quarters of an hour.

Question 18. About how many electors of that ward were present during the time Sullivan was being waited for?

Answer. From ten to a dozen when he came, and might have been half a dozen while waiting for him.

Question 19. Was it understood, from the time the electors began to assemble, that Sullivan had been requested and was expected to come and act as a judge of election in Chapman's place? and was it generally understood that the delay in opening the polls was caused by his absence?

Answer. Yes.

Question 20. What occurred when Sullivan came to the door?

Answer. The exclamation was general that Sullivan has come; swear him in and open the polls.

Question 21. Had there, or not, been a good deal of impatience manifested by the bystanders because of Sullivan's delay in coming?

Answer. Yes.

Question 22. Had there been any motion made by any elector present, or put at any time before Sullivan came, to elect him *viva voce* by the electors present?

Answer. No.

Question 23. Was John P. Achey a qualified elector of that ward that day? Had he acted as a clerk there at former elections? Do you remember his being present at the polls on that day before Sullivan came?

Answer. He was. He had acted as a clerk of election three times since I have been councilman. My impression is that he was there, but I did not notice him particularly.

Question 24. Was not Chapman present most of the time from your arrival at the polls till Sullivan came, and did he not decline to serve as a judge of election that day?

Answer. I think he was there most of the time, but not when Sullivan came. He had declined to act as judge of the election on that day.

The examination of T. H. Phillips was continued, by consent, until Tuesday, March 23, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate Judge.

Continued until 25th, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate Judge.

Examination of T. H. Phillips, resumed on the 25th, 1857:

Cross-examined by counsel for Mr. Campbell:

Question 25. About how many persons were present at the time Sullivan arrived at the polls? At what time were the polls opened?

Answer. I think about ten or a dozen persons were present when Sullivan arrived. I think the polls were opened about a quarter after seven.

Question 26. On the arrival of Sullivan was the outcry of "here he comes," "swear him in," &c., from the bystanders—and if so, was it general?

Answer. It was a general exclamation from the bystanders.

Question 27. Was there any one among the bystanders who objected to Sullivan as judge of the election on that day?

Answer. No objection made.

Question 28. Was Clement L. Vallandigham there when Sullivan arrived, or at any other time during the morning before Sullivan arrived?

Answer. I think he was there all the time.

Question 29. Did he seem to desire that Sullivan should serve as judge on that day?

Answer. He made no objection to me. I paused to see if any objection would be made, and then swore Sullivan in.

(29th question objected to by C. L. Vallandigham.)

Question 30. You say, in answer to the 9th question, that Chapman informed you, a day or two before the election, that Sullivan would serve in his place as judge of election on election day. Did he mean by that, that Sullivan was to serve by authority based upon the request which he (Chapman) had made, and irrespective of the wishes of the bystanders or yourself, or did he mean that Sullivan was to be there ready to serve if chosen in a proper way?

(This question objected to by C. L. Vallandigham.)

Answer. Two or three days before the election I asked Chapman whether he intended to act as judge on the day of election; he said he would not be able to attend, but that he had secured the services of Sullivan, as he was a lawyer, to act as his substitute. I am satisfied that he did not appoint him on his own authority, but only requested him to act.

Question 31. Before Sullivan arrived, did those who were present seem to desire him to act as judge?

Answer. I was satisfied that there was no objection to Sullivan; they were waiting for Sullivan all the time.

(31st question objected to by C. L. Vallandigham.)

Question 32. Did the said clerks and judges of election on that day, in the said second ward, faithfully and impartially discharge their respective duties?

Answer. I think so, to the satisfaction of all.

Question 33. To the best of your knowledge, has it ever been claimed

or pretended by anybody, that there was any failure or neglect on the part of any of said judges or clerks to discharge impartially the duties enjoined upon them by law?

Answer. No.

Question 34. Did C. Snevely and J. S. Broadwell act as clerks, and did S. M. Sullivan act as judge of said election?

Answer. Yes.

Copy of certificate.

"It is hereby certified, that the number of electors at this election amounts to three hundred and eighty-seven.

"S. M. SULLIVAN,
"THO. H. PHILLIPS, } *Judges.*

"Attest:

"C. SNEVELY,
"J. S. BROADWELL, } *Clerks."*

Question 35. Is the foregoing a true copy of the certificate attached to the poll books of the said election held in the said second ward on the 14th day of October last?

Answer. It is.

Re-examination:

Question 36. Did not Mr. Vallandigham, soon after you came, raise the question whether a councilman could appoint a substitute, referring to the statute, and was it not remarked by Mr. Chapman, or some other person present, that it had been usual for councilmen to do so, and was not the matter there dropped?

Answer. I don't recollect about it. I remember that something was said about the matter. I thought his remarks were directed particularly to Chapman, and paid no attention to it.

Question 37. Did Chapman, in the conversation referred to in your answer to question 30, say what he meant by the words used by him to you as testified by you? Did he tell you anything other or further at that time than what you have above stated?

Answer. No; I think not.

Question 38. Was it not generally known from the first, at the polls, that Sullivan had been spoken to beforehand, and was expected to be there accordingly?

Answer. I believe it was.

Question 39. How many votes were received and counted at said election for L. D. Campbell, and how many for C. L. Vallandigham?

Answer. Two hundred and thirty-five for Campbell, and one hundred and forty-three for Vallandigham.

Question 40. Were those the respective numbers for each as returned in the poll book to the office of the clerk of the court of Montgomery county?

Answer. Yes.

Re-cross-examined:

Question 41. In your answer to 37th question, you say you do not

think Chapman said what he meant by the words used by him to you as testified by you. What did you understand him to mean?

(Objected to by C. L. Vallandigham on the ground of incompetency.)

Answer. I understood him to mean that he had requested Sullivan to act in his place as judge.

THOMAS H. PHILLIPS.

MONDAY, *March* 23, 1857.

At the same time and place came John Larue, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham.

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Do you know Woodbridge Odlin?

Answer. I do. I have known him eight years.

Question 3. Did he vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, at the election held therein on that day, for congressman?

Answer. He did. I saw him vote.

Question 4. For whom did he vote on that day and at that election to represent this, the third congressional district of Ohio, in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. He voted a Republican ticket. I think he took the ticket off the table at the polls?

Question 5. Did you see him scratch his ticket? Were there any scratched or blank Republican tickets upon the table?

Answer. I did not see him scratch his ticket. I did not see any scratched Republican tickets on the table, or blank Republican tickets.

Question 6. Do you know the politics of Woodbridge Odlin?

Answer. He told me before the election that he was a Republican.

Question. Did you ever have any conversation with him before or after the election about the two candidates for Congress, or the political issues of the day?

Answer. About a couple of weeks before the election I asked how the election was going out west. He said the Republicans were going to make a clean sweep out there. He said he was going to vote for Campbell for Congress here.

Question 8. State, if you know, whether Woodbridge Odlin had been absent from this State at any time during the year immediately preceding that election; and if he did, with what purpose he went away, when and where, and when he returned?

Answer. He left here in the summer of 1855, and went to Wisconsin and remained until the summer of 1856. When he came back I had a conversation with him. He said he had been locating lands in Wisconsin, and had as nice a farm there as was in Montgomery county, and he was going to live on it.

Question 9. Did he take his family with him when he left the State of Ohio?

Answer. Yes.

Question 10. Where is he now? When did he leave a second time?

Answer. Kansas. He started the first time the day after the November election, and returned here in February last. He left with his family again, about two or three weeks ago.

Question 11. Did he ever tell you previous to the October election in 1856 that he was then residing in the State of Wisconsin?

Answer. He told me, after he came back from Wisconsin, that he resided in Madison, in that State. I told him I did not think he had a right to vote. He said he had asked his father, who told him he had, and that he intended to vote.

Cross-examined :

Question 12. Do you know that Woodbridge Odlin voted for L. D. Campbell for Congressman, at the election of which you speak?

Answer. I think he did.

Question 13. When he went to Wisconsin, did he go for a temporary purpose, with the intention of returning, or for the purpose of remaining away?

Answer. I think he went there to stay. Before he went he said he was going to leave this d—d town, and did not care whether he ever saw it again.

JOHN W. LARUE.

George Sorbray also came at the same time and place, and being sworn duly, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham.

Question 1. Where do you now reside? Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein on the 14th day of October, 1856, for congressman, in this third district of Ohio?

Answer. I reside in Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. I voted on that day at said election for congressman, in said county.

Question 2. For whom did you vote at that election for representative of this, the third district of Ohio, in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. Lewis D. Campbell.

Question 3. Were you born in the State of Ohio?

Answer. I was born in Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 4. Had you been a resident of the State of Ohio for one full year immediately preceding the election held on the said 14th day of October, 1856.

Answer. I had been back about seven months previous to that election; think it was in February or March, 1856. I was engaged in peddling stoves, for a firm in Dayton, for about twelve or thirteen months before this in the State of Indiana. During this time I had been back to Dayton once or twice on business.

Question 5. Where were you fixed in the State of Indiana?

Answer. In Portland, Jay county.

Question 6. Did you ever vote at any election in the State of Indiana, at any time during your twelve months' absence there?

Answer. In the fall election of 1855, I voted for county officers in Jay county, Indiana.

Question 7. Had you gained a residence in the State of Indiana previous to your having so voted, by six months living there; I mean under the laws of the State?

Answer. I was there six months before the election, and understood that I was entitled by law to vote.

Question 8. Were you all the time engaged in peddling stoves while you were in the State of Indiana? State fully.

Answer. Part of the time I was engaged in selling goods. After I had done peddling stoves, which was for four or five months, I sold dry goods, &c., for a man in Portland; also bought game on my own account and sent to Dayton.

Cross-examination:

Question 9. How long were you at Portland, and when, and what do you mean by being "fixed" there?

Answer. I went directly to Portland from Dayton; had relatives there and went on a visit. After I had been there a couple of months, went to peddling stoves. I mean by being "fixed" there, that it was headquarters when I was peddling.

Question 10. While absent, did you at all times look upon and regard Ohio as your home?

Answer. I did.

Question 11. While you were in Indiana were you there for a temporary purpose with the intention of returning, or did you expect to remain?

Answer. I expected to return.

Re-examined by counsel for Vallandigham:

Question 1. Did you intend to return at any definite specified time?

Answer. I did not.

Re-cross-examined:

Question 2. In your last answer, do you mean to say that you had no fixed time for returning, or to say that you intended to return as soon as you had accomplished the temporary purposes for which you went?

Answer. It was my intention to return as soon as I could conveniently, and expected to return sooner than I did.

G. W. SORBRAV.

MONDAY, *March 23.*

Also, at the same time and place, came S. M. Sullivan, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Question 1. Were you a member of the city council of Dayton, Ohio, either for the second ward, or at all, on the 2d Tuesday of

October, 1856, (14th October?) Did you act that day as a judge of election in that ward; and if so, by whose appointment, and when made?

Answer. I was not a member of the city council of Dayton on the second Tuesday of October, 1856, but acted as a judge of the election held in the second ward in said city, and by whose appointment I am unable certainly to say. It was at the instance of John B. Chapman, one of the councilmen, I went to the polls early that morning; when I arrived there they seemed to be waiting for me, so that the polls could be opened.

Question 2. Did Chapman ask you to act as judge of election in his place on that day? When did he first ask you to so act, and how often? Who else, if anybody, spoke to you to act?

Answer. Mr. Chapman met me in the street a few days prior to the election, and said to me that his family was in such a situation that he feared he would be unable to act as judge in the second ward, and asked me whether I would act in his place if he found it impossible to act, and I answered in the affirmative; and on the morning of the election he came to my house about 7 a.m., and said they were waiting at the polls for me, so that the election might be opened. We then started together for the polls, and just as we got within a square of the place of election he left me, as he said, to go home to breakfast.

Question 3. Do you know of any other authority for your acting that day as a judge of election than the appointment and request of John B. Chapman, as aforesaid?

Answer. I do not know as I do.

Question 4. Was any motion made by any elector present, or put by anybody after you came, to elect you or any one *viva voce* by the electors present as a judge of election in that ward?

Answer. None that I heard of.

Question 5. Was it, or not, usual before that time, for some years, for the councilmen in each ward to appoint or agree upon electors of the ward, and notify beforehand to act as clerks of election; and also when a councilman expected to be absent on the day of election to appoint or call upon some elector beforehand to act as his substitute as judge of election; and was it not supposed that such a proceeding was legal?

Answer. I believe, so far as I knew, this was customary, and always done as to clerks. It was supposed to be a legal proceeding as to both, and I believe it originated from our old city charter.

Question 6. Do you recollect any instance within the city of Dayton, in that or any other ward, of elections for clerks or judges of election *viva voce* by the electors present; or of any other mode of appointment, except by the councilmen?

Answer. I don't; and I have acted either as judge or clerk in the second and third wards for the past ten years.

Cross-examined:

Question 7. How often have you been judge or clerk election in the second ward of Dayton?

Answer. But once ; last fall.

Question 8. Do you know how and by whom the clerks and judges of election were chosen in that ward, when these officers or any of them failed to attend on the day of election ?

Answer. I do not ; only having my residence in that ward some six months before.

Question 9. What occurred on the morning of the 14th day of October last on your arrival at the polls in the second ward ? State fully.

Answer. When I arrived at the polls several voices cried out, "here he comes—swear him in, so that the polls may be opened ;" there was not to exceed some ten persons present, and I thought all desired me to act as judge.

Question 10. Was any objection made to you by any of the bystanders ?

Answer. None whatever.

Question 12. Was the outcry, of which you speak, made by those who were waiting at the polls to vote ; and if so, did they generally join in the outcry of "here he comes"—"swear him in," &c. ?

Answer. It was from the bystanders, and it was general from all present.

Question 13. Were the duties of the judges and clerks of the election then and there discharged faithfully and impartially ?

Answer. They were.

Sullivan re-examined :

Question 1. Did not the bystanders present, when you came to the polls, seem to have been expecting you, crying out "here he comes," &c. ; and were you not at once sworn in ?

Answer. They were, and I was.

Question 2. Was anything, except as above, said or done till you were sworn in ?

Answer. I think not.

S. M. SULLIVAN.

Also, at the same time and place, came Adam Miller, who being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Question 1. (By contestant.) Were you clerk of the court of common pleas for Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 14th of October, 1856, and are you clerk now ? Have you, as such clerk, the custody of the poll books of that election for said county ?

Answer. Yes.

Question 2. Examine the following and say whether it is a true copy of the caption of the poll book of the second ward of Dayton, at the election held there in October 14, 1856, as returned to the clerk's office after said election, and now in your custody ; compare it with the original ?

[Copy.]

"Second ward poll book of the election held in the city of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery, State of Ohio, on the 14th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

“Thomas H. Phillips and judges; and Christian Snevely and J. S. Broadwell, clerks of said election were severally sworn, as the law directs, previous to their entering on the duties of their respective offices.”

Answer. I have examined and compared the above with the original, and the same is correct in every particular as a copy thereof; and that the poll book from which the caption is taken is in my possession, as clerk of the court of common pleas.

ADAM MILLER, *Clerk.*

Adjourned until Tuesday, March 24, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate Judge.

On this day came Joseph Furnas, who being duly affirmed, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Butler township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Were you at the polls in that township on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. I was.

Question 3. Do you know of any person having voted on that day and at that election who was not entitled, in your opinion, to a vote?

Answer. I did not see any one vote who I thought was not entitled to a vote; I heard a young man by the name of George Hartman say he had voted at the election; this was the evening of the day of election.

Question 4. What ticket did he say he had voted? What were his politics? Had you any conversation with him?

Answer. He said he voted the full Republican ticket. From what he said, supposed him to be a Republican at conversations I had with him.

Question 5. Was he a resident of Butler township aforesaid when he so voted?

Answer. He was working by the month around among the neighbors.

Question. 6. How long had he been working there?

Answer. About two or three months, it may be longer, before the election.

Question 7. Did he belong to Montgomery county, State of Ohio? Did his parents or relations live in your township?

Answer. I don't know; he said he had not been in the State a year; that he came from Maryland. His parents or relations did not live in Butler township to my knowledge.

Question 8. Had you many conversations with him as to where he had come from? What were they? State fully.

Answer. Not many; he worked with my brother, and I saw him frequently; I had a conversation with him the evening of the election, when he said that he had not been in the State a year; that he came from Maryland.

Question 9. What did you say to him in reply? And give all that

passed between you that evening. Did he tell you that evening that he had voted on that day?

Answer. He told me that evening (the evening of the election) that he had voted that day. I asked whether he was not afraid to vote; he said he was not; said he had offered his vote to the trustees and that they took it without asking any questions, and that it was their business to see that votes were put in legally.

Question 10. Are you a Republican? Who was the Republican candidate for congressman of this district at the election at which Hartman voted?

Answer. I am a Republican; L. D. Campbell.

Question 11. Have you seen the poll books containing the names of those persons who voted in Butler township, Montgomery county, State of Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856? If so, did you see the name of George Hartman upon those poll books? If so, what number was it?

Answer. I have seen the poll books of Butler township, Montgomery county, Ohio, of October election, 1856. The name of George Hartman is number 259 on said poll book.

Question 12. Where is Hartman now? Did he own property of any kind in Butler township at the October election, 1856?

Answer. Don't know; have not seen him for some time.

Question 13. Was he of age when he voted as aforesaid?

Answer. I suppose he was.

Question 14. When did you last see George Hartman? Does he still work about in Butler township?

Answer. I saw him in the fore part of the winter. Don't know where he is now.

Cross-examination by counsel for Mr. Campbell:

Question 15. Do you know whether or not said Hartman's parents have been living in the State of Ohio for the year immediately preceeding the 14th day of October last?

Answer. I don't know anything about his parents or where they reside.

Question 16. Do you know whether or not said Hartman is a married man?

Answer. I don't know certain, but suppose he is not?

Question 17. Do you know whether or not he ever owned any real estate in Ohio?

Answer. I don't know.

Question 18. Do you know whether or not he ever resided in Ohio before the time he said he came from Maryland?

Answer. I don't know; think not.

Question 19. Do you know whether or not he come to Ohio with the intention of making that State his home at any time previous to the time he came from Maryland, of which he spoke to you?

Answer. I don't know anything about it.

Question 20. Do you know whether or not said Hartman voted for Lewis D. Campbell or Clement L. Vallandigham for Congress at the election aforesaid?

Answer. I know nothing but what he said, which was that he voted the full Republican ticket.

J. E. FURNAS.

At same time and place came Tobias Wenger, who being duly affirmed, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. Did Frank Riker vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein for congressman on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. He voted in Butler township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Is he a native of the United States, or was he born in a foreign country?

Answer. He said he was a foreigner.

Question 3. Was he a naturalized citizen of the United States? Had he his second papers?

Answer. I don't know whether he was naturalized or not.

Question 4. Had he been a resident of the State of Ohio for one year immediately preceding the election held in Ohio in October, 1856?

Answer. I don't know ; think not. He came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, as he told me when he came to my house.

Question 5. When did he first come to your house? And what conversation had you with him then? And what did he say?

Answer. He came to my house in June, 1856, after work. He worked for me some eight or ten days. Said he had been working at Peter Kauffman's before he came to my house, and that he came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

Question 6. Did Frank Riker ever tell you at any time, at what time he left the State of Pennsylvania, or when he first came into the State of Ohio?

Answer. I don't recollect that he did.

Question 7. What ticket did he vote on that day?

Answer. I don't know.

Question 8. What were the politics of Frank Riker? Did you ever at any time, or in any place, have any conversation with him either before or after the election as to how he intended to vote or had voted?

Answer. I don't know what his politics were ; had no conversation with him about his vote at any time.

Question 9. Who went with him to the polls?

Answer. I don't know.

Question 10. Do you know where Frank Riker now is? Is he now a resident of Montgomery county?

Answer. I don't know.

Question 11. What ticket do you think that he voted?

Answer. I think that he voted the Republican ticket.

Question 12. What reason have you for so thinking? State fully all that leads you to think that he voted that ticket?

Answer. He lived at the time with a Republican. His name was Mr. Cummings.

Question 13. Did you ever have any conversation with Cummings

as to how Riker had voted, or previous to the election how he intended to vote?

Answer. No, sir.

Question 14. Did anybody ever tell you how Riker had voted or intended to vote? Did the Republicans of Butler township, consider Riker as one of their votes?

Answer. Nobody ever told me how Riker voted; I don't know how the republicans thought he voted.

Cross-examined:

Question 15. Do you know whether or not he ever resided in Ohio before he came from Lancaster county, Pennsylvania?

Answer. No.

Question 16. Do you know when he came from Lancaster county?

Answer. No.

TOBIAS WENGER.

Adjourned to Wednesday, March 25, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate Judge.

WEDNESDAY, *March 25, 1857.*

On this day came David Ecker, who, being duly affirmed, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you now reside? Were you at the polls in Butler township, Montgomery county, State of Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, if so, did you act in any official capacity at that election?

Answer. I reside in Vandalia, Montgomery county, Ohio; I was one of the clerks of the election at the polls of Butler township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Were you sworn in on the morning of the election?

Answer. Yes.

Question 3. Did Jesse Curtis, Ellis Jennings, Edward McMurray, John Hicks and A. Clark vote in said Butler township at the election held therein for congressman on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. Jesse Curtis, Ellis Jennings, John Hicks and Allen Clark must have voted, as their names appear on the poll book; their names were called out as voting and were put down by me as clerk.

Question 4. Do you know Jesse Curtis? For how long a time have you known him? Is he a man of a strong mind?

Answer. I don't know him.

Question 5. Do you know Ellis Jennings, John Hicks, or Allen Clark?

Answer. I know Ellis Jennings, but neither of the others.

Question 6. Was Ellis Jennings living in Butler township aforesaid on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. His father was living there, but Ellis had been a student at Antioch college, which is not in Montgomery county; he went

there at the opening of the session in September last, I think; he had been there before; I considered his father's home his residence.

Question 7. When did Ellis Jennings come into Montgomery county after going to college in September, 1856, and when did he return to Antioch?

Answer. I think he came on the day of the election or on the day before; I think he went back the day after the election, but am not sure.

Question 8. Has he returned as yet from Antioch college; if so, when did he return?

Answer. He returned to this county about two weeks ago, I think; he left Antioch some three months ago, I understand, and taught school at Wilmington for one quarter.

Question 9. How old was he when he voted? State as near as you can.

Answer. Don't know his age, but think he must be past twenty-two years of age.

Question 10. What ticket did he vote at that election, and for whom did he vote to represent this district in the 35th Congress of the United States?

Answer. I don't know.

Question 11. To what political party did he then and does now belong? Did you ever have any conversation with him?

Answer. I can't say.

Question 12. Do you know a man by the name of John Hicks to have been a resident of Butler township at the time of said election?

Answer. I do not; there had been a man by the name of Hicks living in Vandalia, who, I understood, moved to some other place in Butler township; whether he is the same man whose name is on the poll book or not I cannot say.

Question 13. Do you know a man by the name of Allen Clark to have been a resident of that township at the time of said election?

Answer. I do not.

Question 14. How long have you been living in said Butler township?

Answer. I think I moved to Butler township in April, 1834, and have been living there ever since.

Question 15. Are you well acquainted with the said township? Have you often served as clerk or judge of election in said township?

Answer. Not very well generally, but am well acquainted in my immediate neighborhood; I have served four or five times as clerk of election in said township, or oftener.

Question 16. Do you know of any person having voted at the October election 1856, who was not, in your opinion, entitled to a vote?

Answer. I do not.

Question 17. Do you know of any person having voted at that election who was considered partially deranged or idiotic?

Answer. I don't.

Question 18. Did you hear any conversations about any such voters?

Answer. I heard one of the judges on the day of the October elec-

tion, 1856, (I think,) questioning Jesse Curtis (I think it was him) about his being able to read and to attend to his own business, &c.; I know nothing about Curtis myself; Curtis did read and answered affirmatively about being able to attend to his own business.

Cross-examination by counsel for Mr. Campbell :

Question 19. How long has Ellis Jennings an father's family lived in Butler township?

Answer. I knew them to live there in 1847; they have been living there ever since.

Question 20. Was he sent to Antioch college by his father?

Answer. I don't know.

Question 21. When he went to Antioch college did he go for a temporary purpose, with the intention of returning, or for the purpose of remaining away?

Answer. I understood he went for a temporary purpose; I heard his father say so.

[This answer objected to by counsel for Mr. Vallandigham.]

JOSEPH G. CRANE.

Question 22. While at Antioch college did he look upon and regard his father's residence in Butler township as his home?

Answer. I understood him that he did so.

DAVID ECKER.

Also, at the time and place aforesaid, came William H. Houghtelin, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. Where do you now reside? Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. I voted at said election.

Question 2. What ticket did you vote on that day?

Answer. I voted the American ticket.

Question 3. Who was on your ticket that day as the candidate for Representative of the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. Gillis put Campbell's name on the ticket I voted.

Question 4. How old were you on said 14th day of October, 1856, when you so voted for Lewis D. Campbell?

Answer. I was born on the 6th or 8th day of September, 1837; I will be twenty years old on the 6th or 8th day of September, 1857.

Question 5. Where did you vote for Lewis D. Campbell on said 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. In the fourth ward.

Cross-examined by counsel for Lewis D. Campbell :

Question 6. Did you see Gillis put Campbell's name on the ticket you voted?

Answer. Yes.

W. H. HOUHTELIN.

At the same time and place came Franklin Holliday, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. Were you at the third ward polls in the city of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, and if so, in what capacity did you then and there act?

Answer. I was at the polls that day ; was one of the clerks of the election in the above named third ward.

Question 2. How came you to act as such clerk? State fully all concerning it.

Answer. Some days before the election Mr. John H. Achey, one of the trustees of said ward applied to me to act as clerk at said election.

Question 3. Were you elected on the morning of the said 14th day by the votes present, or did you serve by virtue of your appointment by Mr. John H. Achey?

Answer. I was not elected by the bystanders ; I served as per agreement with Mr. John H. Achey.

Question 4. Who was the other clerk? By what authority did he serve?

Answer. George Jewell, jr. He served by virtue of the same appointment as myself, I think.

Cross-examined :

Question 5. At what time in the morning were the polls opened, and about how many persons were present?

Answer. I think the polls were opened between six and seven a. m. There were several persons present ; can't say how many.

Question 6. Was any objection made by any of the bystanders to you or Jewell as clerks?

Answer. No sir.

Question 7. Were the duties of clerks at that time and place faithfully and impartially discharged?

Answer. They were.

Question 8. Is it charged by C. L. Vallandigham, or any one else, that the said clerks, or either of them, failed in any particular to faithfully discharge the duties of clerks of election?

Answer. I have never heard of any complaints of that kind.

FRANKLIN HOLLIDAY.

Adjourned to March 26, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate Judge.

MARCH 26, 1857.

At the same place, on this day, came Adam Deam, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. Were you at the polls in Wayne township, Montgomery county, State of Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856 ; if so, did you see a man by the name of Shoup and another by the name of Fisher vote at said polls on that day?

H. Mis. Doc. 4—5

Answer. I was at said polls on that day, and saw a man by the name of Fisher vote there; I also saw a man by the name of Shoup vote there.

Question 2. Had said Shoup been out of the State of Ohio at any time previous to the said election and during the year immediately preceding it? State fully all about it.

Answer. In March or April, 1856, I had a conversation with Shoup, in which he told me he was going to move to Indiana to live; he did not own any property in Montgomery county, so he said, and he was dissatisfied with his prospects, and that he was going to Indiana to look out a place; that his son-in-law was coming out, and that they were going to farming.

Question 3. When did he remove, if at all, to the State of Indiana? State fully about it.

Answer. He started for Indiana in March or April, 1856; in July or August of the same year he returned to this county; his daughter and son-in-law told me, when he was absent, that he was in Indiana.

Question 4. With what purpose did Shoup go to the State of Indiana in the spring of 1856; did you ever have any conversation with him either previous to his going away or after his return?

Answer. (4th question objected to by counsel for Mr. Campbell.) I understood from Shoup that he was going to Indiana to live; had a conversation with him before he left, as above stated; had none with him after he returned.

Question 5. For whom did Shoup vote on that day and at that election for representative of the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. Don't know who he voted for; he wanted me very bad to vote for Mr. Campbell.

Question 6. What are his politics; what were his politics on the said 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. I don't know.

Question 7. Where did the man by the name of Fisher live on the said election day?

Answer. He was with his son, in Wayne township, Montgomery county; he came from near Lebanon, Warren county, Ohio, five or six days before the election.

Question 8. How long did he remain in Montgomery county after the said election was held?

Answer. I moved him and his son-in-law to Miami county, Ohio, about two weeks ago.

Question 9. Did he own any property in this county at the time of said election; was he keeping house for himself, or renting, or occupying any farm, or engaged in any business?

Answer. He owned no property in this county to my knowledge; did not keep house, or rent, or occupy a farm; nor was he engaged in any business.

Question 10. How long had he been living in Warren county before he came into Montgomery, previous to the election?

Answer. I can't say; his son was born and raised in Warren county, so he told me; his son was about forty-five years old.

Question 11. Did said Fisher come into Montgomery by himself or in company with others? State all about it.

Answer. He came with his son, who went to see him before the election, and brought him back with him.

Question 12. What ticket did the said Fisher vote at said election?

Answer. I don't know what ticket he voted; he wanted me to vote for Campbell, and expressed himself against Vallandigham.

Question 13. What are the politics of his son, who lives in Wayne township?

Answer. He was a Campbell man.

Cross-examination by counsel for Mr. Campbell:

Question 14. Do you know that Shoup went to Indiana; and if so, do you know that he went there for the purpose of making that State his residence?

Answer. I can't tell what his intention was, only what he told.

Question 15. Did he buy any property in Indiana before or after you suppose he went there?

Answer. I don't know.

Question 16. Had he a family at the time he went to Indiana?

Answer. No; I think not.

Question 17. Has his children, or any of them, been living in Wayne township, Montgomery county, Ohio; and if so, how long?

Answer. Three of his boys and three or four daughters have been living there, but I can't say how long, probably five or six years.

Question 18. While absent did he look upon and regard the home of his children, in Wayne township, as his home?

Answer. Can't say anything about that.

Question 19. What were his age and occupation?

Answer. Don't know his age; he was, I think, about fifty; he was a farmer.

Question 20. Did he say he was going to Indiana to buy a farm, or for any other purpose?

Answer. He said he was going there to live; his son-in-law was going out there; son-in-law's name is Henry Huesman.

Question 21. Did he make Henry Huesman's residence his home while he lived in Wayne township?

Answer. He was there a good deal of the time. Part of the time he kept house himself in Brandt, Miami county, Ohio.

Question 22. Did he say to you, before he went to Indiana, that he was going out first, and that afterwards his son-in-law, Huseman, was coming out?

Answer. His son-in-law said he was going out where the old man was.

Question 23. Had the Fisher of whom you speak been in the habit of staying with his son in Wayne township previous to the time he came in October last?

Answer. I saw him there once about a year ago.

Question 24. When he came into Wayne township aforesaid, in October last, did he come for the purpose of voting, or for the purpose of living with his son?

Answer. Don't know.

Question 25. Did he go away again after the election, or did he still continue to live with his son, in Wayne township?

Answer. He staid there all the time until I moved him and his son to Miami county, Ohio.

Question 26. When did you move his son to Miami county? Did you move his father with him?

Answer. Moved them altogether, about two weeks ago.

Question 27. Did the father or son say anything to you about the design of the father to live with his son whom you moved?

Answer. Nothing said about that.

Question 28, by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham. You say that you don't know whether Fisher came into this county to vote or not. What was your impression, and the impression of the neighborhood upon that point?

(Question 28 objected to by counsel for Mr. Campbell.)

Answer. The impression was that he came to vote.

Question 29. How many persons have you heard express their impressions in regard to that matter? Please name them.

Answer. Can't say how many; can't name them now.

Question 30. At how many different times have you heard such expressions.

Answer. But once that I recollect.

Question 31. About how many persons were present on that occasion, and who were they, or such of them as you can name?

Answer. Three, or four, or five, I can't say positively. Believe I don't recollect who they were just now.

Question 32. Did they all say that they thought Fisher's vote illegal?

Answer. Don't know that they all did.

ADAM DEAM.

At the same time and place also came John Slusser, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham.

Question 1. Do you know John Shoup? Had he been absent from the State of Ohio at any time during the year immediately preceding the election held in that State on October 14, 1856?

Answer. I know John Shoup. I think he went to Indiana and came back, and then went out again. He told me, after he came back the first time, he had been to Indiana; that he came back to attend a trial. I think this was last spring.

Question 2. Did he say anything or not to you at that time as to where his residence then was? State fully.

Answer. He told me, after he returned from Indiana the first time, that he thought he would go back. I think he said if he had his money he would buy out there.

Question 3. Did he ever tell you anything of the country; how he liked it; with what intention he had gone out there?

Answer. He said he liked it pretty well; said nothing about his intention in going there.

Question 4. Did he ever tell you that he had voted while he was in the State of Indiana? Did he ever tell anybody else to your knowledge.

Answer. No.

JOHN ^{his} ~~X~~ SLUSSER.

J. G. ^{mark.} CRANE.

Attest,

At the same time and place came John Shoup, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham.

Question 1. Where do you now reside? Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, at the election held therein for congressman of this district for the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. I live now in Mad River township, Montgomery county. I voted in Wayne township, Montgomery county, Ohio, at said election.

Question 2. For whom did you vote on that day and at that election for the representative of this the third district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. Mr. Campbell.

Question 3. Had you been absent from this State at any time during the year immediately preceding the said election?

Answer. I left the first time in the spring of 1855 for Indiana, and came back the 15th of October, 1855, and remained until the 10th of May, 1856; then went back to Indiana, and came back to Montgomery county on the 20th of July, 1856, and been in Montgomery county ever since.

Question 4. When you first left the State of Ohio where had you been residing, and with what intention did you leave?

Answer. I had been living in Brandt, Miami county, Ohio, before I went to Indiana the first time. I thought I would buy land if I could get any to suit me, but I didn't get any.

Question 5. What kept you in Indiana from the spring of 1855 to October 15, 1855? Were you engaged in any business? Where? What was its nature?

Answer. Sometimes I was working, but most of the time I was sick, and couldn't do anything at all. I was two miles south of Indianapolis, working on a farm, when I was able.

Question 6. Did you receive any letters about the month of October, 1855, from any person residing in Montgomery county?

Answer. No.

Question 7. Had you any business in Montgomery county in the month of October, 1855—anything to attend to?

Answer. I had a trial in the court of common pleas of Montgomery county, and State of Ohio.

Question 8. When was that trial to come off? Did you come into the State of Ohio for the purpose of attending to it? State how you knew the day of trial.

Answer. Can't recollect what day. I came to attend the suit and to come home again ; I didn't want to stay out there, and never went out there to stay. The trial was put off in the spring until October.

Question 9. When you left Brandt, as aforesaid, did you intend to come back there after you had gone to Indiana?

Answer. No, I did not intend to come back to Brandt.

Question 10. Did you sell the real estate that you owned in Montgomery county or any other in this State?

Answer. I sold it in 1851, to Henry Jones, and bought a lot of Levi Booher, which I sold before I moved to Brandt.

Question 11. Did you own any real estate in Montgomery county when you moved to Indiana in 1855, or any since that time?

Answer. No ; I bought last fall, late.

Question 12. Before going to Indiana, in 1855, did you make any sale of your personal property or other things belonging to you?

Answer. I did not sell then ; I had sold out when I quit house-keeping, about two years before that.

Question 13. When you quit housekeeping, where and how did you live? Where was your family after your housekeeping was broken up?

Answer. I staid with my son in-law, who lived in Wayne township, Montgomery county ; my family staid there too.

Question 14. How long did you stay with your son-in-law? Where did your wife reside?

Answer. About a year.

Question 15. When you went away to Indiana, in May, 1856, with what intention and for what purpose did you then go?

Answer. I had some business out there ; I had some clothes out there, and a gold watch ; I have some clothes there yet.

Question 16. What kept you there from May 10, 1856, to July 20th?

Answer. I went out on a visit and to get my things, and got sick ; for four weeks couldn't move at all, and had to lay up ; I staid with an old neighbor from Pennsylvania.

Question 17. While you were in the State of Indiana, from the spring of 1855 until October, 1855, did you, at any time or at any place in that State, vote at any election held there for State, county, city, or township officers?

Answer. No.

Question 18. Did you vote there at any other time?

Answer. No.

Cross-examined :

Question 19. When you went to Indiana did you go for a temporary purpose, with the intention of returning, or for the purpose of remaining away?

Answer. I never went out there to stay ; I went to see if I could get a piece of land cheap, for the children, and then to come back ; I went out about a half a dozen times.

Question 20. While in Indiana did you at all times look upon and regard Ohio as your home?

Answer. Yes ; Ohio has been my home since 1837.

JOHN SHOUP.

At the same time and place came John White, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. Where do you now reside? Did you vote in Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, at the election held on that day for congressman of this district?

Answer. In this county, and I voted on said day therein.

Question 2. For whom did you vote on that day and at that election to represent this the third district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. Mr. Campbell.

Question 3. Were you of the full age of twenty-one years when you so voted at said election on the said 14th day of October?

Answer. I will be twenty-one on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1857 ; I was not twenty-one when I voted.

JOHN WHITE.

FRIDAY, *March* 27, 1857.

At the same time and place came John Graham, who, being duly affirmed, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. When did you come into the State of Ohio?

Answer. On the morning of the 12th of October, 1855.

JOHN GRAHAM.

At same place came on said R. Thomas, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Clay township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein for congressman on the 14th day of October, 1856? If so, for whom did you vote for representative of the third congressional district of the State of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. I voted for Lewis D. Campbell on said day.

Question 3. Had you been absent from the State of Ohio at any time during the year immediately preceding the said election on said 14th day of October, 1856? If so, state all about it.

Answer. I used to live in Indiana. About two years ago last winter I came back to Ohio to pick me out a place of residence. I staid here most all winter, and went back in the spring. I remained in Indiana until the winter of 1855. I intended to return to Ohio on the 20th of August, 1855, but my wife was taken with the ague, and we did not return until early in the winter of 1855.

Question 4. Was it a full year before the election of last fall, October 14, 1856, that you arrived in Ohio from Indiana the last time?

Answer. I don't think it was a full year. It would have been more than a year if we had got off when we intended to.

Question 5. Did you own any property in Indiana at the time you went there last in the spring of 1855? If so, have you disposed of it, and when did you do so?

Answer. I owned a house there, and own it yet.

Question 6. Did you vote in Indiana at any election held there in the spring or fall of 1855, after you had gone back there, having spent the winter here?

Answer. No, I think not. I voted at the spring election before I came back; the spring of 1855, I think, but it might have been the spring of 1854, can't be positive.

Question 7. Was it before or after your first wife died?

Answer. I think it was the spring election after her death.

Question 8. How long after your first wife died was it that you came to Ohio to pick out a residence.

Answer. She died on the 28th of August, 1854, and I came in the next winter.

Question 9. Had you any children when you came? did you bring them with you then?

Answer. Had two children, brought them with me every time.

Question 10. Did you take them with you when you went back in the spring of 1855 to Indiana?

Answer. Yes.

Question 11. You say you came to Ohio to pick out a residence, did you select one?

Answer. Yes.

Question 12. When you came to Ohio the last time, did you occupy the residence you selected the first time?

Answer. Yes; I rented my father's place. I should have come before, but the ground was rented out to another man.

Question 13. Did you engage in any kind of business in Indiana after you went back?

Answer. No; only settling up my business. I had no regular business.

Cross-examined:

Question 14. When you came to Ohio the first time of which you speak, did you come for the purpose of making that State your residence?

Answer. Yes.

Question 15. When you went back to Indiana, did you go for a temporary purpose with the intention of returning, or for the purpose of remaining away?

Answer. I went back to settle my business and to get married, which was my main business, and I intended to return to Ohio.

Question 16. During the time you were in Indiana, after you went back, did you look upon and regard Ohio as your home?

Answer. Yes.

Question 17. You say your father's ground was rented by another man; when did this other man's lease expire?

Answer. In June, 1855.

Question 18. Are you sure that it was in the spring of 1855 that you voted at the school election of which you speak?

Answer. I am not right sure; I think it was; I think it was the spring after my wife died.

Question 19. When did your first wife die?

Answer. On the 28th day of August, 1854.

Question 19. What was the character of the school election of which you speak? For what or whom did you vote?

Answer. For township treasurer and clerk and supervisors.

REUBEN THOMAS.

FRIDAY, *March* 27, 1857.

On this day and at the same place came James Wright, who, being duly affirmed, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Clay township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, at the election held therein for congressman on that day?

Answer. I did.

Question 3. For whom did you vote at that election for representative of the 3d congressional district of Ohio in the 35th Congress of the United States—Campbell or Vallandigham?

Answer. Lewis D. Campbell.

Question 4. Where were you born, and were you ever naturalized in any one of the United States?

Answer. I was born in Ireland, and was never naturalized.

Question 5. When did you come to the United States, and did your father come with you?

Answer. I was about twelve years old; my father had been dead some years.

JAMES ^{his} × WRIGHT.
mark.

At the same time and place came Jonathan D. Tilton, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you live? Do you know Daniel Davis, and is he in any way connected with you?

Answer. I live in Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio; I know Daniel Davis; he is my brother-in-law.

Question 2. Did Daniel Davis vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein on the 14th day of October, 1856; if so, state where? State where he voted in November, 1856?

Answer. I did not see him vote; from the conversation I had with him I supposed he had voted. He lived in the 5th ward of Dayton. I have seen the poll-books of said ward; the name of Daniel Davis is on

said poll-books, No. 320. In November, 1856, he boarded with me in the 3d ward in Dayton, and must have voted there if he voted at all.

Question 3. What were the politics of Daniel Davis; was he a Republican or Democrat; was he a warm partizan?

Answer. He was a warm and earnest Republican.

Question 4. Did he vote for Campbell at said election in said county and State?

Answer. I think he did; I heard him say he never voted for but two Democrats in his life.

Question 5. What two Democrats were these?

Answer. I think I was one and Calvin Miller the other. He told me he was going to vote for Calvin Miller.

Question 6. Have you ever lived in the 5th ward aforesaid, and do you know of any other Daniel Davis in that ward but your brother-in-law?

Answer. I lived in the 5th ward from the 15th of February, 1856, until after the October election, excepting three weeks; don't know any other Daniel Davis than my brother-in-law in that ward or in the city of Dayton.

Question 7. State all you know about Daniel Davis' residence about the time of said election; whether he had been out of the State at any time, where he went, for what purpose, whom he took with him, when he returned, if at all, and for what purpose, and how long?

Answer. In July, 1856, he was living in the 5th ward, in Dayton, Ohio. He took his wife and two children and went on a visit to his wife's relatives in Illinois sometime in July, 1856. He went for the benefit of the health of his family and his own, and intended, if he found a place to suit him better than Dayton to locate there. That was the family understanding and talk when he left. He was absent about two months. Rented a piece of land in Hancock county, Illinois, and put in some wheat. He left his family there and came back to Dayton, intending to work here all winter and go back to Illinois in the spring. Changed his mind, however, and concluded to sell off a portion of his things, pack up the rest, and be off before the close of navigation. I had been keeping his house while he was gone. He left Ohio the Thursday after the presidential election, I think, and has been in Illinois ever since.

Cross-examined :

Question 8. Did you ever talk with Davis about his right to vote at the last October election?

Answer. I did. I don't know whether it was between the October and November elections; think it was about that time that I had a conversation with him. He said that he had not lost his vote by moving to Illinois.

Question 9. Do you know, or did you ever hear him or any one else say, that he voted in Dayton, Ohio, on the 14th day of October last?

Answer. I don't know, and never heard any one say so.

Question 10. Are there not a great many persons in the city of Dayton of the name of Davis?

Answer. There are, I believe.

Re-examined :

Question 11. How long have you been living in the city of Dayton? Are you now constable in said city and well acquainted therein?

Answer. I have been here about eight years ; for the last four years constantly. Have been constable for two years and am well acquainted. Never heard of any other Daniel Davis.

J. D. TILTON.

At the same time and place came Hezekiah Houghtelin, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. Where do you now reside. Did you offer to vote at the third ward polls in the city of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856 ; and was your vote received or rejected?

Answer. Dayton is my residence. I offered to vote at said poll on that day and my vote was rejected.

Question 2. What ticket did you offer to vote ; and what ticket rejected. Was it Democratic or Republican?

Answer. I offered to vote for Mr. Vallandigham for Congress.

Question 3. Upon what ground was it rejected? State all the circumstances regarding your residence.

Answer. I was rejected on the ground that I had been out of the State during the year. I left Ohio on the 23d of May, 1856 ; intended to remain an unlimited time if it suited me. I returned to Dayton about the 11th of August following. I had been in Keokuk about five weeks after I left here, when I concluded to come home.

Question 4. How long had you lived in Dayton previous to your going to Iowa? Do your relations, or any of them, live here?

Answer. Eleven years last fall. My mother and sisters live here?

Question 5. Did you offer to vote at the same polls in same city at the November election, 1856? And was it received?

Answer. Yes.

Question 6. While you were in Iowa did you look upon and regard the State of Ohio as your home?

Answer. I suppose I did ; I could not look upon Keokuk as my home until I tried it ; can't say I liked it. I went there to work for Brown & Lowe, lumbermen, and intended to stay if I liked it.

Question 7. Did you intend to return to the State of Ohio if it did not suit you? And was your return here in pursuance of that intention?

Answer. I did intend to return to Ohio if it did not suit me ; I came back to Ohio because I did not like Iowa.

Question 8. Did you buy property there, live upon it, rent a house, (I mean in Iowa) vote at any election while there?

Answer. I did not.

Question 9. When you offered to vote at the third ward polls as aforesaid was your vote challenged?

Answer. I think not.

Question 10. Did any one object to your vote?

Answer. I went up to vote, and having been told I had no right to

vote, I told John H. Achey, who was judge of election, that I had been out of the State as I have above stated. Mr. Achey told me I could not vote, and I left without any words.

Question 11. What was the nature of your contract with Brown & Lowe, to work for them?

Answer. I had no contract with them; my talk was with Brown, who told me he would do as well by me as La Dow & Hamilton, with whom I had been working, or better perhaps. This was before I left Dayton. When I left them I let Brown settle the matter and pay me what he thought was right. He paid me one dollar per day and board.

Question 12. When you went to the State of Iowa did you go with the intention of remaining a definite or an indefinite time? Did you go with the intention of making Iowa a then present place of residence?

Answer. I went for an indefinite time; did not know how long I would stay. If everything suited it was my intention to stay, but I didn't know how long I would stay even if it did suit me.

Question 13. What were your reasons for quitting Brown & Lowe, and for returning to Ohio?

Answer. The living didn't suit me; the work was too hard, and I had the chills.

H. HOUGHTELIN.

Adjourned until March 28, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

MARCH 28, 1857.

At the same place, on this day, came James T. Wilson, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Perry township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. Yes.

Question 3. For whom did you vote on that day, and at that election, for representative of this the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. Mr. Campbell.

Question 4. Had you been absent from the State of Ohio at any time during the year immediately preceding the said election?

Answer. Yes, I was. Went to Indiana about the first of March, 1853, remained until September following, and came back to Ohio. I went back again in the latter part of the fall, about the first of November, stayed until the fore part of the fall of 1854, and then I came home to Ohio. I stayed home until about the 10th of December, went back to Indiana, and remained there until the first of August, 1855, when I came back to Ohio to remain permanently. I stayed home about two months, when I went back to settle up some

business; stayed four or five weeks, settled up my business and came home. I never voted in the State of Indiana.

Cross-examined:

Question 5. Where do your parents live?

Answer. Perry township, Montgomery county, Ohio. They have lived there eighteen years.

Question 6. How old are you? What time in 1855 did you return to Ohio, and for what purpose, and with what intentions?

Answer. I am in my twenty-seventh year. I returned about the first of August, 1855, to make Ohio my permanent residence and to farm.

Question 7. Have you, or have you not, looked upon Ohio as your home ever since you returned in August, 1855.

Answer. Yes. Never went to Indiana to make it my home for any length of time.

J. T. WILSON.

At the same time and place came J. M. Coover, who, being duly affirmed, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Do you know Frank Riker, of Butler township, Montgomery county?

Answer. I think I don't know him; might have seen him.

J. M. COOVER.

SATURDAY, *March 28.*

On this day, and at same place, came James C. Kelly, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you reside? Did a man by the name of J. F. Palmer vote at the first ward polls, in Dayton, on October 14, 1856?

Answer. In Dayton, at the first ward, at the Swaynie House, I saw J. C. F. Palmer vote at said polls on said day.

Question 2. Where did the said Palmer live? Did he occupy any house in that ward, or in the city of Dayton? How long had he been in this city previous to said election? Was he engaged in any business in the city of Dayton at that time; and where is he now?

Answer. Palmer was at the Swaynie House hotel; he did not keep house in the city. I think he had not been here more than two weeks previous to said election. He was engaged in no visible business while here. I understand he is now in Chicago. He went west between the State and presidential elections; returned, I think, just before the presidential election. Was engaged a few days at Mad river freight depot writing in the office, either after the October or November election.

Question 3. With whom did he come to said polls? What sort of a ticket did he vote?

Answer. Mr. Alexander Swaynie, proprietor of the Swaynie House. The ticket was smaller than the democratic ticket; was folded three double. The republican tickets were generally smaller than the democratic tickets.

Question 4. What were the politics of Palmer and of said Swaynie; and was Palmer's vote challenged on said day?

Answer. They were both republicans. Palmer's vote was challenged.

Question 5. Was Swaynie a friend of Campbell or of Vallandigham? For whom did he vote?

Answer. Politically, he was a friend of Campbell. Don't know who he voted for.

Question 6. What answers did Palmer make to the questions put when challenged? Did he answer promptly? Was he prompted by any person?

Answer. He answered all questions promptly but one; which was, whether he came to Dayton to vote or to make it his permanent home? Swaynie prompted him in his answer, which was, that he considered this his home and did not come to vote.

Question 7. Was said Palmer a man of family; and if so, where was his family?

Answer. He was a man of family, and had his family with him.

Question 8. Have you ever heard for what purpose said Palmer came to Dayton? State fully.

Answer. He came on a visit, hunting a situation; while remaining at the Swaynie House was expecting a situation in Indiana; he went west between the two elections; returned to Dayton between the two elections; do not know whether he obtained a situation; have not seen him since.

Question 9. How do you know he was expecting a situation in Indiana?

Answer. From the Swaynie family, and Amos Decker, and M. Ells.

Question 10. Did he not come to Dayton expecting to get a situation here?

Answer. I do not know. Hunting employment, I presume, would accept it anywhere.

Question 11. When you challenged his vote was he sworn, and did he answer all questions propounded to him under oath?

Answer. Yes.

Question 13. Do you know whether said Palmer looked upon and regarded Dayton as his then place of residence?

Answer. Under his oath he said he did.

Re-examined:

Question 14. Was Palmer a relative of Swaynie?

Answer. I think he is a nephew.

JAMES C. KELLY.

At the same time and place came Amos Deckert, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. Where do you reside ; do you know J. F. Palmer ; when did he come to the county of Montgomery, Ohio, in the year 1856 ; where did he stay ; for what purpose did he come ; and state how you know ?

Answer. I reside in the first ward, Dayton ; I know J. F. Palmer ; he came to Dayton on the 29th day of September, 1856 ; he stayed at Swaynie's Hotel ; I boarded there at the time ; I do not know for what purpose he came ; several weeks before he came Miss Swaynie told me that Mr. Palmer and his family were coming to pay them a visit ?

Question 2. Was he engaged in any business at that time anywhere in the city of Dayton ; how long did he remain in Dayton ; do you know what his politics were, and for whom he voted for congressman of this district at the said election ?

Answer. Not (to my knowledge) engaged in any business in Dayton ; he left soon after the State election ; he professed to be a Republican ; I had a conversation with him the morning after the election ; had been up town, and heard Campbell was elected ; went down to the Swaynie House, where Palmer was sitting round the stove, with some other gentlemen ; I said that the news was that Campbell was elected ; Palmer replied, " By Jesus, that's good."

Question 3. Had he been a resident of Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at any time previous to his arrival in September, 1856 ; and was he connected with Swaynie ?

Answer. Not a resident to my knowledge ; he had been here on business, I believe ; his wife and Mr. Swaynie are cousins ; so they informed me.

Question 4. Is he anywhere in this neighborhood now ; or has he been for some time since ?

Answer. I have not seen him since a few days after the presidential election.

AMOS DECKER.

At the same time and place came Jacob Arnet, who being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. Where do you now reside ? Were you at the polls of Mad River township, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856 ? Did Joseph West vote on said day at said polls ?

Answer. I reside in Mad River township, Montgomery county, Ohio. I was at the polls in said township on said day. Joseph West did vote on that day.

Question 2. What were his politics, and for whom did he vote at that election to represent this district in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States ?

Answer. I believe he voted the whig ticket all his life. He voted the Republican ticket at said election clean through, I think. Don't recollect whether he rubbed out any names or not.

Question 3. Was he a resident at that time of your township, or of Montgomery county? State all you know concerning it.

Answer. He lived with me at the time. Came to work for me some time in May, 1856. Sam. Abbott came after us to go to the polls, and we went and voted. West was a married man; his family lived in Cincinnati.

Question 4. For how long a time did he engage to work with you? Had he lived in Montgomery county before May, 1856? How long did he work for you? What was it his intention to do after getting through his work for you?

Answer. He calculated to work the season with me at brick making. We generally get through about the 20th of October, burning and all. He had lived in Dayton a good many years ago, and moved to Cincinnati. He was with me some five or six months. He intended to come up to this county to live, provided his family was willing; but my wife had been to Cincinnati, and had seen his wife, who was not willing to come.

Question 5. Did he offer to vote at the presidential election, 1856? If so, was his vote received or rejected? And state the reason.

Answer. He offered at the polls in Mad River township at the presidential election. His vote was rejected because his family was in Cincinnati.

Question 6. Where was his family while he was working with you? State how you know.

Answer. His family was in Cincinnati. He had a wife and five children living there. Known the family for twenty years. I was in the city several times during the summer, and saw them.

Question 7. Where did Joe West go when he left your house?

Answer. Went right straight home.

Question 8. What are the politics of Samuel Abbott? From whom did you and Joseph West get your tickets?

Answer. Sam. Abbott is an active Republican. We got our tickets from him.

JACOB ARNET.

At the same time and place came Benjamin Ayres, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Did a man by the name of J. F. Palmer offer to vote at the presidential election of 1856, in the first ward of the city of Dayton, Montgomery county? If so was his vote received or rejected?

Answer. Yes; his vote was rejected.

[Question objected to by counsel for Mr. Campbell as irrelevant.]

Question 2. For what reason was it rejected? And were you one of the judges of election on that day?

Answer. Because his family was not in the city. I was one of the judges of election.

Question 3. Was his vote challenged, and did he consent or not to be sworn?

Answer. After questioning him I told him he could not vote, and that ended it.

B. M. AYRES.

At the same time and place came Jared M. Trader, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Have you served John Low to appear before the probate court of Montgomery county, Ohio, to testify on behalf of Mr. Vallandigham in his contested election case with Lewis D. Campbell? If so, how often? State also whether an order of attachment was issued by the probate court to you for said John Low, and whether you found him?

Answer. I served him by copy on the 25th of March, 1857. An attachment was issued for him to-day. I went to his place of residence and inquired for him. He had left on the evening of the day he was served.

Question 2. State all that was said to you to-day, if anything, when you inquired for John Low at his usual place of residence?

Answer. They told me that as soon as they delivered him the copy on Wednesday night, the 25th of March, he left. He told one of the men that he would "help Vallandigham, ut like hell;" that he had not been seen since, and that they did not know where he had gone.

[All the above questions to Mr. Trader objected to by counsel for Mr. Campbell.]

J. M. TRADER.

At the same time came Thomas F. Thresher, esq., at same place, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Were you an attorney in the contested election between Samuel C. Emley and D. K. Boyer, of Montgomery county, Ohio, in regard to the sheriffalty of said county, and in which case the voting at the October election in 1856 was in question? Did you examine John Low, in said case, as to his having voted at said election? State all that you heard him state.

Answer. I was one of the attorneys in said case, and in that case examined John Low as to his having voted at said election. He testified as follows:

I live at Harshmansville, Mad River township, Montgomery county, Ohio. I voted there at the election held October 14, 1856, for State and county officers. I did not look at the ticket I voted; it was done up when it was given to me. It was a republican ticket—that is, they told me it was. Thomas Downey gave it to me. I had asked him for a republican ticket, and I think it was a full republican ticket. At the time of the October election I had been in the State a year and two days. In March, 1855, I enlisted at Dayton in the army of the United States for five years; went to Missouri, where I deserted. Have never been discharged; I crawled off. Was out of the State at that time about four months.

THOS. F. THRESHER.

[The testimony of Thos. F. Thresher objected to by counsel for L. D. Campbell.]

JOSEPH G. CRANE, P. J.

Copies of depositions taken in the contested election case between S. C. Emley and D. H. Boyer for the office of sheriff of Montgomery county, Ohio, to be used in this case by consent of counsel.

Question 1, (by Boyer's counsel, Wm. H. Squires.) Were you present at the third ward polls of Dayton on the 14th of October, 1856, at the time Mr. A. M. Bolton voted? if so, state what occurred at the time.

Answer. I was present at the time he voted. He was carried by two or three persons; I think Mr. Darrow was one. When brought to the polls he was asked what ticket he wanted to vote; he said "I don't know." Some person then asked him if he did not wish to vote against slavery; his reply was, "I don't know." I was anxious myself to have him vote as he chose to, and called his attention to Mr. Achey, and asked him if he did not know Mr. Achey; his answer was "no." I then asked him if he knew Mr. Green, (Richard Green;) he answered "no." Mr. Green was sitting in full view of Mr. Bolton, and I called Mr. B.'s attention to him. He said he did not know him. At that time Mr. Green or some other one asked him if he wished to vote the whig ticket; he said "yes." Mr. Green then got off the table where he was sitting, and approached Mr. B. with a Fillmore ticket; had a Fillmore ticket in his hand. Before Mr. Green got to him, some one put a ticket into Mr. Bolton's hand, which was taken by the judges and put into the box. I saw the ticket when it was picked up. There was no scratching on it as I could see. It was a republican ticket. I noticed it particularly.

Question 2, by same. Did Mr. Bolton appear during all this time to be conscious of what he was doing or what he had been brought therefor?

Answer. I was led to the opinion that he did not know what he was doing, from the fact that he did not know his old acquaintances, those whom he had known for fifteen or twenty years.

Question 3, by same. Did Mr. Bolton stretch out his arm himself to give the ticket, or was his arm and hand pushed up to the judges by some one else?

Answer. Mr. Bolton did not seem to act for himself at all; did not stretch out his arm for the ticket that was handed him, and when given him he held it loosely in his hand. Some person seemed to have hold of his arm, and partly held out his hand and Mr. Achey took the ticket out of his hand.

Question 4, by same. Do you remember Mr. Achey saying, a moment or so after taking the ticket, "I believe I ought to have taken that vote," or words to that effect?

Answer. I do not.

Question 5. What appeared at the time to be Mr. Bolton's physical and mental condition or capacity? Why was he carried to the polls?

Answer. He was unable to walk, and, I presume, was unable to stand. They did set him down. Both physically and mentally, Mr. Bolton is emphatically a child. I doubt very much if he would have known his own wife if she had been there. This is the result of old age. I have known Mr. Bolton for many years.

Question 6, by same. Was not Mr. Bolton's attention also directed

to you by yourself or others, and did he know you, or appear to know any one at the polls?

Answer. I did not call his attention to myself, and I don't know that any one did. He did not appear to recognize any body.

Question 7, by same. Was Mr. Bolton at that time, in your opinion, competent to make a will disposing of property?

Answer. I don't think Mr. Bolton was competent to do anything by the action of his mind. I don't think he knew what he wanted to do; do not think his mind was brought to act upon what he was doing any more than a child's three years old, or so much.

Question 8, by same. Was there any "whig ticket" at the polls?

Answer. I did not consider that there was any. There was none bearing that title there.

Cross-examined :

Question 1. How old a man was Mr. Bolton? How long have you known him?

Answer. I do not know his age. I suppose he must be in the neighborhood of ninety years. I have known Mr. Bolton for about eighteen years.

Question 2. When you first became acquainted with him, and since that time, was he not an intelligent man of sound mind, and has he not held, within your recollection, various offices of public trust and confidence?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question 3. Has he not been, during your entire acquaintance and for many years before, a legal voter in the city of Dayton?

Answer. I think he has.

Question 4. When he offered to vote at the third ward polls on 14th October last, did you think his mind deranged, or simply impaired by old age?

Answer. Simply impaired by old age.

Question 5. Had he ever been considered an idiot or insane, and had his competency to vote ever before been questioned?

Answer. He has never been considered an idiot or insane, and his competency as a voter has never before been questioned to my knowledge.

Question 5. On the day of election did not W. L. Darrow ask him "if he knew him," and did he not say "yes;" did not Darrow then ask him "if he wanted to vote an 'anti-slavery ticket,'" and did he not reply "yes?"

Answer. I have no recollection of hearing anything of this kind.

Question 6. Did he not hand his ticket to the judge himself; did not Mr. Achey ask him if that (the ticket he held in his hand) was the ticket he wanted to vote, and did he not say "yes?"

Answer. The persons who had him assisted his arm when he handed his ticket to the judges; I think Mr. Achey did ask him that question, and I think he said "yes."

Question 7. Did Mr. Bolton ever inform you that he had voted for George Washington, and at every presidential election since that?

Answer. I don't recollect that he did.

Question 8. Do you think he had mind sufficient to tell the days of the week, count thirty, or measure a yard of cloth?

Answer. I doubt it, he might have had mind enough to measure a yard of cloth, but don't think he could have told the day of the week or counted twenty.

Question 9. When had you last seen him before the day of election?

Answer. I don't think I had seen him for about four years.

Question 10. When you last saw him, before the election, was he in sound mind?

Answer. Well, I thought his mind was more impaired than when I used to see him in 1850, yet I think his mind was sound; I think he was capable of making a will; I used to meet him on the street and talk with him, and he talked sensibly; I don't know as I can say his mind was sound; I think it was becoming somewhat impaired by age.

Question 11. Have you seen him since the election?

Answer. I saw him at the presidential election; that is the only time since.

Question 12. Then all you know of his mental capacity is from what you saw of him at these two elections, is it?

Answer. That is all of what I know of his mental condition.

Question 13. How long was he present at the polls at each of these times?

Answer. Well, perhaps from two to four minutes at the first election, and not so long at the second.

Question by counsel for Boyer. Have you not, during the past four years, been aware, from report, inquiry, and general understanding as an acquaintance of Mr. Bolton, of his continually failing condition in body and mind, and is not your opinion of his imbecility, in part, also founded upon this knowledge?

Answer. I have known that the old man was very weakly and unable to be about. I ascertained that from inquiry, but I had no idea that he had failed so rapidly until I saw him at that time.

W. H. SQUIRES.

John H. Achey questioned by counsel for Boyer:

Question 1. Were you one of the judges of election at the third ward polls, October 14th, 1856? Did Mr. A. M. Bolton vote while you were present?

Answer. I was one of the judges, and Mr. Bolton voted while I was present.

Question 2, by same. Who brought him there, and how was he brought?

Answer. I do not now particularly recollect, but I think he was carried up stairs, brought in the room, and set on the table.

Question 3, by same. Do you remember Mr. Bolton being asked if he knew you or knew Richard Green, and what were his answers?

Answer. The questions were asked, and the answer was, "I don't know."

Question 4, by same. Do you remember being asked whether he wanted to vote, and what was his answer?

Answer. His answer

Question 5, by same. Was he asked whether he wanted to vote against slavery, and do you remember his reply?

Answer. I am not sure, but I think he answered "yes."

Question 6, by same. Did he pick up a ticket himself, or did somebody for him and offer it to you?

Answer. He did not; some one else did. I think it was Mr. J. Harvey Thomas; but I refused to take it.

Question 7, by same. What ticket was it?

Answer. I think it was a republican ticket.

Question 8, by same. Was it a full ticket, and unscratched?

Answer. I think it was.

Question 9, by same. What did you say to Thomas when he offered you the ticket for Mr. Bolton?

Answer. I think I said that it was Mr. Bolton, and not himself, that was to vote.

Question 10, by same. Did Mr. Thomas then give Mr. Bolton the ticket, and did you receive it from Mr. Bolton's hand?

Answer. I do not recollect whether Mr. Thomas or some other person gave him the ticket, but I took the ticket from Mr. Bolton's hand.

Question 11, by same. Was the ticket you received from Mr. Bolton and put in the box a full unscratched "republican" ticket?

Answer. It was; and I think it was unscratched.

Question 12, by same. What was Mr. Bolton's physical and mental condition or capacity at that time? And from what cause?

Answer. His physical and mental condition was decidedly weak; I think from the cause of, perhaps, sickness and old age.

Question 13, by same. Do you remember, just after taking his vote, of your expressing a doubt whether you ought to have taken it?

Answer. I believe I expressed myself so.

Question 14, by same. Was Mr. Bolton at that time, in your opinion, competent to make a will disposing of property?

Answer. I should think not.

Cross-examined:

Question 1. How long have you known Mr. Bolton; during that time has he been of sound mind? How long has he been a legal voter in Dayton? Has he ever held office in Dayton?

Answer. I have known Mr. Bolton from fifteen to eighteen years; I think his mind has been somewhat impaired for some years. He has been a voter in Dayton ever since I have known him; he has held office in Dayton.

Question 2. Has he ever been considered an idiot or an insane man?

Answer. No, sir.

Question 3. On the day of election did you think that he was either idiotic or insane, or that the vigor of his mind was impaired by old age?

Answer. I do not think that he was either idiotic or insane, but I think that his mind was somewhat impaired.

Question 4. How old was he?

I can

you think; is he a very old man?

Answer. I should think he was perhaps eighty or more.

Question 6. Do you think it was his mental incapacity or his physical weakness which made it necessary to bring him to the polls? In other words, do you not think he would have been able to find his way to the polls if he had bodily strength to come there unassisted?

Answer. I should think he would have been able to find his way to the polls.

Question 7. Did not W. L. Darrow ask him if he knew him, and did not he reply "yes?" Did not Darrow ask him "if he wanted to vote an anti-slavery ticket," and did he not reply "yes?" Did you not ask him if he wanted to vote the ticket which he had in his hands, and did he not answer "yes," and did he not hand you his ticket himself? Are you certain he voted for S. C. Emley for sheriff?

Answer 1. I do not now recollect.

2. I believe he did.

3. I believe he did.

4. I took the ticket from his hand.

5. It was the republican ticket, and, I think, unscratched.

J. H. ACHEY.

H. Gebhart.

Question 1, (by Boyer's counsel.) Were you one of the judges of election at the third ward polls, October 14, 1856, and did Mr. A. M. Bolton vote while you were present.

Answer. I was one of the judges of the election at that time, and Mr. Bolton voted there at that time, while I was present.

Question 2, by same. How was he brought to the polls at that (October) election; and do you remember by whom?

Answer. I think he was carried to the polls, but by whom I really do not recollect.

Question 3, by same. Was he able to stand while there, or was he held in the arms of some of those standing by?

Answer. I cannot tell whether he could stand or not. I think he was held up by some one.

Question 4, by same. Do you remember his being asked these questions, and what were his answers? "Do you want to vote?" "Do you know Mr. Achey?" "Do you know Mr. Richard Green?" "Do you want to vote against slavery?" "Do you want the *whig ticket*?"

Answer. I recollect that Mr. Achey asked him if he wished to vote. I think this was at the October election. His answer was, as I think, that he did. Various questions were asked him; if he knew this one, and that man—probably the same ones that you have asked about, but cannot say. Some one asked him if he knew "Gebhart." I looked at him then, and he gave his assent. I don't remember whether he said yes, or merely nodded his head. As to the other questions, I don't recollect what answers were made to them.

Question 5, by same. Did you see the ticket received from him, and what was it?

Answer. I saw it received and put into the box, but I don't know what ticket it was.

Question 6, by same. What was his physical and mental condition,

or capacity, at the time; and from what cause? How long had you known him, and what do you take his age to be?

Answer. He was in a feeble condition at the time he was at the polls. I suppose that his feeble condition arose from sickness and old age. I suppose him in the neighborhood of eighty years of age. I have known him about thirteen years.

Question 7, by same. Was he at that time, in your opinion, competent to make a will disposing of property?

Answer. I do not think he was, in the state of mind he was in at the time.

Cross-examined:

How long has he been a voter in Dayton?

Answer. He has been a voter for thirteen years to my knowledge, and was clerk of this township for some time.

Question 2. Has he ever been considered an idiot or insane?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

Question 3. On the day of election did you consider him either idiotic or insane, or simply that the vigor of his mind was impaired by old age?

Answer. I did not consider him an idiot or insane; but that he was very much enfeebled by sickness and old age, and was very much agitated at the time.

H. GEBHART.

Henry Herrman.

Question 1, (by Boyer's attorney.) Where do you reside?

Answer. In Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, in the second ward.

Question 2. Are you keeping house or boarding?

Answer. I board with my son-in-law, Mr. T. S. Babbit.

Question 3. How long have you been boarding with him there?

Answer. I cannot tell the exact time; probably a year, and possibly a year and a half.

Question 4. Is your family boarding at his house with you?

Answer. My son is, and part of the time my daughter is, when she comes to town; the balance of the time she stays at the Yellow Springs. My wife frequently comes here, and so with the balance of my family. Once in two weeks I go to the Yellow Springs and stay over Sunday, and once in two weeks my son goes up and stays over Sunday.

Question 5. Of whom does your family consist?

Answer. My family is composed of my wife, three sons and one daughter. I have, besides, two children married.

Question 6. Where does your wife reside?

Answer. She now resides at the Yellow Springs, only temporarily. I don't intend to keep them there only until my children are educated. My children were there at college, and my wife did not like to have them board at a hotel, and so she went over to board them herself. I never intended to make it their permanent residence, and only have them there until my children are educated.

Question 6. Does your wife keep house at the Yellow Springs?

Answer. She does.

Question 7. How long has she been keeping house there and boarding the children who are at the college?

Answer. I think it will be two years in March next; I am not sure; it is March or April, I think.

Question 8. Is or is not Yellow Springs the place of their residence until such time as the children shall be educated?

Answer. That I cannot say positively; they may or may not stay there so long; it is my intention to keep them there until they are educated, but something may turn up and I may take them away sooner.

Question 9. Does your wife keep house there on rented property or property owned by yourself?

Answer. First, Mrs. Herrman wanted to rent four acres of William Mills of the Yellow Springs, with a house. Mills did not wish to rent it for so long a time as she wanted it, and I then went and bought the house and lot, and bought fifty acres to it. I bought it on speculation, and calculated to lay it out in town lots.

Question 10. Have your wife and these children resided there ever since they first went, except such times as they were in Dayton or elsewhere visiting?

Answer. They have.

Question 11. When they came to Dayton during that time, did they or not always come with the intention of returning to that place?

Answer. Yes, sir, they did.

Question 12. Have they at any time broken up housekeeping there since they first commenced it?

Answer. No, sir.

Question 13. When did they commence housekeeping there?

Answer. I think in March or April two years ago, as I said before.

Question 14. How many of your unmarried sons are boarding with your wife and going to college?

Answer. Two.

Question 15. Is your daughter doing the same?

Answer. She does not go to college; she lives there with my wife, and takes music lessons over there.

Question 16. Where is your other unmarried son?

Answer. He is living with me and helps me with my business; he is not under salary.

Question 17. You say your children at Yellow Springs board with your wife; do they pay board to her, or are they living there altogether at your expense?

Answer. They are all living there at my expense; they do not pay board.

Question 18. Did you vote in the second ward, Dayton, at the election held for State and county officers, October 14, 1856?

Answer. I did. I never voted anywhere else, except in Dayton. I voted for S. C. Emley, for sheriff.

Question 18. Where were you born? Were you ever naturalized, where, and when?

Answer. I was naturalized in Dayton. I was born in Baden. My papers are dated July 7, 1838, and I had been here thirteen years before I was naturalized.

Cross-examined:

Question 1. Had you any other object in sending your family to Yellow Springs than to board and take care of your children while attending college there?

Answer. I had no other object.

Question 2. When your children complete their education, is it your intention to bring your wife and family immediately back to Dayton to reside?

Answer. That is my intention.

Question 3. Yellow Springs, then, is only a place of "temporary establishment" for your family for the simple object of boarding your sons while attending college, is it?

Answer. That is all.

Question 4. When you sent your family to Yellow Springs did you sell your old residence here?

Answer. No, sir; I have it yet.

Question 5. Had you then, or have you now, any intention of removing to Yellow Springs yourself?

Answer. I had not then, nor have I now.

Question 6. Where is your business? How long have you voted in Dayton, and have you voted anywhere else since you commenced voting?

Answer. My business is in Dayton. My boarding and washing is here, and I have never voted anywhere but in Dayton.

Re-examined:

Question 1. You say you did not sell your old residence here when you moved your family to Yellow Springs. Did you rent it?

Answer. I did. I rented it for one year to Mr. Munday.

HENRY HERRMAN.

MARCH 28, 1857.

It is hereby agreed that the foregoing depositions of Messrs. Squires, Gebhart, Achey, and Herrman, taken in the contested election for sheriff of Montgomery county, October 14, 1856, are true and correct copies, and that they may be used in the contested election between C. L. Vallandigham and L. D. Campbell.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM,

By his attorney,

JOHN A. McMAHON.

F. P. CUPPY, attorney for

L. D. CAMPBELL.

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Montgomery county, ss.*

I, Joseph G. Crane, judge of the probate court within and for said county, which court is by the constitution and laws of said State a court of record, and of which court I am sole judge and clerk, duly authorized to act, do hereby certify that Hudson George, Benjamin F. Gump, Amos Higgins, James Anderton, J. T. Sage, J. F. Morris, James M. Morrison, Franklin Holliday, R. G. McEwen, M. J. Swadner, Samuel Heikes, Thomas H. Phillips, S. M. Sullivan, George Sorbray, Adam Miller, Adam Deam, John Slusser, John Shoup, John White, W. H. Houghtelin, R. Thomas, J. D. Tilton, H. Houghtelin, James T. Wilson, John Larew, James C. Kelley, Jacob Arnett, B. M. Ayres, J. M. Trader, and Thomas F. Thresher, were by me first severally *sworn*; and Milton McGrew, W. P. James, Joseph E. Furnass, Tobias Wenger, David Ecker, John Graham, James Wright, and J. M. Coover, were by me first severally *affirmed*, to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in the matter of contest in the notices aforesaid to these depositions attached; that I caused the testimony of said witnesses, together with the questions proposed by the agents of the parties, to be reduced to writing in my presence, and in the presence of the agents of the parties, and of the witnesses; which testimony and questions thus reduced to writing I caused to be duly attested and subscribed by said witnesses severally in my presence and in the presence of the agents of the parties; that this testimony was commenced and taken in pursuance of and at the time and place mentioned in the notice to take depositions, a copy of which is hereto attached, and was continued from day to day, as above stated; that papers "A," herewith sealed up, are true and perfect copies of the notice of contest served by the said Clement L. Vallandigham upon the said Lewis D. Campbell, with the proof of service thereto attached; that papers "B" are true and perfect copies of the answer served by said Lewis D. Campbell upon said Clement L. Vallandigham, with the acknowledgment of service thereto attached; that paper "C" is a true and correct copy of the notice to take depositions served by said C. L. Vallandigham upon said Lewis D. Campbell, together with the proof of service of the same thereto attached; that papers "D," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "J," "K," and "L," are true and perfect copies of the subpoenas issued by me in this contest, with the service thereon. And I further certify that the depositions of William H. Squires, John H. Achey, Harman Gebhart, and Henry Herrman, hereto attached, were, by agreement of the agents of the parties, copied by me from depositions by them given respectively in the contested election referred to in the caption to said depositions, and are under said agreement, and by consent of said agents, herewith sealed up by me and made part of the testimony in this matter, and to be read as such.

[L. S.] Witness my signature and the seal of said probate court, at Dayton, this 28th day of March, A. D. 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate Judge.

Cost bill.

Sheriff Boyer.....	\$12 40
Deputy Marshall Trader.....	9 82
Constable Tilton.....	1 85
Constable Sage.....	1 10
Witnesses.....	46 10
Joseph G. Crane, probate judge.....	64 05
	135 32

DAYTON, OHIO, *December* 24, 1856.

SIR: You will take notice that I will contest your right to a seat in the House of Representatives as the member from the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress, the grounds of contest being as follows:

1. That at the election held on the 14th of October, 1856, in counting out, sundry ballots were rejected by the judges of election which should have been counted for me.

2. That in counting out, sundry ballots were counted by the judges of election for you which should have been rejected.

3. That sundry persons were permitted to vote for you in townships and wards of which they were not legal residents.

4. That sundry qualified electors who offered to vote for me, and who were legal residents of the ward or township in which they offered to vote, were wrongfully refused their votes on the ground of non-residence in the ward or township.

5. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Montgomery county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me, were illegally rejected.

6. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Preble county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me, were illegally rejected.

7. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Butler county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me, were illegally rejected.

8. That sundry electors were permitted to vote for you more than once at said election.

9. That sundry qualified electors were by threats procured to vote for you, who, but for said threats, would have voted for me; and sundry others, qualified electors, were by threats deterred from voting for me, who, but for such threats, would have so voted.

10. That sundry qualified electors, some not able to read at all and sundry others not able to read the English language, were fraudulently furnished with ballots which they were led to believe and did believe contained my name; while, in fact, said ballots contained yours or were

Question 5. Did you own any property in Indiana at the time you went there last in the spring of 1855? If so, have you disposed of it, and when did you do so?

Answer. I owned a house there, and own it yet.

Question 6. Did you vote in Indiana at any election held there in the spring or fall of 1855, after you had gone back there, having spent the winter here?

Answer. No, I think not. I voted at the spring election before I came back; the spring of 1855, I think, but it might have been the spring of 1854, can't be positive.

Question 7. Was it before or after your first wife died?

Answer. I think it was the spring election after her death.

Question 8. How long after your first wife died was it that you came to Ohio to pick out a residence.

Answer. She died on the 28th of August, 1854, and I came in the next winter.

Question 9. Had you any children when you came? did you bring them with you then?

Answer. Had two children, brought them with me every time.

Question 10. Did you take them with you when you went back in the spring of 1855 to Indiana?

Answer. Yes.

Question 11. You say you came to Ohio to pick out a residence, did you select one?

Answer. Yes.

Question 12. When you came to Ohio the last time, did you occupy the residence you selected the first time?

Answer. Yes; I rented my father's place. I should have come before, but the ground was rented out to another man.

Question 13. Did you engage in any kind of business in Indiana after you went back?

Answer. No; only settling up my business. I had no regular business.

Cross-examined:

Question 14. When you came to Ohio the first time of which you speak, did you come for the purpose of making that State your residence?

Answer. Yes.

Question 15. When you went back to Indiana, did you go for a temporary purpose with the intention of returning, or for the purpose of remaining away?

Answer. I went back to settle my business and to get married, which was my main business, and I intended to return to Ohio.

Question 16. During the time you were in Indiana, after you went back, did you look upon and regard Ohio as your home?

Answer. Yes.

Question 17. You say your father's ground was rented by another man; when did this other man's lease expire?

Answer. In June, 1855.

Question 18. Are you sure that it was in the spring of 1855 that you voted at the school election of which you speak?

Answer. I am not right sure; I think it was; I think it was the spring after my wife died.

Question 19. When did your first wife die?

Answer. On the 28th day of August, 1854.

Question 19. What was the character of the school election of which you speak? For what or whom did you vote?

Answer. For township treasurer and clerk and supervisors.

REUBEN THOMAS.

FRIDAY, *March* 27, 1857.

On this day and at the same place came James Wright, who, being duly affirmed, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Clay township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, at the election held therein for congressman on that day?

Answer. I did.

Question 3. For whom did you vote at that election for representative of the 3d congressional district of Ohio in the 35th Congress of the United States—Campbell or Vallandigham?

Answer. Lewis D. Campbell.

Question 4. Where were you born, and were you ever naturalized in any one of the United States?

Answer. I was born in Ireland, and was never naturalized.

Question 5. When did you come to the United States, and did your father come with you?

Answer. I was about twelve years old; my father had been dead some years.

JAMES ^{his} × WRIGHT.
mark.

At the same time and place came Jonathan D. Tilton, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you live? Do you know Daniel Davis, and is he in any way connected with you?

Answer. I live in Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio; I know Daniel Davis; he is my brother-in-law.

Question 2. Did Daniel Davis vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein on the 14th day of October, 1856; if so, state where? State where he voted in November, 1856?

Answer. I did not see him vote; from the conversation I had with him I supposed he had voted. He lived in the 5th ward of Dayton. I have seen the poll-books of said ward; the name of Daniel Davis is on

said poll-books, No. 320. In November, 1856, he boarded with me in the 3d ward in Dayton, and must have voted there if he voted at all.

Question 3. What were the politics of Daniel Davis; was he a Republican or Democrat; was he a warm partizan?

Answer. He was a warm and earnest Republican.

Question 4. Did he vote for Campbell at said election in said county and State?

Answer. I think he did; I heard him say he never voted for but two Democrats in his life.

Question 5. What two Democrats were these?

Answer. I think I was one and Calvin Miller the other. He told me he was going to vote for Calvin Miller.

Question 6. Have you ever lived in the 5th ward aforesaid, and do you know of any other Daniel Davis in that ward but your brother-in-law?

Answer. I lived in the 5th ward from the 15th of February, 1856, until after the October election, excepting three weeks; don't know any other Daniel Davis than my brother-in-law in that ward or in the city of Dayton.

Question 7. State all you know about Daniel Davis' residence about the time of said election; whether he had been out of the State at any time, where he went, for what purpose, whom he took with him, when he returned, if at all, and for what purpose, and how long?

Answer. In July, 1856, he was living in the 5th ward, in Dayton, Ohio. He took his wife and two children and went on a visit to his wife's relatives in Illinois sometime in July, 1856. He went for the benefit of the health of his family and his own, and intended, if he found a place to suit him better than Dayton to locate there. That was the family understanding and talk when he left. He was absent about two months. Rented a piece of land in Hancock county, Illinois, and put in some wheat. He left his family there and came back to Dayton, intending to work here all winter and go back to Illinois in the spring. Changed his mind, however, and concluded to sell off a portion of his things, pack up the rest, and be off before the close of navigation. I had been keeping his house while he was gone. He left Ohio the Thursday after the presidential election, I think, and has been in Illinois ever since.

Cross-examined :

Question 8. Did you ever talk with Davis about his right to vote at the last October election?

Answer. I did. I don't know whether it was between the October and November elections; think it was about that time that I had a conversation with him. He said that he had not lost his vote by moving to Illinois.

Question 9. Do you know, or did you ever hear him or any one else say, that he voted in Dayton, Ohio, on the 14th day of October last?

Answer. I don't know, and never heard any one say so.

Question 10. Are there not a great many persons in the city of Dayton of the name of Davis?

Answer. There are, I believe.

Re-examined :

Question 11. How long have you been living in the city of Dayton? Are you now constable in said city and well acquainted therein?

Answer. I have been here about eight years ; for the last four years constantly. Have been constable for two years and am well acquainted. Never heard of any other Daniel Davis.

J. D. TILTON.

At the same time and place came Hezekiah Houghtelin, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. Where do you now reside. Did you offer to vote at the third ward polls in the city of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856 ; and was your vote received or rejected ?

Answer. Dayton is my residence. I offered to vote at said poll on that day and my vote was rejected.

Question 2. What ticket did you offer to vote ; and what ticket rejected. Was it Democratic or Republican ?

Answer. I offered to vote for Mr. Vallandigham for Congress.

Question 3. Upon what ground was it rejected ? State all the circumstances regarding your residence.

Answer. I was rejected on the ground that I had been out of the State during the year. I left Ohio on the 23d of May, 1856 ; intended to remain an unlimited time if it suited me. I returned to Dayton about the 11th of August following. I had been in Keokuk about five weeks after I left here, when I concluded to come home.

Question 4. How long had you lived in Dayton previous to your going to Iowa ? Do your relations, or any of them, live here ?

Answer. Eleven years last fall. My mother and sisters live here ?

Question 5. Did you offer to vote at the same polls in same city at the November election, 1856 ? And was it received ?

Answer. Yes.

Question 6. While you were in Iowa did you look upon and regard the State of Ohio as your home ?

Answer. I suppose I did ; I could not look upon Keokuk as my home until I tried it ; can't say I liked it. I went there to work for Brown & Lowe, lumbermen, and intended to stay if I liked it.

Question 7. Did you intend to return to the State of Ohio if it did not suit you ? And was your return here in pursuance of that intention ?

Answer. I did intend to return to Ohio if it did not suit me ; I came back to Ohio because I did not like Iowa.

Question 8. Did you buy property there, live upon it, rent a house, (I mean in Iowa) vote at any election while there ?

Answer. I did not.

Question 9. When you offered to vote at the third ward polls as aforesaid was your vote challenged ?

Answer. I think not.

Question 10. Did any one object to your vote ?

Answer. I went up to vote, and having been told I had no right to

vote, I told John H. Achey, who was judge of election, that I had been out of the State as I have above stated. Mr. Achey told me I could not vote, and I left without any words.

Question 11. What was the nature of your contract with Brown & Lowe, to work for them?

Answer. I had no contract with them; my talk was with Brown, who told me he would do as well by me as La Dow & Hamilton, with whom I had been working, or better perhaps. This was before I left Dayton. When I left them I let Brown settle the matter and pay me what he thought was right. He paid me one dollar per day and board.

Question 12. When you went to the State of Iowa did you go with the intention of remaining a definite or an indefinite time? Did you go with the intention of making Iowa a then present place of residence?

Answer. I went for an indefinite time; did not know how long I would stay. If everything suited it was my intention to stay, but I didn't know how long I would stay even if it did suit me.

Question 13. What were your reasons for quitting Brown & Lowe, and for returning to Ohio?

Answer. The living didn't suit me; the work was too hard, and I had the chills.

H. HOUGHTELIN.

Adjourned until March 28, 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

MARCH 28, 1857.

At the same place, on this day, came James T. Wilson, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you now reside?

Answer. Perry township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 2. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held therein on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. Yes.

Question 3. For whom did you vote on that day, and at that election, for representative of this the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States?

Answer. Mr. Campbell.

Question 4. Had you been absent from the State of Ohio at any time during the year immediately preceding the said election?

Answer. Yes, I was. Went to Indiana about the first of March, 1853, remained until September following, and came back to Ohio. I went back again in the latter part of the fall, about the first of November, stayed until the fore part of the fall of 1854, and then I came home to Ohio. I stayed home until about the 10th of December, went back to Indiana, and remained there until the first of August, 1855, when I came back to Ohio to remain permanently. I stayed home about two months, when I went back to settle up some

business; stayed four or five weeks, settled up my business and came home. I never voted in the State of Indiana.

Cross-examined:

Question 5. Where do your parents live?

Answer. Perry township, Montgomery county, Ohio. They have lived there eighteen years.

Question 6. How old are you? What time in 1855 did you return to Ohio, and for what purpose, and with what intentions?

Answer. I am in my twenty-seventh year. I returned about the first of August, 1855, to make Ohio my permanent residence and to farm.

Question 7. Have you, or have you not, looked upon Ohio as your home ever since you returned in August, 1855.

Answer. Yes. Never went to Indiana to make it my home for any length of time.

J. T. WILSON.

At the same time and place came J. M. Coover, who, being duly affirmed, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Do you know Frank Riker, of Butler township, Montgomery county?

Answer. I think I don't know him; might have seen him.

J. M. COOVER.

SATURDAY, *March* 28.

On this day, and at same place, came James C. Kelly, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Where do you reside? Did a man by the name of J. F. Palmer vote at the first ward polls, in Dayton, on October 14, 1856?

Answer. In Dayton, at the first ward, at the Swaynie House, I saw J. C. F. Palmer vote at said polls on said day.

Question 2. Where did the said Palmer live? Did he occupy any house in that ward, or in the city of Dayton? How long had he been in this city previous to said election? Was he engaged in any business in the city of Dayton at that time; and where is he now?

Answer. Palmer was at the Swaynie House hotel; he did not keep house in the city. I think he had not been here more than two weeks previous to said election. He was engaged in no visible business while here. I understand he is now in Chicago. He went west between the State and presidential elections; returned, I think, just before the presidential election. Was engaged a few days at Mad river freight depot writing in the office, either after the October or November election.

Question 3. With whom did he come to said polls? What sort of a ticket did he vote?

Answer. Mr. Alexander Swaynie, proprietor of the Swaynie House. The ticket was smaller than the democratic ticket; was folded three double. The republican tickets were generally smaller than the democratic tickets.

Question 4. What were the politics of Palmer and of said Swaynie; and was Palmer's vote challenged on said day?

Answer. They were both republicans. Palmer's vote was challenged.

Question 5. Was Swaynie a friend of Campbell or of Vallandigham? For whom did he vote?

Answer. Politically, he was a friend of Campbell. Don't know who he voted for.

Question 6. What answers did Palmer make to the questions put when challenged? Did he answer promptly? Was he prompted by any person?

Answer. He answered all questions promptly but one; which was, whether he came to Dayton to vote or to make it his permanent home? Swaynie prompted him in his answer, which was, that he considered this his home and did not come to vote.

Question 7. Was said Palmer a man of family; and if so, where was his family?

Answer. He was a man of family, and had his family with him.

Question 8. Have you ever heard for what purpose said Palmer came to Dayton? State fully.

Answer. He came on a visit, hunting a situation; while remaining at the Swaynie House was expecting a situation in Indiana; he went west between the two elections; returned to Dayton between the two elections; do not know whether he obtained a situation; have not seen him since.

Question 9. How do you know he was expecting a situation in Indiana?

Answer. From the Swaynie family, and Amos Decker, and M. Ells.

Question 10. Did he not come to Dayton expecting to get a situation here?

Answer. I do not know. Hunting employment, I presume, would accept it anywhere.

Question 11. When you challenged his vote was he sworn, and did he answer all questions propounded to him under oath?

Answer. Yes.

Question 13. Do you know whether said Palmer looked upon and regarded Dayton as his then place of residence?

Answer. Under his oath he said he did.

Re-examined:

Question 14. Was Palmer a relative of Swaynie?

Answer. I think he is a nephew.

JAMES C. KELLY.

At the same time and place came Amos Deckert, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. Where do you reside ; do you know J. F. Palmer ; when did he come to the county of Montgomery, Ohio, in the year 1856 ; where did he stay ; for what purpose did he come ; and state how you know ?

Answer. I reside in the first ward, Dayton ; I know J. F. Palmer ; he came to Dayton on the 29th day of September, 1856 ; he stayed at Swaynie's Hotel ; I boarded there at the time ; I do not know for what purpose he came ; several weeks before he came Miss Swaynie told me that Mr. Palmer and his family were coming to pay them a visit ?

Question 2. Was he engaged in any business at that time anywhere in the city of Dayton ; how long did he remain in Dayton ; do you know what his politics were, and for whom he voted for congressman of this district at the said election ?

Answer. Not (to my knowledge) engaged in any business in Dayton ; he left soon after the State election ; he professed to be a Republican ; I had a conversation with him the morning after the election ; had been up town, and heard Campbell was elected ; went down to the Swaynie House, where Palmer was sitting round the stove, with some other gentlemen ; I said that the news was that Campbell was elected ; Palmer replied, " By Jesus, that's good."

Question 3. Had he been a resident of Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at any time previous to his arrival in September, 1856 ; and was he connected with Swaynie ?

Answer. Not a resident to my knowledge ; he had been here on business, I believe ; his wife and Mr. Swaynie are cousins ; so they informed me.

Question 4. Is he anywhere in this neighborhood now ; or has he been for some time since ?

Answer. I have not seen him since a few days after the presidential election.

AMOS DECKER.

At the same time and place came Jacob Arnet, who being duly sworn, deposes and says :

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham :

Question 1. Where do you now reside ? Were you at the polls of Mad River township, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856 ? Did Joseph West vote on said day at said polls ?

Answer. I reside in Mad River township, Montgomery county, Ohio. I was at the polls in said township on said day. Joseph West did vote on that day.

Question 2. What were his politics, and for whom did he vote at that election to represent this district in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States ?

Answer. I believe he voted the whig ticket all his life. He voted the Republican ticket at said election clean through, I think. Don't recollect whether he rubbed out any names or not.

Question 3. Was he a resident at that time of your township, or of Montgomery county? State all you know concerning it.

Answer. He lived with me at the time. Came to work for me some time in May, 1856. Sam. Abbott came after us to go to the polls, and we went and voted. West was a married man; his family lived in Cincinnati.

Question 4. For how long a time did he engage to work with you? Had he lived in Montgomery county before May, 1856? How long did he work for you? What was it his intention to do after getting through his work for you?

Answer. He calculated to work the season with me at brick making. We generally get through about the 20th of October, burning and all. He had lived in Dayton a good many years ago, and moved to Cincinnati. He was with me some five or six months. He intended to come up to this county to live, provided his family was willing; but my wife had been to Cincinnati, and had seen his wife, who was not willing to come.

Question 5. Did he offer to vote at the presidential election, 1856? If so, was his vote received or rejected? And state the reason.

Answer. He offered at the polls in Mad River township at the presidential election. His vote was rejected because his family was in Cincinnati.

Question 6. Where was his family while he was working with you? State how you know.

Answer. His family was in Cincinnati. He had a wife and five children living there. Known the family for twenty years. I was in the city several times during the summer, and saw them.

Question 7. Where did Joe West go when he left your house?

Answer. Went right straight home.

Question 8. What are the politics of Samuel Abbott? From whom did you and Joseph West get your tickets?

Answer. Sam. Abbott is an active Republican. We got our tickets from him.

JACOB ARNET.

At the same time and place came Benjamin Ayres, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Did a man by the name of J. F. Palmer offer to vote at the presidential election of 1856, in the first ward of the city of Dayton, Montgomery county? If so was his vote received or rejected?

Answer. Yes; his vote was rejected.

[Question objected to by counsel for Mr. Campbell as irrelevant.]

Question 2. For what reason was it rejected? And were you one of the judges of election on that day?

Answer. Because his family was not in the city. I was one of the judges of election.

Question 3. Was his vote challenged, and did he consent or not to be sworn?

Answer. After questioning him I told him he could not vote, and that ended it.

B. M. AYRES.

At the same time and place came Jared M. Trader, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Have you served John Low to appear before the probate court of Montgomery county, Ohio, to testify on behalf of Mr. Vallandigham in his contested election case with Lewis D. Campbell? If so, how often? State also whether an order of attachment was issued by the probate court to you for said John Low, and whether you found him?

Answer. I served him by copy on the 25th of March, 1857. An attachment was issued for him to-day. I went to his place of residence and inquired for him. He had left on the evening of the day he was served.

Question 2. State all that was said to you to-day, if anything, when you inquired for John Low at his usual place of residence?

Answer. They told me that as soon as they delivered him the copy on Wednesday night, the 25th of March, he left. He told one of the men that he would "help Vallandigham out like hell;" that he had not been seen since, and that they did not know where he had gone.

[All the above questions to Mr. Trader objected to by counsel for Mr. Campbell.]

J. M. TRADER.

At the same time came Thomas F. Thresher, esq., at same place, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

Examined by counsel for C. L. Vallandigham:

Question 1. Were you an attorney in the contested election between Samuel C. Emley and D. K. Boyer, of Montgomery county, Ohio, in regard to the sheriffalty of said county, and in which case the voting at the October election in 1856 was in question? Did you examine John Low, in said case, as to his having voted at said election? State all that you heard him state.

Answer. I was one of the attorneys in said case, and in that case examined John Low as to his having voted at said election. He testified as follows:

I live at Harshmansville, Mad River township, Montgomery county, Ohio. I voted there at the election held October 14, 1856, for State and county officers. I did not look at the ticket I voted; it was done up when it was given to me. It was a republican ticket—that is, they told me it was. Thomas Downey gave it to me. I had asked him for a republican ticket, and I think it was a full republican ticket. At the time of the October election I had been in the State a year and two days. In March, 1855, I enlisted at Dayton in the army of the United States for five years; went to Missouri, where I deserted. Have never been discharged; I crawled off. Was out of the State at that time about four months.

THOS. F. THRESHER.

[The testimony of Thos. F. Thresher objected to by counsel for L. D. Campbell.]

JOSEPH G. CRANE, *P. J.*

Copies of depositions taken in the contested election case between S. C. Emley and D. H. Boyer for the office of sheriff of Montgomery county, Ohio, to be used in this case by consent of counsel.

Question 1, (by Boyer's counsel, Wm. H. Squires.) Were you present at the third ward polls of Dayton on the 14th of October, 1856, at the time Mr. A. M. Bolton voted? if so, state what occurred at the time.

Answer. I was present at the time he voted. He was carried by two or three persons; I think Mr. Darrow was one. When brought to the polls he was asked what ticket he wanted to vote; he said "I don't know." Some person then asked him if he did not wish to vote against slavery; his reply was, "I don't know." I was anxious myself to have him vote as he chose to, and called his attention to Mr. Achey, and asked him if he did not know Mr. Achey; his answer was "no." I then asked him if he knew Mr. Green, (Richard Green;) he answered "no." Mr. Green was sitting in full view of Mr. Bolton, and I called Mr. B.'s attention to him. He said he did not know him. At that time Mr. Green or some other one asked him if he wished to vote the whig ticket; he said "yes." Mr. Green then got off the table where he was sitting, and approached Mr. B. with a Fillmore ticket; had a Fillmore ticket in his hand. Before Mr. Green got to him, some one put a ticket into Mr. Bolton's hand, which was taken by the judges and put into the box. I saw the ticket when it was picked up. There was no scratching on it as I could see. It was a republican ticket. I noticed it particularly.

Question 2, by same. Did Mr. Bolton appear during all this time to be conscious of what he was doing or what he had been brought therefor?

Answer. I was led to the opinion that he did not know what he was doing, from the fact that he did not know his old acquaintances, those whom he had known for fifteen or twenty years.

Question 3, by same. Did Mr. Bolton stretch out his arm himself to give the ticket, or was his arm and hand pushed up to the judges by some one else?

Answer. Mr. Bolton did not seem to act for himself at all; did not stretch out his arm for the ticket that was handed him, and when given him he held it loosely in his hand. Some person seemed to have hold of his arm, and partly held out his hand and Mr. Achey took the ticket out of his hand.

Question 4, by same. Do you remember Mr. Achey saying, a moment or so after taking the ticket, "I believe I ought to have taken that vote," or words to that effect?

Answer. I do not.

Question 5. What appeared at the time to be Mr. Bolton's physical and mental condition or capacity? Why was he carried to the polls?

Answer. He was unable to walk, and, I presume, was unable to stand. They did set him down. Both physically and mentally, Mr. Bolton is emphatically a child. I doubt very much if he would have known his own wife if she had been there. This is the result of old age. I have known Mr. Bolton for many years.

Question 6, by same. Was not Mr. Bolton's attention also directed

to you by yourself or others, and did he know you, or appear to know any one at the polls?

Answer. I did not call his attention to myself, and I don't know that any one did. He did not appear to recognize any body.

Question 7, by same. Was Mr. Bolton at that time, in your opinion, competent to make a will disposing of property?

Answer. I don't think Mr. Bolton was competent to do anything by the action of his mind. I don't think he knew what he wanted to do; do not think his mind was brought to act upon what he was doing any more than a child's three years old, or so much.

Question 8, by same. Was there any "whig ticket" at the polls?

Answer. I did not consider that there was any. There was none bearing that title there.

Cross-examined :

Question 1. How old a man was Mr. Bolton? How long have you known him?

Answer. I do not know his age. I suppose he must be in the neighborhood of ninety years. I have known Mr. Bolton for about eighteen years.

Question 2. When you first became acquainted with him, and since that time, was he not an intelligent man of sound mind, and has he not held, within your recollection, various offices of public trust and confidence?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question 3. Has he not been, during your entire acquaintance and for many years before, a legal voter in the city of Dayton?

Answer. I think he has.

Question 4. When he offered to vote at the third ward polls on 14th October last, did you think his mind deranged, or simply impaired by old age?

Answer. Simply impaired by old age.

Question 5. Had he ever been considered an idiot or insane, and had his competency to vote ever before been questioned?

Answer. He has never been considered an idiot or insane, and his competency as a voter has never before been questioned to my knowledge.

Question 5. On the day of election did not W. L. Darrow ask him "if he knew him," and did he not say "yes;" did not Darrow then ask him "if he wanted to vote an 'anti-slavery ticket,'" and did he not reply "yes?"

Answer. I have no recollection of hearing anything of this kind.

Question 6. Did he not hand his ticket to the judge himself; did not Mr. Achey ask him if that (the ticket he held in his hand) was the ticket he wanted to vote, and did he not say "yes?"

Answer. The persons who had him assisted his arm when he handed his ticket to the judges; I think Mr. Achey did ask him that question, and I think he said "yes."

Question 7. Did Mr. Bolton ever inform you that he had voted for George Washington, and at every presidential election since that?

Answer. I don't recollect that he did.

Question 8. Do you think he had mind sufficient to tell the days of the week, count thirty, or measure a yard of cloth?

Answer. I doubt it, he might have had mind enough to measure a yard of cloth, but don't think he could have told the day of the week or counted twenty.

Question 9. When had you last seen him before the day of election?

Answer. I don't think I had seen him for about four years.

Question 10. When you last saw him, before the election, was he in sound mind?

Answer. Well, I thought his mind was more impaired than when I used to see him in 1850, yet I think his mind was sound; I think he was capable of making a will; I used to meet him on the street and talk with him, and he talked sensibly; I don't know as I can say his mind was sound; I think it was becoming somewhat impaired by age.

Question 11. Have you seen him since the election?

Answer. I saw him at the presidential election; that is the only time since.

Question 12. Then all you know of his mental capacity is from what you saw of him at these two elections, is it?

Answer. That is all of what I know of his mental condition.

Question 13. How long was he present at the polls at each of these times?

Answer. Well, perhaps from two to four minutes at the first election, and not so long at the second.

Question by counsel for Boyer. Have you not, during the past four years, been aware, from report, inquiry, and general understanding as an acquaintance of Mr. Bolton, of his continually failing condition in body and mind, and is not your opinion of his imbecility, in part, also founded upon this knowledge?

Answer. I have known that the old man was very weakly and unable to be about. I ascertained that from inquiry, but I had no idea that he had failed so rapidly until I saw him at that time.

W. H. SQUIRES.

John H. Achey questioned by counsel for Boyer:

Question 1. Were you one of the judges of election at the third ward polls, October 14th, 1856? Did Mr. A. M. Bolton vote while you were present?

Answer. I was one of the judges, and Mr. Bolton voted while I was present.

Question 2, by same. Who brought him there, and how was he brought?

Answer. I do not now particularly recollect, but I think he was carried up stairs, brought in the room, and set on the table.

Question 3, by same. Do you remember Mr. Bolton being asked if he knew you or knew Richard Green, and what were his answers?

Answer. The questions were asked, and the answer was, "I don't know."

Question 4, by same. Do you remember his being asked whether he wanted to vote, and what was his answer?

Answer. His answer was, "I do not know."

Question 5, by same. Was he asked whether he wanted to vote against slavery, and do you remember his reply?

Answer. I am not sure, but I think he answered "yes."

Question 6, by same. Did he pick up a ticket himself, or did somebody for him and offer it to you?

Answer. He did not; some one else did. I think it was Mr. J. Harvey Thomas; but I refused to take it.

Question 7, by same. What ticket was it?

Answer. I think it was a republican ticket.

Question 8, by same. Was it a full ticket, and unscratched?

Answer. I think it was.

Question 9, by same. What did you say to Thomas when he offered you the ticket for Mr. Bolton?

Answer. I think I said that it was Mr. Bolton, and not himself, that was to vote.

Question 10, by same. Did Mr. Thomas then give Mr. Bolton the ticket, and did you receive it from Mr. Bolton's hand?

Answer. I do not recollect whether Mr. Thomas or some other person gave him the ticket, but I took the ticket from Mr. Bolton's hand.

Question 11, by same. Was the ticket you received from Mr. Bolton and put in the box a full unscratched "republican" ticket?

Answer. It was; and I think it was unscratched.

Question 12, by same. What was Mr. Bolton's physical and mental condition or capacity at that time? And from what cause?

Answer. His physical and mental condition was decidedly weak; I think from the cause of, perhaps, sickness and old age.

Question 13, by same. Do you remember, just after taking his vote, of your expressing a doubt whether you ought to have taken it?

Answer. I believe I expressed myself so.

Question 14, by same. Was Mr. Bolton at that time, in your opinion, competent to make a will disposing of property?

Answer. I should think not.

Cross-examined :

Question 1. How long have you known Mr. Bolton; during that time has he been of sound mind? How long has he been a legal voter in Dayton? Has he ever held office in Dayton?

Answer. I have known Mr. Bolton from fifteen to eighteen years; I think his mind has been somewhat impaired for some years. He has been a voter in Dayton ever since I have known him; he has held office in Dayton.

Question 2. Has he ever been considered an idiot or an insane man?

Answer. No, sir.

Question 3. On the day of election did you think that he was either idiotic or insane, or that the vigor of his mind was impaired by old age?

Answer. I do not think that he was either idiotic or insane, but I think that his mind was somewhat impaired.

Question 4. How old a man was he?

Answer. I cannot tell.

Question 5. How old do you think; is he a very old man?

Answer. I should think he was perhaps eighty or more.

Question 6. Do you think it was his mental incapacity or his physical weakness which made it necessary to bring him to the polls? In other words, do you not think he would have been able to find his way to the polls if he had bodily strength to come there unassisted?

Answer. I should think he would have been able to find his way to the polls.

Question 7. Did not W. L. Darrow ask him if he knew him, and did not he reply "yes?" Did not Darrow ask him "if he wanted to vote an anti-slavery ticket," and did he not reply "yes?" Did you not ask him if he wanted to vote the ticket which he had in his hands, and did he not answer "yes," and did he not hand you his ticket himself? Are you certain he voted for S. C. Emley for sheriff?

Answer 1. I do not now recollect.

2. I believe he did.

3. I believe he did.

4. I took the ticket from his hand.

5. It was the republican ticket, and, I think, unscratched.

J. H. ACHEY.

H. Gebhart.

Question 1, (by Boyer's counsel.) Were you one of the judges of election at the third ward polls, October 14, 1856, and did Mr. A. M. Bolton vote while you were present.

Answer. I was one of the judges of the election at that time, and Mr. Bolton voted there at that time, while I was present.

Question 2, by same. How was he brought to the polls at that (October) election; and do you remember by whom?

Answer. I think he was carried to the polls, but by whom I really do not recollect.

Question 3, by same. Was he able to stand while there, or was he held in the arms of some of those standing by?

Answer. I cannot tell whether he could stand or not. I think he was held up by some one.

Question 4, by same. Do you remember his being asked these questions, and what were his answers? "Do you want to vote?" "Do you know Mr. Achey?" "Do you know Mr. Richard Green?" "Do you want to vote against slavery?" "Do you want the *whig ticket*?"

Answer. I recollect that Mr. Achey asked him if he wished to vote. I think this was at the October election. His answer was, as I think, that he did. Various questions were asked him; if he knew this one, and that man—probably the same ones that you have asked about, but cannot say. Some one asked him if he knew "Gebhart." I looked at him then, and he gave his assent. I don't remember whether he said yes, or merely nodded his head. As to the other questions, I don't recollect what answers were made to them.

Question 5, by same. Did you see the ticket received from him, and what was it?

Answer. I saw it received and put into the box, but I don't know what ticket it was.

Question 6, by same. What was his physical and mental condition,

or capacity, at the time; and from what cause? How long had you known him, and what do you take his age to be?

Answer. He was in a feeble condition at the time he was at the polls. I suppose that his feeble condition arose from sickness and old age. I suppose him in the neighborhood of eighty years of age. I have known him about thirteen years.

Question 7, by same. Was he at that time, in your opinion, competent to make a will disposing of property?

Answer. I do not think he was, in the state of mind he was in at the time.

Cross-examined:

How long has he been a voter in Dayton?

Answer. He has been a voter for thirteen years to my knowledge, and was clerk of this township for some time.

Question 2. Has he ever been considered an idiot or insane?

Answer. Not to my knowledge.

Question 3. On the day of election did you consider him either idiotic or insane, or simply that the vigor of his mind was impaired by old age?

Answer. I did not consider him an idiot or insane; but that he was very much enfeebled by sickness and old age, and was very much agitated at the time.

H. GEBHART.

Henry Herrman.

Question 1, (by Boyer's attorney.) Where do you reside?

Answer. In Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio, in the second ward.

Question 2. Are you keeping house or boarding?

Answer. I board with my son-in-law, Mr. T. S. Babbit.

Question 3. How long have you been boarding with him there?

Answer. I cannot tell the exact time; probably a year, and possibly a year and a half.

Question 4. Is your family boarding at his house with you?

Answer. My son is, and part of the time my daughter is, when she comes to town; the balance of the time she stays at the Yellow Springs. My wife frequently comes here, and so with the balance of my family. Once in two weeks I go to the Yellow Springs and stay over Sunday, and once in two weeks my son goes up and stays over Sunday.

Question 5. Of whom does your family consist?

Answer. My family is composed of my wife, three sons and one daughter. I have, besides, two children married.

Question 6. Where does your wife reside?

Answer. She now resides at the Yellow Springs, only temporarily. I don't intend to keep them there only until my children are educated. My children were there at college, and my wife did not like to have them board at a hotel, and so she went over to board them herself. I never intended to make it their permanent residence, and only have them there until my children are educated.

Question 6. Does your wife keep house at the Yellow Springs?

Answer. She does.

Question 7. How long has she been keeping house there and boarding the children who are at the college?

Answer. I think it will be two years in March next; I am not sure; it is March or April, I think.

Question 8. Is or is not Yellow Springs the place of their residence until such time as the children shall be educated?

Answer. That I cannot say positively; they may or may not stay there so long; it is my intention to keep them there until they are educated, but something may turn up and I may take them away sooner.

Question 9. Does your wife keep house there on rented property or property owned by yourself?

Answer. First, Mrs. Herrman wanted to rent four acres of William Mills of the Yellow Springs, with a house. Mills did not wish to rent it for so long a time as she wanted it, and I then went and bought the house and lot, and bought fifty acres to it. I bought it on speculation, and calculated to lay it out in town lots.

Question 10. Have your wife and these children resided there ever since they first went, except such times as they were in Dayton or elsewhere visiting?

Answer. They have.

Question 11. When they came to Dayton during that time, did they or not always come with the intention of returning to that place?

Answer. Yes, sir, they did.

Question 12. Have they at any time broken up housekeeping there since they first commenced it?

Answer. No, sir.

Question 13. When did they commence housekeeping there?

Answer. I think in March or April two years ago, as I said before.

Question 14. How many of your unmarried sons are boarding with your wife and going to college?

Answer. Two.

Question 15. Is your daughter doing the same?

Answer. She does not go to college; she lives there with my wife, and takes music lessons over there.

Question 16. Where is your other unmarried son?

Answer. He is living with me and helps me with my business; he is not under salary.

Question 17. You say your children at Yellow Springs board with your wife; do they pay board to her, or are they living there altogether at your expense?

Answer. They are all living there at my expense; they do not pay board.

Question 18. Did you vote in the second ward, Dayton, at the election held for State and county officers, October 14, 1856?

Answer. I did. I never voted anywhere else, except in Dayton. I voted for S. C. Emley, for sheriff.

Question 18. Where were you born? Were you ever naturalized, where, and when?

Answer. I was naturalized in Dayton. I was born in Baden. My papers are dated July 7, 1838, and I had been here thirteen years before I was naturalized.

Cross-examined:

Question 1. Had you any other object in sending your family to Yellow Springs than to board and take care of your children while attending college there?

Answer. I had no other object.

Question 2. When your children complete their education, is it your intention to bring your wife and family immediately back to Dayton to reside?

Answer. That is my intention.

Question 3. Yellow Springs, then, is only a place of "temporary establishment" for your family for the simple object of boarding your sons while attending college, is it?

Answer. That is all.

Question 4. When you sent your family to Yellow Springs did you sell your old residence here?

Answer. No, sir; I have it yet.

Question 5. Had you then, or have you now, any intention of removing to Yellow Springs yourself?

Answer. I had not then, nor have I now.

Question 6. Where is your business? How long have you voted in Dayton, and have you voted anywhere else since you commenced voting?

Answer. My business is in Dayton. My boarding and washing is here, and I have never voted anywhere but in Dayton.

Re-examined:

Question 1. You say you did not sell your old residence here when you moved your family to Yellow Springs. Did you rent it?

Answer. I did. I rented it for one year to Mr. Munday.

HENRY HERRMAN.

MARCH 28, 1857.

It is hereby agreed that the foregoing depositions of Messrs. Squires, Gebhart, Achey, and Herrman, taken in the contested election for sheriff of Montgomery county, October 14, 1856, are true and correct copies, and that they may be used in the contested election between C. L. Vallandigham and L. D. Campbell.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM,

By his attorney,

JOHN A. McMAHON.

F. P. CUPPY, attorney for

L. D. CAMPBELL.

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Montgomery county, ss.*

I, Joseph G. Crane, judge of the probate court within and for said county, which court is by the constitution and laws of said State a court of record, and of which court I am sole judge and clerk, duly authorized to act, do hereby certify that Hudson George, Benjamin F. Gump, Amos Higgins, James Anderton, J. T. Sage, J. F. Morris, James M. Morrison, Franklin Holliday, R. G. McEwen, M. J. Swadner, Samuel Heikes, Thomas H. Phillips, S. M. Sullivan, George Sorbray, Adam Miller, Adam Deam, John Slusser, John Shoup, John White, W. H. Houghtelin, R. Thomas, J. D. Tilton, H. Houghtelin, James T. Wilson, John Larew, James C. Kelley, Jacob Arnett, B. M. Ayres, J. M. Trader, and Thomas F. Thresher, were by me first severally *sworn*; and Milton McGrew, W. P. James, Joseph E. Furnass, Tobias Wenger, David Ecker, John Graham, James Wright, and J. M. Coover, were by me first severally *affirmed*, to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in the matter of contest in the notices aforesaid to these depositions attached; that I caused the testimony of said witnesses, together with the questions proposed by the agents of the parties, to be reduced to writing in my presence, and in the presence of the agents of the parties, and of the witnesses; which testimony and questions thus reduced to writing I caused to be duly attested and subscribed by said witnesses severally in my presence and in the presence of the agents of the parties; that this testimony was commenced and taken in pursuance of and at the time and place mentioned in the notice to take depositions, a copy of which is hereto attached, and was continued from day to day, as above stated; that papers "A," herewith sealed up, are true and perfect copies of the notice of contest served by the said Clement L. Vallandigham upon the said Lewis D. Campbell, with the proof of service thereto attached; that papers "B" are true and perfect copies of the answer served by said Lewis D. Campbell upon said Clement L. Vallandigham, with the acknowledgment of service thereto attached; that paper "C" is a true and correct copy of the notice to take depositions served by said C. L. Vallandigham upon said Lewis D. Campbell, together with the proof of service of the same thereto attached; that papers "D," "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "J," "K," and "L," are true and perfect copies of the subpoenas issued by me in this contest, with the service thereon. And I further certify that the depositions of William H. Squires, John H. Achey, Harman Gebhart, and Henry Herrman, hereto attached, were, by agreement of the agents of the parties, copied by me from depositions by them given respectively in the contested election referred to in the caption to said depositions, and are under said agreement, and by consent of said agents, herewith sealed up by me and made part of the testimony in this matter, and to be read as such.

[L. S.] Witness my signature and the seal of said probate court, at Dayton, this 28th day of March, A. D. 1857.

JOSEPH G. CRANE,
Probate Judge.

Cost bill.

Sheriff Boyer.....	\$12 40
Deputy Marshall Trader.....	9 82
Constable Tilton.....	1 85
Constable Sage	1 10
Witnesses.....	46 10
Joseph G. Crane, probate judge.....	64 05
	135 32

DAYTON, OHIO, *December 24, 1856.*

SIR: You will take notice that I will contest your right to a seat in the House of Representatives as the member from the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress, the grounds of contest being as follows:

1. That at the election held on the 14th of October, 1856, in counting out, sundry ballots were rejected by the judges of election which should have been counted for me.

2. That in counting out, sundry ballots were counted by the judges of election for you which should have been rejected.

3. That sundry persons were permitted to vote for you in townships and wards of which they were not legal residents.

4. That sundry qualified electors who offered to vote for me, and who were legal residents of the ward or township in which they offered to vote, were wrongfully refused their votes on the ground of non-residence in the ward or township.

5. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Montgomery county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me, were illegally rejected.

6. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Preble county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me, were illegally rejected.

7. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Butler county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me, were illegally rejected.

8. That sundry electors were permitted to vote for you more than once at said election.

9. That sundry qualified electors were by threats procured to vote for you, who, but for said threats, would have voted for me; and sundry others, qualified electors, were by threats deterred from voting for me, who, but for such threats, would have so voted.

10. That sundry qualified electors, some not able to read at all and sundry others not able to read the English language, were fraudulently furnished with ballots which they were led to believe and did believe contained my name; while, in fact, said ballots contained yours or were

blank; by reason whereof said electors were prevented from voting for me as they intended.

11. That in the second ward of the city of Dayton, John B. Chapman, one of the councilmen of said city for said ward, declined to serve as a judge of said election; and of his own authority and without any choice, *viva voce* or otherwise, by the electors present, appointed Stith M. Sullivan to act as judge of election in his place, objection to his (said Chapman) right to appoint being at the time made by electors present.

12. That sundry persons, not of the age of twenty-one years, were permitted to vote for you.

13. That sundry persons, not residents of the State one year next preceding the election, were permitted to vote for you.

14. That sundry persons, idiot and insane, were permitted to vote for you.

15. That sundry persons, not white male citizens of the United States, were permitted to vote for you.

16. That Alfred J. Anderson, John M. Mitchell, James Robbins, Reuben Redman, Thomas Tester, John D. Robbins, Alexander Proctor, Cyrus H. Cowan, Robert Goings, W. Griffith and twenty-two others, mulattoes and persons of color, not qualified electors under the constitution and laws of Ohio, were permitted to vote for you.

17. That sundry persons, not having all the legal and constitutional qualifications of electors, were permitted to vote for you.

18. That sundry persons, having all the legal and constitutional qualifications of electors within this State, and who offered to vote for me, were rejected.

19. That other irregularities, defects and illegalities were permitted or occurred in conducting said election, whereby my rights as a candidate were prejudiced.

You will further take notice that I claim to have received a majority of all votes legally cast at said election, and that I am therefore legally entitled to represent the qualified electors of the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

B.

WASHINGTON, *January* 19, 1857.

SIR: Your communication, dated December 24, 1856, purporting to be a notice that you will contest my right to a seat in the House of Representatives as the member from the third congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress, and specifying "19" grounds, was handed to me in this city, some days after its date, by Mr. Crane, who informed me that he did so at the instance of Hon. George E. Pugh.

For answer, I deny the several allegations therein stated, and give you two reasons why I shall insist upon my right to said seat:

I. I hold a certificate in the following words, viz:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

STATE OF OHIO, *Executive Office*:

I, Salmon P. Chase, governor and commander-in-chief of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that, at the annual election held on the second Tuesday of October last, Lewis D. Campbell was duly elected a representative in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States from the third congressional district, within the State aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and [L. s.] caused the great seal of Ohio to be hereunto affixed, at the city of Columbus, this sixth day of December, 1856.

S. P. CHASE.

J. H. BAKER, *Secretary of State*.

II. At the said election a majority of the qualified electors of said district voted for me, and against you.

I give you "23" specifications of the proof which it is my purpose to make during the proposed contest, viz:

1. That divers persons who were not qualified electors voted for you.

2. That divers persons who were qualified electors were prevented from voting by the decisions of the judges of the election who would have voted for me.

3. That ballots were counted for you which should have been counted for me.

4. That ballots which were given for me, and received by the judges of the election, were not counted.

5. That in some of the townships and wards more votes were counted for you than there were ballots with your name upon them.

6. That in some of the townships and wards a less number of votes were counted for me than there were ballots lawfully given with my name upon them.

7. That persons half negro, and more, voted for you.

8. That persons not half white, and part negro, voted for you.

9. That persons half white or more, entitled, under the laws and decisions of the courts of Ohio, to the right of suffrage, who would have voted for me, were refused the exercise of that right by the judges of the election.

10. That unnaturalized foreigners voted for you.

11. That foreigners voted for you on the presentation of naturalization papers which had been fraudulently obtained, and who, therefore, had not acquired the right to vote.

12. That foreigners voted for you on the presentation of naturalization papers which had been issued by persons having no lawful authority to issue the same, and through which, therefore, they acquired no right to vote.

13. That persons of foreign birth who had never taken the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States voted for you.

14. That persons who could not read the ballots, and who intended to vote for me, were, through fraud and misrepresentation, made to vote for you.

15. That persons having voted for you in one of the townships or wards, afterwards, on the same day, voted for you in one or more of the townships or wards.

16. That qualified voters who were infirm from age or sickness went to the polls to vote for me, and were prevented from delivering their ballots to the judges by disorderly bystanders.

17. That in some of the townships and wards persons acted as judges and clerks of the election who had not been chosen and qualified according to law.

18. That in some of the townships and wards the judges certified that a greater number of votes had been given for you than they had received ballots with your name upon them, and that a less number had been given for me than they had received ballots with my name upon them.

19. That in the returns made to the county clerks the certificates showed that you had a greater number of votes than you had actually received, and that I had a less number than I had actually received.

20. That in some of the townships and wards the polls were opened before, and continued open after, the hours prescribed by law.

21. That persons after voting for you in one township or ward, on the same day voted for you in the same or in other townships or wards.

22. That large sums of money, raised for that or a like purpose in the cities of Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., and elsewhere, were expended in procuring for you the votes of persons who were non-residents of the district, and others not qualified electors.

23. That *I am the representative elect of the qualified voters of the third congressional district of Ohio in the 35th Congress of the United States, and that you have no right to deprive me of my seat.*

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

C.

DAYTON, OHIO, *January 14, 1857.*

SIR: You will take notice that, on Monday, February 2, 1857, at 10 o'clock a. m., in the city of Hamilton, Butler county, State of Ohio, at the court-house, before the Hon. William Kinder, judge of the probate court of said county, I propose to commence the examination of the several witnesses within named, who all reside in said Butler county. The examination of said witnesses, and of others whose names and residences may be furnished you within the time limited by law, will be continued from day to day, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 10 o'clock p. m. of each day, till the same be completed. The testimony thus taken is to be used in the contested election in the third

congressional district of Ohio, whereof you have heretofore had legal notice.

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

On the 22d day of January, 1857, I served this notice upon Hon. L. D. Campbell, personally, by copy.

STEPHEN CRANE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this January 22, 1857, by Stephen Crane.

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD, *J. P.*

Witnesses.

Jos. D. Ringwood
George Ringwood
Benjamin Wright
William J. Mollyneaux
Thomas Milliken
James Giffin
Samuel Shafor
Jac. Matthias
John Mills
David Jacoby
Hezekiah Shaw
Edward Morgan
Peter De Armond
Thomas Joliffe
—— Nease
—— Nease
Robert Norris
William Miller
N. H. Chenoworth
Adam Lamb
Nelson O'Connolly
James McFlinn
John Bachman
Prior Fitzgerald

Derrick Barkalow
Peter Verebone
R. H. Hendrickson
John Dickey
Squier Dine
John S. Gawer
Henry Hogle
Ephraim Ayres
Jacob Troutman
Ferdinand Van Derveer
—— Leadwell
Jacques Speer
Daniel Leary
—— Donaldson
—— Pauly
—— Pauly
Alex. Sterrit
James Paine
Fergus Anderson
Luther Gilliland
Frank Wasson
Joel Osborn
Joseph Conrey.

D.

HAMILTON, OHIO, *February 7, 1857.*

SIR: You will please take notice that, on the 21st day of February, 1857, at 9 o'clock a. m., in the city of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, at the court-house, before the Hon. Wm. R. Kinder, judge of the

probate court of said county, I propose to commence the examination of the following named witnesses, viz:

George W. Tapscott,
James Clarkson,
Henry Goline,
Samuel Fleming,
Wm. H. Keepers,
Elliot Huffman,
Thos. Miller,
Jas. Finlan,
John C. Elliott,
Robert McAdams,
Adam Hinkle,
Barton James,
E. Huffman,
W. Huffman,
Geo. Earhart,
Z. W. Selby,
Michael Kumler,
J. G. Spaulding,
Humphrey Miller,
Alfred Anderson,
Cyrus H. Cowan,
Alexander Proctor,
Samuel D. Spellman,
Joseph Conrey,
W. W. Vanhise,
Isaac Walk,
John McClellan,
Mrs. — Walk,
Isaac Anderson,
Jonathan Ogden,
John Conrey,
John Sharkey,
Wm. E. Drayer,

M. C. McMahan,
Wm. Lawrence,
Alfred Huffman,
Henry S. Earhart,
Wm. Thompson,
Wm. Anderson,
Wm. Davidson,
Jas. Ledwell,
John M. Mitchell,
John D. Robbins,
Milton Flinn,
Joseph Hileman,
John Gilmore,
D. W. Brant,
— Hall,
Daniel Brown, jr.,
Johnson McGehen,
Rhody Whalon,
Augustus Brutenbach,
Enos Black,
E. S. Jones,
Arthur Huffman,
— Huffman,
Daniel Stone,
Thos. Nichol,
Jos. Lesourd,
Andrew Coble,
Jas. E. Robbins,
Reuben Redman,
Thos. Foster,
Robert Goings,
W. Griffith.

All of whom reside in said Butler county. The examination of said witnesses, and others whose names and residences may be furnished you within the time limited by law, will be continued from day to day, between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 10 o'clock p. m. of each day, till the same be completed. The testimony thus taken is to be used in the contested election in the third congressional district of Ohio, whereof you have heretofore had legal notice.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.
By F. VAN DERVEER,
His Attorney.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Butler County, } ss.

William H. Keepers, being by me sworn, makes solemn oath that on the 7th day of February, 1857, he left a true copy of the above notice at the dwelling house and usual place of residence of Hon. L. D. Campbell, with the inmates ; and that he also same day delivered a true copy of the above notice to N. C. McFarland, esq., attorney for said Campbell in taking depositions in the above named contested election.

W. H. KEEPERS.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th March, 1857.

[L. S.]

Z. W. SELBY,
Notary Public, Butler County, Ohio.

E.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Butler County. } ss.

To the sheriff of Butler county, greeting :

We command that you give notice to Alexander Sterret, James Paine, Fergus Anderson, and Luther Gilliland, if they may be found in your bailiwick, severally to be and appear, in proper person, before the judge of our court of probate, at Hamilton, on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1857, at 8 o'clock a. m., to give evidence, and the truth to say in the matter of the contested congressional election, on the part of the said contestant, then and there to be tried. Hereof they are in nowise to fail, under the penalty of one hundred dollars each ; and have then and there this writ.

In testimony whereof, I, Wm. R. Kinder, judge of our said court of probate, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our said court, at Hamilton, the 2d day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

W. R. KINDER, [L. s.]
Probate Judge.

In contested congressional election.

Alexander Sterrett, James Paine, Fergus Anderson, Luther Gilliland. Returnable February 5, 1857.

This writ served on the within names by copy.

For services, 50 cents ; for copy, \$1 ; mileage, 50 cents ; return, 20 cents ; total, \$2 20.

JOS. GARRISON, *Sheriff.*
By W. H. KEEPERS.

F.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Butler County, } ss.

To the sheriff of Butler county, greeting:

We command that you give notice to Barton James, Joseph Hileman, Milton Flinn, Enos Black, if they may be found in your bailiwick, severally to be and appear, in proper person, before the judge of our court of probate, at Hamilton, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock a. m., to give evidence, and the truth to say in the matter of the contested election in the third congressional district, on the part of the contestant, then and there to be tried. Hereof they are in nowise to fail, under the penalty of one hundred dollars each; and have then and there this writ.

In testimony whereof, I, Wm. R. Kinder, judge of our said court of probate, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our said court, at Hamilton, the 4th day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

W. R. KINDER, [L. s.]

Probate Judge.

By H. W. DOWTY, *D. C.*

Contested election.

Barton James, Joseph Hileman, Milton Flinn, Enos Black.

Served by reading on all the above. Fees, \$1 40.

JOS. GARRISON, *Sheriff.*

By W. H. KEEPERS, *Deputy.*

MARCH 5.

G.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Butler County, } ss.

To the sheriff of Butler county, greeting:

We command that you give notice to Joseph D. Ringwood, George Ringwood, Benj. Wright, Wm. J. Mollyneaux, Frank Wasson, and Joel Osborne, if they may be found in your bailiwick, severally to be and appear, in proper person, before the judge of our court of probate, at Hamilton, on the fifth day of March, A. D. 1857, at 10 o'clock a. m., to give evidence, and the truth to say in the matter of the contested election of the congressman in the third district, on the part of the contestant, then and there to be tried.

Hereof they are in nowise to fail, under the penalty of one hundred dollars each; and have then and there this writ.

In testimony whereof I, Wm. R. Kinder, judge of our said court of probate, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our
 [L. s.] said court, at Hamilton, the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

W. R. KINDER, *Probate Judge.*

By H. W. DOWTY, *D. C.*

Contested election.

Served, personally, on Jos. D. Ringwood and Wm. J. Mollyneaux ;
also on Benj. Wright, by reading.

JOS. GARRISON, *Sheriff*.
By W. H. KEEPERS, *Deputy*.

Sheriff's fees.

Service	\$0 37½
Mileage	75
Return.....	20
	1 32½

MARCH 5, 1857.

H.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Butler County, } ss.

To the sheriff of Butler county, greeting:

We command that you give notice to Robert Norris, Wm. Miller, Derrick Barcalow, Squire Dine, Jaques Speer, J. Ledwell, if they may be found in your bailiwick, severally to be and appear, in proper person, before the judge of our court of probate, at Hamilton, on the 4th day of February, A. D. 1857, at eight o'clock a. m., to give evidence, and the truth to say in the matter of the contested election of congressman in the third congressional district of Ohio, on the part of the contestant, (C. L. Vollandigham,) then and there to be tried ; hereof they are in nowise to fail, under the penalty of one hundred dollars each. And have then and there this writ.

In testimony whereof, I, Wm. R. Kinder, judge of our said court of probate, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our said court, at Hamilton, the 2d day of February, 1857.

W. R. KINDER, [L. S.]

Probate Judge.

FEBRUARY 3, 1857.

This writ served on Derrick Barcalow in person by copy, and the balance of the within names by leaving copy at their residence.

6 services, 75 cents; 6 copies, \$1 50; mileage, \$1 50; return, 20 cents; total, \$3 95.

JOS. GARRISON, *Sheriff*.
By W. H. KEEPERS, *Deputy*.

Contested election.

Robert Norris, Wm. Miller, Derrick Barcalow, Squire Dine, Jaques Speer, ——— Ledwell. Returnable February 14, 1857.

F. VAN DERVEER.

I.

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Butler County*, ss.

To the sheriff of Butler county, greeting.

We command that you give notice to Thomas Milliken, James Giffen, Jacob Matthias, John Mills, and David Jacoby, if they may be found in your baliwick, severally to be and appear, in proper person, before the judge of our court of probate, at Hamilton, on the third day of February, A. D. 1857, at eight o'clock a. m., to give evidence, and the truth to say in the matter of the contested election of congressman in the third congressional district of Ohio, on the part of the contestant, C. L. Vallandigham, then and there to be tried; hereof they are in nowise to fail, under penalty of one hundred dollars each. And have then and there this writ.

In testimony whereof, I, William R. Kinder, judge of our said court of probate, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our said court, at Hamilton, the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

W. R. KINDER, [L. s.]
Probate Judge.

[Endorsement.]

FEBRUARY 3, 1857.

Served the within named witnesses by copies of this writ in person.

JOSEPH GARRISON, *Sheriff.*

By H. PHILLIPS, *Deputy.*

Fees: Service 62 cents, mileage 10 cents, copies \$1 25, return 20 cents; total, \$2 17.

K.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Butler County, } ss.

To the sheriff of Butler county, greeting:

We command that you give notice to N. H. Chenoworth, Adam Lamb, Nelson O'Connolly, James McFlinn, John Bachman, Prior Fitzgerald, Peter Vlerebone, John Dickey, and R. H. Hendrickson, if they may be found in your bailiwick, severally to be and appear, in proper person, before the judge of our court of probate, at Hamilton, on the sixth day of February, A. D. 1857, at 8 o'clock a. m., to give evidence, and the truth to say in the matter of the contested election of congressman in the third congressional district of Ohio, on the part of the contestant, then and there to be tried.

Hereof they are in nowise to fail, under the penalty of one hundred dollars each; and have then and there this writ.

In testimony whereof I, Wm. R. Kinder, judge of our said court
[L. s.] of probate, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of
our said court, at Hamilton, the third day of February, one
thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

W. R. KINDER, *Probate Judge.*

Served, personally, on Nelson O'Connolly, James McFlinn, John
Bachman, Prior Fitzgerald, and Peter Vlerebone, by copies of this
writ. Served on N. H. Chenoworth, Adam Lamb, R. H. Hendrick-
son, and John Dickey, by copies of this writ at residence.

JOS GARRISON, *Sheriff.*

By W. H. KEEPERS, *Deputy.*

Sheriff's fees.

Service.....	\$1 12½
Mileage.....	1 50
Copies	2 25
Return	20
	5 07

L.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Butler County, } ss.

To the sheriff of Butler county, greeting :

We command that you give notice to James Clarkson, Henry Gos-
line, Samuel Flemming, Wm. H. Keepers, Barton James, Michael
Kumler, and M. C. McMaken, if they may be found in your bailiwick,
severally to be and appear, in proper person, before the judge of our
court of probate, at Hamilton, on the 21st day of February, A. D.
1857, at eight o'clock a. m., to give evidence, and the truth to say in
the matter of the contested congressional election in the third congres-
sional district of Ohio, then and there to be tried; hereof they are in
nowise to fail, under the penalty of one hundred dollars each. And
have then and there this writ.

In testimony whereof, I, Wm. R. Kinder, judge of our said court of
[L. s.] probate, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our
said court, at Hamilton, the 20th day of February, one thou-
sand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

W. R. KINDER,
Probate Judge.

M.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Butler County, } ss.

To the sheriff of Butler county, greeting :

We command that you give notice to Wm. E. Draper, Samuel
Fleming, Adam Hinkle, Alfred Anderson, and John Conrey, if they

may be found in your bailiwick, severally to be and appear, in proper person, before the judge of our court of probate, at Hamilton, on the 24th day of February, A. D. 1857, at eight o'clock a. m., to give evidence, and the truth to say in the matter of the contested election for congressman in the third congressional district of Ohio, on the part of the said contestant, then and there to be tried; hereof they are in nowise to fail, under the penalty of one hundred dollars each. And have then and there this writ.

In testimony whereof, I, Wm. R. Kinder, judge of our said court of probate, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of [L. s.] our said court, at Hamilton, the 23d day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

W. R. KINDER,
Probate Judge.

N.

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Butler County, ss.*

To the sheriff of Butler county, greeting:

We command that you give notice to Henry Hogle, Ephraim Ayres, Jacob Troutman, and Samuel Shaffer, if they may be found in your bailiwick, severally to be and appear, in proper person, before the judge of our court of probate, at Hamilton, on the second day of February, A. D. 1857, at one o'clock p. m., to give evidence, and the truth to say in the matter of the contested election of congressman in the third congressional district of Ohio, on the part of contestant, (C. L. Vallandigham,) then and there to be tried; hereof they are in nowise to fail, under the penalty of one hundred dollars each. And have then there this writ.

In testimony whereof, I, Wm. R. Kinder, judge of our said court of probate, have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of our said court, at Hamilton, the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

WM. R. KINDER, [L. s.]
Probate Judge.

FEBRUARY 2, 1857.

Served personally on Ephraim Ayres, Jacob Troutman, and Samuel Shaffer by reading of this writ; Henry Hogle not found in my county.

JOSEH GARRISON, *Sheriff.*

By H. PHILLIPS, *Deputy.*

Service, 38; mileage, 10; return, 20; total, 68.

Contested election.—Henry Hogle, Eph. Ayres, Jac. Troutman, Sam'l Shaffer. Returnable February 2, 1857.

Depositions taken in pursuance of the notices marked C and D, hereto attached, in the matters therein specified in the contested election of congressman for the third congressional district of Ohio, at election held October 14, A. D. 1856, taken before me, William R. Kinder, probate judge of Butler county, Ohio, at the time and place named in the annexed notices.

FEBRUARY 2, 1856, 10 o'clock a. m.

Ephraim Ayres, of lawful age, being by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, depose and saith:

Question 1, by attorney for contestant. State what you know, if anything, about any illegal votes having been cast at the October election, 1856, for congressman, in this district?

Answer. I know of nothing except what Henry Hogle told me. He told me that his son-in-law, James Finlan, had sworn in his vote for Lewis D. Campbell. He said himself and son-in-law moved from Indiana on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1856, to St. Clair township, in this State and county. Hogle told me he did not vote himself, but if he had voted he would have voted for Campbell. He told me he was a Campbell man. I have examined the poll books of the second ward of Hamilton of that election, and I found the name of James Finlan, and also that of Henry Hogle, on the poll books. The name of James Finlan was marked "sworn" on the poll books. I am tolerably well acquainted in the second ward, and I do not know any persons of that name having a residence in that ward.

Cross-examination:

Question 2, by attorney for L. D. Campbell. When and where did this conversation take place?

Answer. I do not know that I can tell the precise time. I think it was about three weeks ago. This conversation took place in the jail of Butler county.

Question 3. Who began the conversation, and how did you come to be in the jail?

Answer. I began the conversation. I had understood that Hogle had cast an illegal vote for Campbell, and I asked him if it was true. He replied that he had not voted, but his son-in-law had; and that he had no right to vote, nor had his son-in-law. I was employed as keeper of the jail.

Question 4. Do you know where said Hogle is now, and are you sure that he stated the exact day that he came to this State?

Answer. I do not know where he is now; I suppose he went back to Indiana. The 12th of August last was the day that he told me he came to this State. I don't think I ever saw him before I had the conversation with him in the jail.

Question 5. Who was present at this conversation?

Answer. There was no one present but myself and Hogle.

[All that part of the foregoing deposition which relates to the vote of the said Finlan is objected to by the attorney for L. D. Campbell, as being hearsay only; and that part of the same which relates to the

vote of said Hogle, as appearing on said poll book, as not being the best evidence.]

EPHRAIM AYRES.

Jacob Troutman, of lawful age, being by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified by me, deposeth and saith :

Question 6, by attorney for contestant. State what you know, if anything, about any illegal votes cast at the election for congressman at the October election, 1856, in the third congressional district of this State?

Answer. All I know is what Jas. Finlan (or Finlay, I don't positively know which) told me—reported to be the son-in-law of Henry Hogle. James Finlan called upon me for the purpose of getting some information on the election law, and told me that he had been arrested upon a charge of illegal voting, at the October election, in the third congressional district, and stated that himself and Henry Hogle had voted for L. D. Campbell for Congress, and that Henry Hogle was not a voter, that neither of them had been in the State a year before the election. He wished to know of me whether he could not have Mr. Hogle arrested for illegal voting. Finlan said he and Hogle voted on the east side of the river, in Fairfield township, and that it was his opinion that he (Finlan) was a legal voter. He said Hogle and himself had come from Indiana.

Cross-examination :

Question 7. On what ground did said Finlan give it as his opinion that he was a legal voter?

Answer. He said that he had gone from Ohio to Indiana, and that, in doing so, he thought he had not lost his residence in Ohio, because he did not go there to reside unless it pleased him. He said he had taken his family and furniture and went to Hogle's, his father-in-law, in Indiana, with the intention of remaining there if the country suited him ; that the country did not suit him, and he came back to Ohio. This conversation was on the street in the first ward of Hamilton. Finlan said it was in the summer of 1856 that he came back to Ohio. I asked him if he had been one year in Ohio before the election, and he replied that he had not. The conversation between myself and Finlan took place a few days after either the congressional or presidential election, I am not sure which ; I think there were none present at the interview between us. At the time of this conversation he was living in St. Clair township, Butler county, Ohio.

JACOB TROUTMAN.

Thereupon the taking of depositions in this cause was adjourned until to-morrow morning, February 3, 1857, at 7 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 3, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

Present, the same parties as yesterday.

Thomas Millikin, of lawful age, being by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith :

Question 8. State whether you were a judge of the election held in the second ward of the city of Hamilton, Butler county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, for the election of a congressman for the third congressional district.

Answer. I was.

Question 9. State whether any persons of color or mulattos voted at said election at that time in that ward, and if so, state their names.

Answer. There were such persons; their names were Alfred Anderson, John M. Mitchell, Reuben Redman, and James E. Robbins. If there were any others such I have forgotten them.

Question 10. State what was the appearance of these men you have named with regard to color?

Answer. There was in each a visible admixture of African blood.

Question 11. State whether Henry Hogle and James Finlan voted at said election in said second ward?

Answer. By referring to the poll books kept by the clerk at the time, I see that two such persons did vote. These poll books were kept under the supervision of the judges of the election, were certified by them as correct, and were, I believe, correct. Apart from the entries in the poll books I have no recollection of such persons.

Cross-examination:

Question 12. Were you at the time of said election personally acquainted with each of the colored persons you have named, and if so, what is your opinion of the proportion of African blood they respectively contain?

Answer. I was well acquainted with Anderson, tolerably well acquainted with Mitchell, and slightly acquainted with Robbins. I was not personally acquainted with Redman. I cannot give any very satisfactory opinion upon the subject. In regard to Anderson I would think he had more white than black blood. In reference to the others, I would think it doubtful whether the white or black blood predominates. At the election the votes of these persons were admitted upon their own evidence as to color; no other evidence on that subject being offered.

Question 13. Were any of said colored persons sworn as to the proportion of white blood they contained, and if so, what ones?

Answer. Yes; Robbins and Redman, as appears by the poll books. The others do not appear, from the poll books, to have been sworn. Anderson had been sworn at a previous election, and was not sworn at this.

Question 14. If you had doubts as to the white blood predominating in Mitchell why was he not sworn?

Answer. I have no recollection apart from the poll books, whether he was sworn or not; I have forgotten the circumstances attending the reception of his vote, but think it was received upon the statement of Anderson, as they came to the polls together and voted.

Question 15. Did you not receive the votes of the four persons named as colored on the ground that if they had more than half white blood they were entitled to vote at said election?

Answer. We did admit them upon that ground, but, as I said before, upon their own testimony only. That, however, was the test.
THOS. MILLIKIN.

Thereupon the further taking of depositions in this case was adjourned until to-morrow morning at seven o'clock.

FEBRUARY 4, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

Present the same parties as yesterday.

Robert Norris, of lawful age, under affirmation, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith :

Question 16. State whether you voted for congressman at the election held October 14, 1856, in the third congressional district in Ohio, and if so, where did you vote, and for whom did you cast your vote?

Answer. I did vote for L. D. Campbell at that election, at Jacksonsburg, in Wayne township, Butler county, Ohio.

Question 17. Are you a native born citizen of the United States?

Answer. I am not.

Question 18. Were you ever naturalized, and if so, when and where?

Answer. I was naturalized in Cincinnati in the year 1844.

Question 19. Have you in your possession your naturalization papers, and if not, where are they?

Answer. They are not in my possession. I do not know where they are.

Question 20. Did you ever have naturalization papers, and if so, at what time did they leave your possession?

Answer. I had naturalization papers. To the best of my knowledge I have not had them for six years. I never used them. They were never called for before this time.

Question 21. Did you have one or two papers?

Answer. One.

Question 22. Can you tell the contents?

Answer. I cannot wholly. I remember it said "Robert Norris personally came before the court of common pleas."

Cross-examination :

Question 23. What was your age when you came to the United States?

Answer. I was one year old, from the best information I could get.

Question 24. What was your age when you received your naturalization papers in 1844?

Answer. Twenty-two years of age.

Question 25. Did the naturalization paper to which you have referred admit you as a citizen of the United States?

Answer. To the best of my knowledge it did; that was the understanding I had of it?

Question 26. Where have you resided since you first came to the United States?

Answer. Some of the time in New York, Long Island, New Jersey, Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio.

Question 27. Do you know when your father was naturalized, and if so, what age were you then?

Answer. No, I do not.

Re-examined by contestant:

Question 28. State whether there were witnesses for you at the time you were naturalized, and if so, what were their names?

Answer. There was one witness, Samuel McLaughlin, who is now dead.

ROBT. NORRIS.

William Miller, of lawful age, being by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith:

Question 29. State what you know with regard to Robert Norris having naturalization papers?

Answer. I know what Robert Norris told me on the day of the congressional election last fall; I asked him whether he was a naturalized citizen of the United States; he said he was not, that he came when young; then I asked him whether he was naturalized, and he said he was not, but that his father had got naturalization papers; afterwards he said "that makes no difference about my father, I got them myself for particular use;" this was after he had voted; I then told him I wished he would go in and satisfy the judges and the people that that was the case.

Cross-examination:

Question 30. Who were present at the conversation you have mentioned?

Answer. John Corson, Jackson Baird, Andrew J. Dine, and another man by the name of Rourk were present.

Question 31. Was not your first question to him (Norris) making inquiry whether he was a native born citizen?

Answer. I think I asked him whether he was a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Question 32. Did not Mr. Norris tell you, in that same conversation, that he had taken out letters of naturalization, but that they had never been needed, or called for?

Answer. Not that I remember, that "they had not been needed, or called for;" he said he had taken out papers for particular use.

WM. W. MILLER.

Jaques Speer, of lawful age, being by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith:

Question 33. State whether you are acquainted with James Ledwell.

Answer. Yes, I am.

Question 34. How long have you known him; when did he remove from Kentucky to Ohio; and where was he living on the 14th day of October last?

Answer. I have known him about twenty years; I cannot tell exactly; I think about harvest of 1855 he came himself, and his family came in the fall of that year; he was living, I think, in Milford township at that time.

Question 35. How long had Ledwell been absent in Kentucky with his family?

Answer. It was, I think, in the neighborhood of two years.

Question 36. State, if you know, for whom he voted for congressman?

Answer. I was not at the polls, but I was told that he voted for Vallandigham; I have not spoken to Ledwell about it.

JAQUES SPEER.

Derrick Barcalow, of lawful age, being by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith:

Question 37. State whether you voted for congressman at the election held in Madison township, Butler county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October last; and if so, for whom did you vote?

Answer. I voted, at that time and place, for L. D. Campbell for Congress.

Question 38. State whether you removed with your family and goods to the State of Illinois in the spring of 1856; under what circumstances, and at what time did you return to the State of Ohio?

Answer. I did remove with my family and goods to Illinois in the spring of 1856; I moved there with the intention of staying there if I liked the country well enough. I did not like it, and moved back to Madison township, Butler county, Ohio, about the first of October, 1856, with the intention to make that my home. I swore to these facts before the judges of the election before my vote was received.

DERRICK BARCALOW.

James Giffen, of lawful age, being first by me duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith:

Question 39. State whether you were a judge of the election held in the third ward of the city of Hamilton on the fourteenth day of October last for the election of a congressman for the third congressional district of Ohio.

Answer. I was.

Question 40. State whether William Lamb, John W. Lamb, James T. Earheart, and Henry Traphagen, voted at that election in that ward?

Answer. They did. The poll books of the election held in that ward on that day also show that John W. Lamb was sworn and William Lamb made affirmation.

JAMES GIFFEN.

And, thereupon, the further taking of depositions in this case was adjourned until to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 5, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

Ferdinand Van Derveer, of lawful age, being by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith :

Question 41. (For contestant.) State what you know with regard to any illegal votes having been cast in the third ward of the city of Hamilton at the election for congressman at the October election, 1856.

Answer. I had several conversations with the William Lamb mentioned in the deposition of James Giffen. In one conversation, before the October election, he told me that he had voted in the Territory of Kansas at a general election held there in the spring or summer of 1856. He also told me, at the same time, that he intended to vote here, and that he would vote the republican ticket for Congress. After the election, in October, he admitted to me that he had voted for Mr. Campbell. William Lamb, aforesaid, left Ohio about the first of November, 1855, and went to Kansas Territory, where he located a tract of land and built him a cabin. He returned to Ohio a month or two before the election. He left his family here, in Ohio, during his absence. The John Lamb mentioned in the deposition of James Giffen left Ohio and went to Indiana about the same time that William Lamb left. When he left his wife was living in Preble county, Ohio. He was absent from Ohio until the summer of 1856. At the time he voted here his wife made her home in Preble county. I received the information from his mother, as to his wife's residence, and the other matters he told me.

Cross-examination :

Question 42. Did not William Lamb claim, to you, in the first conversation alluded to, that the third ward of Hamilton was his place of residence ?

Answer. He did not. I suggested to him at the time that, in my opinion, he was not a legal voter here in Ohio.

Question 43. Did not the family of William Lamb, at the time he left here, in 1855, and have they not ever since, and do they not still reside in this city ?

Answer. His family did reside here then and do now, though Lamb himself is now absent in Missouri.

Question 44. Did not William Lamb, in one of the conversations alluded to, claim that this was his place of residence, or something to the same effect ?

Answer. I think not ; I remember nothing further with regard to that than already stated.

Question 45. Did John Lamb tell you whether he went to Indiana temporarily, or for the purpose of making it his residence ?

Answer. Before he left I knew nothing about his intended departure. After he had been gone some months he returned here on a visit to his mother ; at which time he told me that he was in the employ of some railroad company there ; that he was doing very well, and intended to remain there as long as he could do as well as he was then doing.

Question 46. When here did he not make his place of residence at his mother's ; and was not his wife only temporarily in Preble county ?

Answer. When here he staid at his mother's. I cannot tell whether his wife was temporarily in Preble county or not.

Question 47. Do you not know, from his conversation, or otherwise, that he had no residence in Preble county ?

Answer. I never heard him say anything about his residence. My impression is that he never had a residence in Preble county ; though this is merely conjecture. It is a matter about which I know nothing.

(The representations of Mrs. Lamb, in examination in chief, in relation to the residence of John Lamb's wife, is objected to by the attorney for L. D. Campbell as incompetent.)

F. VAN DERVEER.

And thereupon the further taking of depositions in this case was discontinued until to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 6, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

Present same parties for contestant, and John R. Lewis, esq., for L. D. Campbell.

Alexander Sterrett, sr., of lawful age, being by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith :

Question 48. State whether you were present at the election held in Ross township, Butler county, on the 14th day of October, 1856, for the election of congressman for the third congressional district of Ohio ; if so, state whether Luther Gilliland and James Paine voted at that election, and if so, for whom did they vote ?

Answer. I was present at that time and place on the day of that election. Luther Gilliland and James Paine did vote at that election ; they voted for Lewis D. Campbell for Congress.

(Excepted to by attorney for L. D. Campbell.)

Question 49. State what you know with regard to the length of time James Paine had been a resident of the State of Ohio ?

Answer. James Paine, upon his vote being challenged, was sworn, and stated that he had been in the State a year, but that his family had not. I had heard that his wife had run away with another man. Paine was again sworn at the presidential election, when he testified that he had not been a year in the State, and his vote was rejected.

Question 50. State what you know about the competency of Luther Gilliland as a voter at that congressional election ?

Answer. He swore that he was a voter of the county and State. He left the county immediately after the election ; he was a single man.

Cross-examination :

Question 51. Did you see the tickets voted by James Paine and Luther Gilliland at that election ?

Answer. I did ; I saw the name of L. D. Campbell on the tickets.

Question 52. Was it generally reported that Paine's wife had run away from him ?

Answer. It was so generally reported.

Question 53. Do you, of your own knowledge, know how long Paine had been a resident of the State?

Answer. I do not.

Re-examined:

Question 54. Did you hear Paine make any explanation at the time he was sworn at the President's election as to why he had sworn he was a resident at the time of the October election?

Answer. He said he thought he had been in the State a year at that time, but he found that he was mistaken; this is my recollection of what he said.

ALEXANDER STERRETT.

David Donaldson, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, as by me hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith:

Question 55. State whether you voted for congressman in the third ward of the city of Hamilton at the congressional election held on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. I did.

Question 56. State whether you were born within the United States?

Answer. No; I was not.

Question 57. State whether you were ever naturalized, and if so, where?

Answer. I was not.

Question 58. Who did you vote for for congressman at that election?

Answer. For L. D. Campbell.

D. DONALDSON.

Thereupon the further taking of depositions in this case was adjourned until to-morrow morning at seven o'clock.

FEBRUARY 7, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

James Giffen, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified by me, deposeth and saith:

Question 59. Were you a judge of the election held in the city of Hamilton, the third ward, on the 14th of October, 1856?

Answer. I was.

Question 60. State whether David Donaldson, W. H. Gosline, Jas. Clarkson, and H. H. Hall, voted at the election held for congressman in the third ward of Hamilton on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. The poll books of that election, held in that ward on that day, show that they did so vote. I have no doubt of their having so voted.

JAMES GIFFEN.

Thereupon the further taking of depositions in this case was adjourned until Monday, February 9, 1857, at 7 o'clock a. m.

FEBRUARY 9, 1857.

James McFlynn, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified by me, deposeth and saith :

Question 61. State what you know with regard to the voting of Andrew Coble, at the congressional election held in Lemon township, Butler county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. I saw a man of that name get a ballot and go to the polls at that election and vote. I afterwards had a conversation with him. I suspected him of being an illegal voter. He told me that he had come to this State from Pennsylvania last March ; that he was raised in Pennsylvania, and came here for the first time in March, 1856. I then asked him where he made his home ; and he told me he had been working for a few days in the neighborhood. He said he made his home near Mason, in Warren county, Ohio, with his brother. I afterwards accused him of voting illegally ; and he replied first that he did not vote, but afterwards excused himself by saying they did not challenge his vote. I believe he voted for Campbell for Congress. I saw him get his ballot of a man who was electioneering for Campbell.

JAMES McFLYNN.

Whereupon the further taking of depositions in this case was adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 10, 1857.

Parties appeared, and no witnesses appearing, the further taking of depositions was adjourned until to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 11, 1857.

Parties appeared, and no witnesses appearing, the further taking of depositions was continued until to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 12, 1857.

Samuel M. Neas, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith :

Question 62. State whether you voted for congressman at the election held in Morgan township, Butler county, Ohio, for that purpose, on the 14th day of October last, and, if so, for whom did you vote?

Answer. I did vote at that time and place for L. D. Campbell, for Congress.

Question 63. State whether you had been absent from the State previous to that time?

Answer. I left Jefferson county, Ohio, about the 10th of November, 1852, and went to California, and returned in May, 1856.

Question 64. State whether during your residence in California you there exercised your rights as an elector?

Answer. I voted at an election held there in 1853 for some officer,

I don't now recollect what the office was. I at the time told the man who solicited my vote that I did not want to do anything to lose my rights of citizenship in Ohio, and that I intended to return to Ohio before the presidential election. My children were in Ohio, When I left Ohio it was with the intention of coming back.

Question 65. State whether when you left Ohio you had any fixed time for returning.

Answer. I had not any fixed time; I intended, in my own mind, to be back before the presidential election.

Question 66. State whether your son, Levi Neas, voted at the election held in Morgan township, Butler county, Ohio, for congressman, at the October election, 1856, and, if so, for whom did he vote?

Answer. My son did vote at that election. I did not see his ticket, but, from what he said afterwards, I supposed he voted for L. D. Campbell for Congress.

Question 67. Was your son absent in California with you?

Answer. He was. He went and came with me.

Question 68. Did he vote in California?

Answer. He voted for the same officer there that I did.

Question 69. Did you and your son leave families in Ohio?

Answer. I left my children, my only family. My son had no family.

Question 70. What do you know about your son's intention of returning to Ohio when he went to California?

Answer. I rather suppose his intention was to return. He was visiting a young lady when he left, and afterwards he returned and married her.

Cross-examined :

Question 71. How much of a family did you leave in Ohio when you went to California?

Answer. I left four children; my wife was dead.

Question 72. Did you ever abandon your intention of returning to Ohio when in California?

Answer. I never did.

Question 73. Who was it that told you that you would not forfeit your citizenship in Ohio by giving the vote you speak of in California?

Answer. James L. Algo. He was a lawyer. I knew him in Ohio.

Question 74. Did he tell your son the same?

Answer. He was a candidate. Myself and my son were together when he told us that we would not lose our residence in Ohio by voting. This was at our ranch, about a mile from the place of voting. He came past our house on his way to the place of voting and we went over together.

SAMUEL M. NEAS.

Thereupon the further taking of depositions in this case was continued until to-morrow morning, at seven o'clock.

FEBRUARY 13, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

No witnesses appearing, the further taking of depositions in this case is adjourned until to-morrow morning, at seven o'clock.

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FEBRUARY 14, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

No witnesses appearing, the further taking of depositions in this case is adjourned until Monday morning, February 16, instant, at 7 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 16, 1857.

No witnesses appearing, the further taking of depositions in this case was adjourned until to-morrow morning, February 17, 1857, at seven o'clock.

FEBRUARY 17, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

No witnesses being present, the further taking of depositions in this case is adjourned until to-morrow morning, at seven o'clock.

FEBRUARY 18, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

No witnesses being present, the further taking of depositions in this case is adjourned until to-morrow morning, at seven o'clock.

FEBRUARY 19, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

No witnesses being present, the further taking of depositions in this case was adjourned until to-morrow morning, at seven o'clock.

FEBRUARY 20, 1857.

The further taking of depositions adjourned till to-morrow, at nine o'clock.

FEBRUARY 21, 1857, 9 o'clock a. m.

Michael Kumber, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter testified by me, deposeth and saith:

Question 75. State whether you was a judge of the election held in Hanover township, Butler county, Ohio, at the election held for congressman for the third congressional district of Ohio, on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1856?

Answer. I was.

Question 76. State whether Cyrus Ayres voted at the election held at that time and place?

Answer. He did.

Question 77. What is the mental condition of Cyrus Ayres?

Answer. He would not be a proper person to do business for me.

Question 78. State, if you can, from whom he received his ticket to vote; and who brought him up to the polls to vote?

Answer. I cannot tell what kind of a ticket he voted. James Bell, the man who brought him up to vote was a Campbell man. Bell urgently insisted on Ayres voting. We objected to his voting, but having no record evidence that he had a guardian, we allowed him to vote.

Cross-examination:

Question 79. Do you know for whom James Bell voted?

Answer. Yes, sir, to the best of my knowledge, he voted for Campbell.

Question 80. What is your knowledge on that subject?

Answer. He had been electioneering pretty warmly through the day for Campbell, and had that kind of ticket.

Question 81. Did you consider Cyrus Ayres a man of sufficient mental capacity to vote?

Answer. I did not consider him a competent voter.

Question 82. Why then did you permit him to vote?

Answer. We had nothing but hearsay evidence as to his having a guardian appointed for him ; and did not reject his vote upon that sort of testimony.

Question 83. Did you not know that the law made you a judge of the competency of voters?

Answer. Yes, sir. If I had known then what I knew a few days later, after I made enquiry, I should have objected to his voting.

MICHAEL KUMBER.

M. C. McMaken, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith :

Question 84. State whether you are acquainted with the Cyrus Ayres spoken of in Michael Kumber's deposition?

Answer. I am acquainted with Cyrus Jackson Ayres, who lives in Hanover, in Ross township. I only know one of that name.

Question 85. State if he has a guardian, and, if so, who is it?

Answer. I am his guardian.

Question 86. When were you appointed his guardian, and why was a guardian considered necessary?

Answer. I was appointed his guardian on the 12th of October, 1848. I understood they had a jury who decided him incompetent to take charge of his affairs.

Cross-examination :

Question 87. Are you well acquainted with the said Cyrus Ayres, and do you consider him an idiot?

Answer. I am well acquainted with him. I hardly know what it takes to make a man an idiot. In some things he is tolerably smart. He drives carriage, ploughs, and goes to market. I sent him to school sixty days, and he learned to spell pretty well in two syllables.

M. C. McMAKEN.

James Clarkson, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, deposeth and saith :

Question 88. State whether you are a citizen of Ohio, and was at the time of the congressional election held the 14th of October last, and a citizen of the third ward of the city of Hamilton at that time?

Answer. I was.

Question 89. Was you born in the United States?

Answer. I was not.

Question 90. Were you ever naturalized ; and if so, when and where?

Answer. I was naturalized on the 11th day of October, 1852, in the city of Cincinnati.

Question 91. Had you been in Ohio one year previous to that election?

Answer. I had.

Question 92. Have you a family?

Answer. I have.

Question 93. Where were they at the time of that election?

Answer. In the third ward of the city of Hamilton.

JAMES CLARKSON.

W. H. Gosline, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith :

Question 94. Where were you born?

Answer. In Canada.

Question 95. Were you ever naturalized?

Answer. No.

Question 96. Did you vote in the third ward of the city of Hamilton at the election held October 14, 1856, for congressman; and, if so, for whom did you vote?

Answer. I did; and for L. D. Campbell.

Cross-examination :

Question 97. How long have you been a resident of the United States?

Answer. About eighteen years.

Question 98. Where was your father born?

Answer. In the State of New York.

Question 99. How long did your father live in Canada?

Answer. About eight years.

Question 100. Where has he resided since he left Canada?

Answer. In the United States—principally in New York.

Re-examined :

Question 101. Did your father move to Canada before your birth?

Answer. I believe he did.

Question 102. Did he go there temporarily or to stay?

Answer. I could not say.

Question 103. Did he belong to the British or Canadian army when in Canada?

Answer. I cannot say.

Question 104. Did you ever hear your father say he belonged to that army?

Answer. I never did.

W. H. GOSLINE.

And thereupon the further taking of depositions in this case was adjourned until Monday morning, February 23, 1857, at 7 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 23, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

William Davison, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, depose and saith:

Question 105. Were you a judge of the election held in Lemon township, Butler county, Ohio, at the election held on the 14th of October, 1856, for congressman; and, if so, state whether Isaac Walk, J. G. Paulding, and Andrew Coble, voted at that election?

Answer. I was a judge of the election held at that time and place; Isaac Walk and J. G. Paulding, I remember distinctly, did vote at that election; I see the name of Andrew Coble on the poll books of that election, I do not know him personally.

Question 106. State, if you know, how long J. G. Paulding has resided in Ohio?

Answer. As near as I can recollect, he swore, when he voted, that he had been in Ohio between five and seven months before the election. He stated, under oath, that he had been absent from the State twelve or thirteen years, in Palestine. I think he stated that he was there as physician to a missionary. I understood from him that he had his family with him in Palestine.

Cross examination:

Question 107. Did not Mr. Paulding also state, under oath, that he went to Palestine with the intention of returning, and that he was there for a temporary purpose merely?

Answer. I did not understand him to swear that he went for a temporary purpose merely when he was under oath. I understood him to say that he went to Palestine with the intention of making it his home.

Question 108. On what ground, then, did he claim a right to vote?

Answer. That he had never been naturalized in that country, and had never voted, and that he did not consider that he had lost his residence here.

WILLIAM DAVISON.

William H. Keepers, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, depose and saith:

Question 109. State whether you are acquainted with Henry Kneirnan; and if so, state what you know with regard to his voting at the October election, 1856, for congressman in this district?

Answer. I am acquainted with Henry Kneirnan. He voted at that election, in Wayne township, Butler county, Ohio, and he told me he voted for L. D. Campbell for Congress. I wanted him to vote for Vallandigham, and he told me he dare not do it; if he did he would lose his place. He was working for Brazilla Juman. That he would have voted for Vallandigham, but dare not. He said he would be turned off if he voted for Vallandigham.

Cross-examination:

Question 110. Do you know anything further as to whom Kniernan voted for, except as stated above?

Answer. I saw him vote. I did not see his ticket.

Question 111. When did he tell you he voted for Campbell.

Answer. Immediately after he had voted.

W. H. KEEPERS.

And thereupon the further taking of depositions in this case was adjourned until to-morrow morning, February 24, 1857, at 7 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 24, 1857.

William E. Drayer, of lawful age, having been first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified by me, deposeth and saith:

Question 112. State whether you are acquainted with Augustus Drayer, and if so, state what you know with regard to his voting for congressman at the election held on the 14th day of October, 1856, in the third congressional district of Ohio?

Answer. I am acquainted with Augustus Drayer. I did not see him vote, but he told me that he voted in the second ward of the city of Hamilton, at that election, and that he voted for L. D. Campbell for Congress.

Question 113. What do you know about his being a resident of the State of Indiana at that time?

Answer. I think it was about a month before the election that he went to Liberty, in Indiana, and took all his baking utensils with him, saying that he was going to start a bakery there. On the day of the election he came back and voted, and afterwards went back to Liberty, Indiana.

Question 114. Did he take all his property with him when he went to Indiana?

Answer. He did, as far as I know.

Question 115. State whether he is a relative of yours?

Answer. He is a brother.

Cross-examination:

Question 116. Do you, of your own knowledge, know that he took his property to Indiana?

Answer Yes.

Question 117. How do you know?

Answer. I saw him taking it. I saw him pack up the things and start. Another brother went along with him to Liberty.

Question 118. Did he say that he went to Liberty with the intention of making it a permanent place of residence?

Answer. He did not tell me that he went to make it a permanent place of residence, but the supposition with me was that he so intended.

Question 119. Do you know anything as to your brother residing in Liberty, other than mere supposition?

Answer. I heard my mother say he did. I asked him, when he came here to vote, whether he was going back to Liberty, and he said yes.

Question 120. Did you say anything to him about the impropriety of his voting?

Answer. I did; I told him I thought he had not a right to vote here; he said he thought he had a right to vote, and intended to do

so ; that he had asked some person, who told him he had a right to vote.

Question 121. Did he not say that he only intended to be at Liberty temporarily, or something to that effect ?

Answer. He made no such statement to me.

WM. E. DRAYER.

And then the further taking of depositions in this case was continued until to-morrow morning, at seven o'clock.

FEBRUARY 25, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

No witnesses appearing, the further taking of depositions in this case was continued till to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 26, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

No witnesses appearing, the further taking of depositions in this case was continued till to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 27, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

No witnesses appearing, the further taking of depositions in this case was continued till to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock.

FEBRUARY 28, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

No witnesses appearing, the further taking of depositions in this case is continued till Monday morning, March 2, at 7 o'clock.

MARCH, 2, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

No witnesses appearing, the further taking of depositions in this case was continued till to-morrow morning, March 3, 1857.

MARCH 3, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

No witnesses appearing, the further taking of depositions in this case was continued until to-morrow morning, at 7 o'clock.

MARCH 4, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

Present, the same parties as heretofore.

John Gillmore, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith :

Question 122. State whether you are acquainted with H. H. Hall ?

Answer. I am slightly acquainted with him.

Question 123. Do you know whether he voted for congressman at the last October election ; and if so, where, and for whom did he vote ?

Answer. He told me he voted for L. D. Campbell, for congress-

man ; I see by the poll books of the third ward of Hamilton that he voted in that ward.

Question 124. State how long he had been here, when he came, and when he left.

Answer. He told me that he came from about Toledo ; that he got off the boat and went to the polls and voted. He went away within two months after that election. He worked for me about the first of November or last of October. He said he came to the polls and somebody gave him a ticket for Campbell, and that nobody challenged his vote. He said he got off the boat, and came here to vote.

Cross-examination :

Question 125. Did Hall tell you he voted in the third ward ?

Answer. He told me he voted in Hamilton, but not which ward he voted in.

Question 126. What employment was Hall in at that time ?

Answer. I suppose he was running on the canal.

Question 127. Where did Hall make his home ?

Answer. I cannot say. He was at work for me a few days at the time of their conversation about his voting. I think he is a single man.

JOHN GILMORE.

Henry S. Earheart, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith :

Question 128. State whether James T. Earheart voted at the congressional election held on the 14th day of October last ; and if so, where and for whom did he vote ?

Answer. I did not see him vote, but was informed by himself that he did vote in the third ward of Hamilton at that election, and that he voted for L. D. Campbell for Congress.

Question 129. State where James T. Earheart had been residing for about eighteen months previous to that election ?

Answer. He was a steamboat clerk on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. The boats on which he was running were in the trade above St. Louis, but made some trips elsewhere. Amongst his last trips were some on the Ohio river. He has no family. He came here some time in May or June before the election.

Cross-examination :

Question 130. Where do James T. Earheart's parents reside ? Where is his home ?

Answer. In the third ward of Hamilton. I am his father. His parents are both living. He was born and raised in this place.

Question 131. Did he always consider this his home ?

Answer. He did. I questioned him about his residence before he voted, and he always asserted his right of voting.

Question 132. Did he come home during his absence ?

Answer. He did ; once or twice. He is about twenty-seven years old.

H. S. EARHEART.

Alfred J. Anderson, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, depose and saith:

Question 133. State whether you voted for congressman at the election held October 14, 1856, at the election held in the second ward of Hamilton; and if so, for whom did you vote?

Answer. I did vote at that time and place, and for L. D. Campbell for Congress.

Question 134. State whether you are acquainted with John M. Mitchell; and if so, state whether you know the place where he voted at that election, and for whom he voted for Congress?

Answer. I am acquainted with John M. Mitchell. He voted at the polls in the second ward of Hamilton, and I believe he voted for L. D. Campbell for Congress; I don't know that he told me that he so voted, but the matter was so understood between us.

Question 135. State whether you know Reuben Redman; and if so, whether you know where and for whom he voted at that election?

Answer. I know Reuben Redman. He worked for me; and I believe he also voted for L. D. Campbell for Congress at the second ward polls, in the city of Hamilton. He told me before the election that he was going to vote for Campbell.

Cross-examination:

Question 136. State how long you have resided here, and who your parents are?

Answer. I have resided here from 1839 to 1844, and from 1852 to the present time. My father was James Shannon, reputed to be a white man, and my mother was Mary T. Anderson, now wife of Robert G. H. Anderson, who, from her statement, I presume had one-fourth part of African blood in her veins. Her father was a white man and her mother was Indian and African. James Shannon is brother of Wilson Shannon, late governor of Kansas. About the other persons, called colored, I know nothing save from appearances.

Re-examination:

Question 137. Is there any visible admixture of African blood in Reuben Redman?

Answer. Yes, sir; there is.

Question 138. Is there any visible admixture of African blood in John M. Mitchell?

Answer. In my opinion there is none.

Question 139. Does he associate with white or colored persons?

Answer. With both. He goes on the river, and in his business relations he passes as a white man, and in his domestic relations he associates with colored people.

Question 140. Do you know, from conversations with him, as to the proportion of African blood in his veins?

Answer. He has always disclaimed having any.

ALF. J. ANDERSON.

And thereupon the further taking of depositions in this case was adjourned until to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

MARCH 5, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

Joseph Hileman, of lawful age, having been first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith :

Question 141. State whether you know Cyrus Ayres. What is his mental condition? Did he vote for congressman at the October election, 1856, held in Hanover township, Butler county, Ohio?

Answer. I do know Cyrus Ayres. I do not think him capable of doing any business or knowing right from wrong. He did vote at the election held last October for congressman in Hanover township.

Question 142. For whom did he vote for congressman at that election?

Answer. He voted for L. D. Campbell; I saw his ticket.

Cross-examination:

Question 143. When did you see his ticket?

Answer. I saw him have it in the morning, before he voted. Objection was made to his voting. He appeared reluctant to vote. James Bell and others insisted on his voting, and pulled him up to the polls. The judges decided to let him vote, and he handed in the same ticket which I had seen him have in his hands.

Question 144. Who were the judges of that election?

Answer. Enos J. Black, Michael Kumber, and Thomas Nichol.

Question 145. Is Cyrus Ayres a married or single man?

Answer. He was then single.

JOSEPH HILEMAN.

And thereupon the further taking of depositions in this case was continued until to-morrow morning, March 6, 1857.

MARCH 6, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

N. O. Conley, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, deposeth and saith :

Question 146. State whether you are acquainted with Isaac Walk; what relation he is of yours, and what you know, if any thing, from conversations with him, as to his age, and for whom and where he voted for congressman at the last October election?

Answer. I know him. He is a half brother of mine. He told me before that election that "if he was old enough he would kill my vote." The judges of the election and he himself told me he voted for congressman at the congressional election held last October in Lemon township, Butler county, Ohio. The night of the election he told me he had voted for L. D. Campbell for Congress.

Question 147. State what has been your understanding, from conversations with him, and the fact of your relationship to him, as to his age. Was he, at the time of said election, of age, or not?

Answer. I presume he was not.

Cross-examination:

Question 148. In what year was your half brother born?

Answer. I could not state precisely.

Question 149. Can you state within two or three years of the time?

Answer. I cannot.

Question 150. How, then, do you know that he was not of age at the time of said election?

Answer. Only from his own statements.

Question 151. Where was your half brother born and raised?

Answer. In Darke county, in this State.

Question 152. Have you any other means of knowing his age save his own declarations?

Answer. His father and mother visited my house before the congressional election, about three weeks, when I asked his father whether Isaac Walk would be old enough to vote at that election. He stated to me that he would not be old enough to vote then.

Re-examined :

Question 153. Do you know whether he voted at the presidential election held after the congressional election; and, if not, what reason did he assign for not voting?

Answer. He told me he did not vote at the presidential election. The reason, he said, was that he knew they would swear him at that election, and that he would not be sworn.

N. O. CONLEY.

William C. Morris, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, depose and saith :

Question 154. State whether you were a judge of the election held in October, 1856, in Ross township, Butler county, Ohio, for Congressman, and if so, state whether James Paine and Luther Gilliland voted there at that election.

Answer. I was a judge of the election held at that time and place; James Paine and Luther Gilliland voted for congressman then and there.

Question 155. Where did James Paine come from, and where was his home at that time?

Answer. He had been living in Clay county, Indiana; he stated that he claimed a residence in Venice, Ross township, at the time of that election. When we swore him at the presidential election, afterwards, and found he had only been in Ohio six or seven months we rejected his vote for President.

Question 156. When did Luther Gilliland come into Ross township, Butler county, and when did he leave it?

Answer. He came a day or two before that election and staid a day or two after. I mean the congressional election. He had been making his home, I understood, previous to that in Warren county, in this State. After he left he went back to Warren county, and has not been back to Ross township since, that I know of.

Cross-examination:

Question 157. State, if you know, how long James Paine had been living in the State of Indiana prior to his coming into Ross township.

Answer. I only know what he said when sworn at the election. He said he came in here about harvest and intended to make this his home, provided he could arrange his business out in Indiana. He

said then he went back in the fall to Indiana and made a trade for property in Ross township. This was in the summer and fall of 1855. He moved back some time in the winter of 1855-'6 to Ross township. He did not say how long he had resided in Indiana.

Question 158. How do you know when Luther Gilliland came into Ross township?

Answer. He told us under oath, when sworn on the day of the congressional election, that he had come into the township a day or two previous. He claimed that he had no other residence and had always considered that his home.

Question 159. How do you know where he went to after the election?

Answer. Only from what his friends said, and his own declaration that he was going then.

Question 160. Do you not know that Ross township was his place of residence, or that he made his home there?

Answer. He had not for three or four months before the election. I know this from having been in Venice every week, and was told there that he was in Warren county at work at his trade. His parents live in Venice. He is a single man.

WM. C. MORRIS.

Johnson McGehan, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith:

Question 161. State whether you are acquainted with Jonathan Ogden, and if so, where did he make his home at the day of the October election 1856?

Answer. I am acquainted with him. He made his home at the time of that election in Springdale, Hamilton county, Ohio.

Question 162. State whether he voted for congressman at that election in the city of Hamilton, and if so, for whom?

Answer. He told me he did, and for L. D. Campbell.

Cross-examination:

Question 163. Did you talk with him about his voting, and why did he say he voted here?

Answer. I asked him who he voted for. He said he voted for Mr. Campbell; that is about all the conversation we had about this matter.

Question 164. Did you know at that time that he was a resident of Hamilton county?

Answer. I thought he was; and that was the reason why I asked him who he voted for.

Question 165. How do you know that he at that time resided in Hamilton county?

Answer. He told me he lived there.

Question 166. Did his mother live in Hamilton at the time of that election, and was he a single man?

Answer. I think not. He was a single man. I think his mother moved to Hamilton about the 4th of November last.

JOHNSON McGEHAN.

And thereupon the further taking of depositions in this case was continued until to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

MARCH 7, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

William J. Mollyneaux, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, depose and saith:

Question 167. State whether you were present at the congressional election held in Oxford township, Butler county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October last, and have examined the poll books of said election?

Answer. I was present at that election, and have examined the said poll books.

Question 168. State whether John D. Robbins, Alexander Proctor, Thomas Tester, Ephraim S. Jones, Evan Huffman, Arthur Huffman, Cyrus H. Gowan, Robert Goings, W. Griffith, William Lawrence, W. Huffman and Alfred Huffman voted at that election?

Answer. There were three persons by the name of Huffman, mulattos, who voted at that election, two of whom I saw vote. The other Huffman I know, from the poll books, voted at that election. John D. Robbins told me he voted. The other persons named in the interrogatory I know, by the poll books, voted also. Upon reflection, Robbins did not tell me in words that he voted, but gave me to understand so. I am satisfied that he voted.

Question 169. State whether the persons named in interrogatory No. 168 are mulattos and persons of color.

Answer. They are.

Question 170. By whom were these persons brought up to vote? What party insisted upon their voting, and what party opposed it?

Answer. Those of them that I saw vote came up themselves. Those persons known as democrats bitterly opposed their voting. The opposition, the republicans, favored their voting.

Question 171. Did the friends of Lewis D. Campbell oppose or favor their voting?

Answer. So far as I know they favored it.

Question 172. State, if you can, how many political friends Mr. Campbell had in that board of judges?

Answer. I don't know. My impression is that two out of the three were.

Cross-examination:

Question 173. What facts do you know that create the impression that two of the judges were for Campbell?

Answer. Two of them were whigs, and always had been as long as I have known them.

Question 174. Did all those who had been whigs support Mr. Campbell?

Answer. No, I think not.

Question 175. Were the votes of the mulattos you have mentioned challenged; and, if so, by whom and on what ground?

Answer. I did not see any of them challenged.

Question 176. How do you know, then, that democrats bitterly opposed their voting, if they were not challenged?

Answer. I heard a man say that he did challenge their votes, and, notwithstanding, they were admitted.

Question 177. Do you know anything as to the opposition made to their voting, except what has been told you by others?

Answer. I have opposed it myself, outside, in conversation, and heard others oppose it in conversation.

Question 178. Do you know anything as to the challenging of the votes above mentioned, except what has been told you?

Answer. I do not.

Question 179. You say, in your examination in chief, "those of them that I saw vote came up themselves." Now, if you saw them vote, can you not tell, from personal knowledge, whether they were challenged?

Answer. Those that I saw came up by themselves, stuck their tickets in, and there was a delay about receiving them, but were finally received; I suppose they were being challenged by persons inside, but did not see it personally.

W. J. MOLLYNEAUX.

Joseph D. Ringwood, of lawful age, being first duly sworn by me, as hereinafter certified, deposeth and saith:

Question 180. State whether you were present at the election for congressman, at the polls, in Oxford township, Butler county, Ohio, at the election held in October last?

Answer. I was.

Question 181. State whether you knew certain persons of color and mulattos who voted at that election at that place; if you know such name them as far as you can?

Answer. I know John D. Robbins, Alexander Proctor, Thomas Tester; I know the Huffmans, but could not distinguish them by name; I think there are five; four of them I believe voted; I know Cyrus H. Cowan, William Griffith, and William Lawrence; they are all of mixed negro blood.

Question 182. State whether you were present when any of these persons voted, or saw them offer to vote?

Answer. I did not see them hand their tickets in; I believe they were all challenged, from the fact that we, the friends of Vallandigham, had made an arrangement to have Dr. Garver inside at the polls for the express purpose of challenging these identical men, as well as others whom we could learn were not entitled to vote.

Question 183. State what part the friends of Campbell took with regard to these mulattos voting?

Answer. They took the usual part that men do at elections to get up their friends to vote. So far as my knowledge extends, (and I saw three or four go up to the polls,) they were attended to the polls by the friends of L. D. Campbell. One of them, Mr. Lawrence, in conversation with me, admitted that he voted for L. D. Campbell for Congress, and advocated his election. Cyrus Cowan told me yesterday, or the day before, that he had been forced to go the polls to vote by John A. Gage, (John A. Gage is a very violent party man and friend of L. D. Campbell.) I saw Gage come to the polls with Cowan and urging him to vote.

Question 184. State whether these mulattos and persons of color

whom you have named are persons with a visible admixture of negro blood?

Answer. According to my opinion, they are; they are so admitted generally in the community, and also by the judges of election. The matter was discussed before the judges; the judges decided that these persons had a right to vote, because they were more than half white.

Question 185. How many of the judges of that election were political friends of Mr. Campbell, and how many were friends of Valandigham?

Answer. I cannot say positively; I think two of them voted for Campbell.

J. D. RINGWOOD.

Zachariah W. Selby, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, as hereinafter certified, depose and saith:

Question 186. State whether you have examined the poll books on file in the clerk's office of Butler county, Ohio, of the election held in Oxford township, in said county, on the 14th day of October, 1856, and if so, state whether said poll books show that John D. Robbins, Alexander Proctor, Thomas Tester, E. S. Jones, Evan Huffman, Arthur Huffman, Cyrus H. Cowan, Robert Goings, W. Griffith, William Lawrence, W. Huffman, and Alfred Huffman, voted at that election?

Answer. I have examined the poll books of that township for that election, and I find therein the names of those persons as voters at that election.

Z. W. SELBY.

And thereupon the further taking of depositions in this case was continued until Monday morning, March 9, 1857, at 7 o'clock.

MARCH 9, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

Enos J. Black, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, depose and saith:

Question 187. Were you a judge of the election held in Hanover township for the election of congressman on the 14th of October last; if so, state whether James H. Foster voted at that election?

Answer. I was a judge of that election; James H. Foster voted there at that time.

Question 188. State whether he was sworn at that time, and if so, state what he said with regard to his coming to Butler county?

Answer. He was sworn; he said he had been in the county several days; he said he considered it his home; that he had his washing done here; that he considered this his place of residence.

Question 189. Do you know whether he is within this county now; for what purpose he came to this county, and if absent, when did he leave?

Answer. I know from general report that he left this county soon

after the election ; the supposition was that he came there to marry Perkins' daughter ; he did marry her and left soon after.

Cross-examination :

Question 190. Do you know where he lives ?

Answer. I heard he came from Kentucky, and had gone back there.

Question 191. Do you know anything, of your own knowledge, of his arrival in and departure from this county ?

Answer. I do not.

E. J. BLACK.

Joseph Hileman, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, deposeth and saith :

Question 192. State what you know with regard to James H. Foster's voting in Hanover township, Butler county, at the election held last October for congressman. For whom did he vote, and what did he say, if anything, with regard to the purpose for which he came to that township ?

Answer. James H. Foster voted at that time and place for Lewis D. Campbell for Congress ; after he came out of the judges' room he ripped out an oath, and said he came there for the purpose of voting and had voted : some one remarked that they did not think he had a right to vote ; he replied that he came there the Saturday previous, and for the purpose of making it his residence ; I was in the neighborhood where he claimed to reside a week after the election, and learned that he had been married the day before and gone to Kentucky ; a week or ten days before the election I was polling the township on behalf of the democrats, and there was then no such person in the township that I could find. I know that he voted for Campbell, because I saw the ticket open in his hand, and saw him fold it up and hand it to one of the judges of the election.

Cross-examination :

Question 193. Who did Foster get his ticket from ?

Answer. I don't know. He came up with it open in his hand.

Question 194. What sort of ticket was it ?

Answer. It was headed republican ticket.

Question 195. Who did Foster vote for for common pleas judge ?

Answer. I do not know.

Question 196. For whom did he vote for supreme judge ?

Answer. I cannot say. I saw the name of Campbell, for Congress, on it, which was the only thing that interested me. I do not know what other names were on the ticket.

JOSEPH HILEMAN.

And thereupon the further taking of depositions in this case was continued until to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

MARCH 10, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

No witnesses appearing, the further taking of depositions in this case was continued until to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

MARCH 11, 7 o'clock a. m.

John McClellan, of lawful age, having been by me first duly sworn, deposeth and saith :

Question 197. Were you a clerk of the election held in Lemon township on the 14th of October last for congressman, and, if so, state if you know anything with regard to certain ballots at that election being thrown aside, and the judges of said election refusing to count the same?

Answer. I was a clerk of that election. There were two ballots thrown away at that election. In counting out the votes there were two ballots that were sticking together, and the judges placed them under the ballot box for the purpose of determining whether the number of ballots would correspond with the names on the poll book. After the counting out, by the calculation of the judges, those two votes were found to be over the number of names on the poll-book ; which, in fact, was not the case. It required those two votes to make up the number of voters on the poll book. The next day after the election, in connexion with the other clerk of that election, we went over the poll books and ballots, and found that it required those two votes to make the ballots correspond with the poll books. The two votes which were thrown away had the name of C. L. Vallandigham on them for Congress. I do not know whether one of the tickets was a full democratic ticket, but it had the name of Vallandigham for congress. The other was a full democratic ticket. The ticket which was not a full ticket had some of the names torn off.

Question 198. Did you make such an examination as to thoroughly satisfy yourself that the judges had erred in their count?

Answer. Yes.

Question 199. State in what manner these two ballots lay together in the ballot box.

Answer. They had apparently slipped together ; that is, that one had been pushed into the end of the other.

Question 200. Did the judges count these two votes for Mr. Vallandigham, or not?

Answer. No ; they were not counted at all.

Cross examination :

Question 201. Did Campbell and Vallandigham, jointly, at that election, receive as many votes as were cast, counting the two you have mentioned?

Answer. I cannot say, without examining the returns. Upon examining the poll books and returns I find that the whole number of votes cast was seven hundred and twenty-five ; the whole number of votes cast for congressmen was seven hundred and seventeen.

Question 202. In your examination of the tickets, the day after the election, did you count the tickets only, or did you count the votes for each of the candidates named above?

Answer. We counted the ballots as they were on the string, and compared them with the names on the poll books, and it required those two votes to make them correspond.

Question 203. Might not the two ballots which you have alluded

to as having been thrown out have been cast by the same person, judging from the manner in which they were sticking together?

Answer. I think not. I am well satisfied that they were not so voted.

Re-examined:

Question 204. Were there any ballots cast with no name on them for congressman?

Answer. There were some such.

Question 205. What number of political friends had Mr. Campbell in that board of judges?

Answer. Two out of the three were his political friends.

JOHN McCLELLAN.

And thereupon the further taking of depositions was continued in this case until to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

MARCH 12, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

No witnesses appearing, the further taking of depositions in this case was continued until to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock.

MARCH 13, 1857, 7 o'clock a. m.

Zachariah W. Selby, of lawful age, having been first duly sworn by me, as hereinafter certified, depose and saith:

Question 206. Have you examined the poll books of the 3d ward of the city of Hamilton, at the election held in October last, for congressman; and if so, state whether you find as a voter, at that time and place, the name of Jonathan Ogden on said poll books?

Answer. I have examined the pollbooks referred to in interrogatory No. 206 and find that Jonathan Ogden did vote at that election. These pollbooks are on file in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of this county.

Z. W. SELBY.

And thereupon the taking of depositions in this case was closed by the contestant.

STATE OF OHIO, }
Butler County, } ss.

I, William R. Kinder, judge of probate court within and for said county, which court is, by the constitution and laws of said State, a court of record, of which I am sole judge and clerk, duly authorized to act, do hereby certify that Ephraim Eyre, Jacob Troutman, Thos. Millikin, Robert Norris, Wm. W. Miller, Jaques Speer, Derrick Barkalow, James Giffin, F. Van Derveer, Alexander Sterrett, sr., D. Donaldson, James Giffin, James McFlinn, Samuel M. Neas, Michael Kumler, M. C. McMaken, James Clarkson, W. H. Gosline,

William Davison, W. H. Keepers, Wm. E. Drayer, John Gilmore, H. S. Earhart, Alf. J. Anderson, Joseph Hileman, N. O. Conley, William C. Morris, Johnson McGehan, William J. Mollyneaux, Joseph D. Ringwood, Z. W. Selby, Enos J. Black, Joseph Hileman, John McClellan, and Z. W. Selby, were by me first severally sworn to testify to the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in the matter of the contest in the notices aforesaid to these depositions attached; that I caused the testimony of said witnesses, together with the questions propounded by the agents of the parties, to be reduced to writing in my presence, and in the presence of the agents of the parties, and of the witnesses, which testimony and the questions thus reduced to writing, I caused to be duly attested and subscribed by said witnesses, severally, in my presence, and in the presence of the agents of the parties; that this testimony was commenced and taken in pursuance of and at the time and place mentioned in the notices to take depositions, copies of which are hereto attached, and was continued from day to day as above stated; that paper marked "A," herewith sealed up, is a true and perfect copy of the notice of contest served by the said Clement L. Vallandigham upon the said Lewis D. Campbell, with proof of service thereto attached; that paper "B" is a true and perfect copy of the answer served by said Lewis D. Campbell on said Clement L. Vallandigham, with the acknowledgment of service thereto attached; that papers "C" and "D" are true and perfect copies of the notices to take depositions served by said C. L. Vallandigham upon said L. D. Campbell, together with proof of service of the same thereto attached; that papers "E," "F," "G," "H," "I," "K," "L," "M," and "N," are true and perfect copies of the subpoenas issued by me in this contest, with the services thereon.

Witness my signature and the seal of said probate court, at Hamilton, this 13th day of March, A. D. 1857.

WM. R. KINDER,
Probate Judge, B. C. O.

Wm. R. Kinder, probate judge's fees, \$38 50; Joseph Garrison, sheriff's fees, \$20 49.

No. 4.

THE STATE OF OHIO, EX REL *vs.* CYRUS AYRES.

BUTLER COUNTY, ss.

OCTOBER 12, 1848.

Be it remembered that complaint hath been made by Hannah Ayres, mother of Cyrus Ayres, of said county, who is of the age of twenty-one years in July last, stating that the said Cyrus Ayres is non compos mentis and wholly incapable from want of mind to manage his own affairs, and that he is naturally a person without mind. That said Cyrus Ayres has some property in said county, both real and personal, and praying that an inquest may be held to determine said facts and that a guardian may be appointed for said Cyrus Ayres, &c.

Whereupon the sheriff of the county aforesaid is commanded by C. K. Smith, an associate judge of the court of common pleas of the county of Butler, in the state of Ohio, that he notify and bring before the said judge at the court house in Hamilton, on the 12th day of October, 1848, at one o'clock p. m., the said Cyrus Ayres, and that he summon five discreet freeholders of the county aforesaid to come and appear at the time and place aforesaid to inquire into the case, said freeholders not to be residents of the same township in which the said Cyrus Ayres now resides, and that he have then and there that writ, &c.

And whereas afterwards, on the said twelfth day of October aforesaid, before the judge aforesaid, at the court house in the county aforesaid, the sheriff of the county aforesaid, to wit, F. Van Deveer, esq., returns the writ aforesaid with the body of the said Cyrus Ayres, and also a panel of the jurors aforesaid, to wit: Moses M. Conner, John Traber, Moses Vail, H. P. Lane and Alexander Delorac, good and lawful men of the county aforesaid, who being called come, who being duly elected tried and sworn on their oath say that the said Cyrus Ayres is an idiot, and that he has property of the value of fifteen hundred dollars and the yearly value of seventy-five dollars.

Costs taxed at thirteen dollars and eighty-one cents (\$13 81.)

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Butler County*, ss.

I, William R. Kinder, sole judge and ex officio clerk of the probate court of the county aforesaid, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the inquest in the case of Cyrus Ayres, an idiot, as the same is recorded in insane record, pages 80 and 81, in said court.

In testimony whereof I have hereto set my name and affixed the seal of said probate court, at Hamilton, this second day of November, A. D. 1857.

WM. R. KINDER, [L. s.]
Probate Judge, &c.

DAYTON, OHIO, Dec. 24, 1856.

SIR: You will take notice that I will contest your right to a seat in the House of Representatives as the member from the third Congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress, the grounds of contest being as follows:

1. That at the election held on the 14th day of October, 1856, in counting out, sundry ballots were rejected by the judges of election which should have been counted for me.

2. That, in counting out, sundry ballots were counted by the judges of election for you which should have been rejected.

3. That sundry persons were permitted to vote for you in townships and wards of which they were not legal residents.

4. That sundry qualified electors who offered to vote for me, and who were legal residents of the ward or township in which they offered to vote, were wrongfully refused their votes on the ground of non-residence in the ward or township.

5. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Montgomery county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me were illegally rejected.

6. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Preble county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me were illegally rejected.

7. That sundry persons, not legal residents or electors of Butler county, were permitted to vote for you in said county, while sundry others, legal residents and electors thereof, who offered to vote for me were illegally rejected.

8. That sundry electors were permitted to vote for you more than once at said election.

9. That sundry qualified electors were, by threats, procured to vote for you who, but for said threats, would have voted for me; and sundry others, qualified electors, were, by threats, deterred from voting for me who, but for such threats, would have so voted.

10. That sundry qualified electors, some not able to read at all, and sundry others not able to read the English language, were fraudulently furnished with ballots which they were led to believe, and did believe, contained my name, while, in fact, said ballots contained yours or were blank, by reason whereof said electors were prevented from voting for me as they intended.

11. That in the second ward of the city of Dayton, John B. Chapman, one of the councilmen of said city for said ward, declined to serve as a judge of said election, and of his own authority, and without any choice, *viva voce* or otherwise, by the electors present, appointed Stith M. Sullivan to act as judge of election in his place, objection to his (said Chapman's) right to appoint being at the time made by electors present.

12. That sundry persons not of the age of twenty-one years were permitted to vote for you.

13. That sundry persons not residents of the State one year next preceding the election were permitted to vote for you.

14. That sundry persons, idiot and insane, were permitted to vote for you.

15. That sundry persons not "white male citizens of the United States" were permitted to vote for you.

16. That Alfred J. Anderson, John M. Mitchell, James Robbins, Reuben Redman, Thomas Tester, John D. Robbins, Alexander Proctor, Cyrus H. Cowan, Robert Goings, W. Griffith, and twenty-two others, mulattos and persons of color, not qualified electors of Ohio under the constitution and laws thereof, were permitted to vote for you.

17. That sundry persons not having all the legal and constitutional qualifications of electors were permitted to vote for you.

18. That sundry persons having all the legal and constitutional qualifications of electors within this State, and who offered to vote for me, were rejected.

19. That other irregularities, defects, and illegalities were per-

mitted or occurred in conducting said election, whereby my rights as a candidate were prejudiced.

You will further take notice that I claim to have received a majority of all votes legally cast at said election, and that I am, therefore, legally entitled to represent the qualified electors of the third Congressional district of Ohio in the thirty-fifth Congress.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

Before the undersigned authority personally came Stephen Crane, this 29th day of December, 1856, and made his solemn oath that he this day served the foregoing notice upon the Hon. Lewis D. Campbell by delivering to him personally a true copy thereof.

STEPHEN CRANE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 29th day of December, 1856.

JOHN S. HOLLINGSHEAD, [L. s.]
Notary Public.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

I, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the notice of contest, and of the proof of its service, in the case of contested election between C. L. Vallandigham and Lewis D. Campbell, made from the original paper by myself.

[L. s.] Witness my signature and the seal of said city of Dayton,
March 30, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, Mayor.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1857.

SIR: Your communication, dated December 24, 1856, purporting to be a notice that you will contest my right to a seat in the House of Representatives as the member from the third Congressional district of Ohio, in the thirty-fifth Congress, and specifying "19" grounds, was handed to me in this city some days after its date by Mr. Crane, (who informed me that he did so at the instance of Hon. George E. Pugh.)

For answer, I deny the several allegations therein stated, and give you two reasons why I shall insist upon my right to said seat.

I. I hold a certificate in the following words, viz:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

THE STATE OF OHIO, *Executive Office.*

I, Salmon P. Chase, governor, and commander-in-chief of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that at the annual election held on the second Tuesday of October last, Lewis D. Campbell was duly elected

a representative in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States from the third congressional district within the State aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the State of Ohio to be hereunto
[L. S.] affixed, at the city of Columbus, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1856.

S. P. CHASE.

J. H. BAKER, *Secretary of State*.

II. At said election a majority of the qualified electors of said district voted for me and against you.

I give you "23" specifications of the proof which it is my purpose to make during the proposed contest, viz:

1. That divers persons who were not qualified electors voted for you.
2. That divers persons who were qualified electors were prevented from voting by the decisions of the judges of the election, who would have voted for me.
3. That ballots were counted for you which should have been counted for me.
4. That ballots which were given for me, and received by the judges of the election, were not counted.
5. That in some of the townships and wards more votes were counted for you than there were ballots with your name upon them.
6. That in some of the townships and wards a less number of votes were counted for me than there were ballots lawfully given with my name upon them.
7. That persons half negro, or more, voted for you.
8. That persons not half white, and part negro, voted for you.
9. That persons half white and more, entitled under the laws and decisions of the courts of Ohio to the right of suffrage, who would have voted for me, were refused the exercise of that right by the judges of the elections.
10. That unnaturalized foreigners voted for you.
11. That foreigners voted for you on the presentation of naturalization papers which had been issued by persons having no lawful authority to issue the same, and through which, therefore, they acquired no right to vote.
13. That persons of foreign birth who had never taken the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States voted for you.
14. That persons who could not read the ballots, and who intended to vote for me, were, through fraud and misrepresentation, made to vote for you.
15. That persons having voted for you in one of the townships, or wards, afterwards, on the same day, voted for you in one or more of the townships or wards.
16. That qualified voters, who were infirm from age or sickness, went to the polls to vote for me, and were prevented from delivering their ballots to the judges by disorderly bystanders.
17. That in some of the townships and wards persons acted as judges and clerks of the election who had not been chosen and qualified according to law.

18. That in some of the townships and wards the judges certified that a greater number of votes had been given for you than they had received ballots with your name upon them, and that a less number had been given for me than they had received ballots with my name upon them.

19. That in the returns made to the county clerks the certificates showed that you had a greater number of votes than you had actually received, and that I had a less number than I had actually received.

20. That in some of the townships and wards the polls were opened before, and continued open after, the hours prescribed by law.

21. That persons after voting for you in one township, or ward, on the same day voted for you in the same, or in other townships or wards.

22. That large sums of money—raised for that or a like purpose in the cities of Washington, D. C., and Baltimore, Md., and elsewhere—were expended in procuring for you the votes of persons who were non-residents of the district, and others not qualified electors.

23. That *I am the representative elect of the qualified voters of the third congressional district of Ohio in the 35th Congress of the United States, and that you have no right to deprive me of my seat.*

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

DAYTON, *January 27, 1857.*

I hereby certify that an exact copy of the within was delivered to C. L. Vallandigham by me this day at about half past three o'clock p. m.; he at the same time acknowledging the receipt of a similar copy by mail.

T. C. MITCHELL.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

Before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, personally came Thomas C. Mitchell, who being by me duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing certificate by him subscribed is true.

[L. s.] Witness my signature and the seal of said city, April 8, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.*

STATE OF OHIO,
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

I, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the answer of Lewis D. Campbell to the preceding notice of contest, and of the proof of the service of said answer made from the original by myself.

[L. s.] Witness my signature and the seal of said city, April 8, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.*

A.

DAYTON, OHIO, *March 14, 1857.*

SIR: You will please take notice that on Wednesday, the 25th day of March, 1857, in the city of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery, in the State of Ohio, before the Hon. Daniel W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, and at his office in said city, the undersigned will commence the examination of the several witnesses whose names are hereto attached, all of whom reside in said county of Montgomery. The examination of said witnesses within the time limited by law will be continued from day to day between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 10 o'clock p. m. of each day till the same shall have been completed.

The testimony thus taken is to be used in the contested election in the third congressional district of Ohio, of which you have heretofore given notice.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

By his attorney:

F. P. CUPPY.

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, Esq.

Names of witnesses.

Willis J. Davis,
Daniel Rife,
Imlep Voorhees,
John Mundhank,
William Goudy,
J. A. Grosvener,
John Reeves,
John Hinsey,
George W. Gunckel,
Alexander Jennings,

William Gilliam,
Henry Cuppy,
George Eby,
Edmund Green,
Perry Kartner,
R. Voorhees,
William Reed,
William Dilts,
Stephen Wolf.

THE STATE OF OHIO, } ss.
Montgomery County, City of Dayton,

Before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city, personally came F. P. Cuppy, who, being duly sworn by me, deposes and says, that on the fourteenth day of March, 1857, he served the foregoing notice on C. L. Vallandigham, by leaving a true copy thereof with the said C. L. Vallandigham personally.

F. P. CUPPY.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence this 28th day of March, 1857.

[L. s.] Witness my signature, and the seal of said city of Dayton, the day and year last aforesaid.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.*

B.

DAYTON, OHIO, *March 7, 1857.*

SIR: You will please take notice that on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1857, in the city of Dayton, in the county of Montgomery, in the State of Ohio, before the Hon. Daniel W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, and at his office in said city, the undersigned will commence the examination of the several witnesses whose names are hereto attached, all of whom, with the exceptions which are specially noted, reside in said county of Montgomery. The examination of said witnesses, and of others whose names and residences may be furnished you within the time limited by law, will be continued from day to day between the hours of seven o'clock a. m. and ten o'clock p. m. of each day until the same shall have been completed.

The testimony thus taken is to be used in the contested election in the third congressional district of Ohio, of which you have heretofore given notice, the answer to which has been duly served upon you.

LEWIS D. CAMPBELL.

By his attorney:

F. P. CUPPY.

CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM, Esq.

Names of witnesses.

Hamilton Wolf,
 Peter Fury,
 Wm. L. Mcgrehouse,
 Daniel Jeehan,
 Stephen Hays,
 H. S. Williams,
 Solomon Bookwalter,
 Joseph Burnett,
 Thomas H. Phillips,
 E. S. Young,
 W. H. Rowe,
 Peter Shirks,
 Wm. Herman,
 John A. McMahon,
 Calvin Miller,
 Valentine Fries.
 Christian Frick,
 A. Artz,
 S. M. Sullivan.
 John W. Goodrich,
 B. F. Eaker.
 Lewis Schustore,
 John Ryder,

Adam Speice,
 A. Sheets,
 J. B. Olwin,
 John Reeve,
 John K. Gebhart,
 John Schustore,
 Arthur Multby,
 Daniel Crossley,
 David Thatcher,
 Israel Landis,
 John Landis,
 Wm. Harp,
 E. Harp,
 George B. Richmond,
 John Mundhank,
 Wesley King,
 Isaac Fontz,
 John Stump,
 Peter Moyer,
 Jacob Briggles,
 Conrad Block,
 Jacob Freedline,
 Dr. J. A. Coons,

Jacob Ryder,
 Leander Denins,
 John W. Shroyer,
 George Bush,
 Conrad Bush,
 D. W. Prugh,
 Isaac Reidenour,
 John Martin,
 A. Pritz,
 Samuel Clegg, jr.,
 Dr. J. C. Reeve,
 Thomas D. Earhart,
 James Watkins,
 Daniel Brenner,
 John W. Rein,
 Wm. Cotterman,
 Charles Huffman,
 L. R. Pfontz,
 Daniel Leiby,
 Jacob Belville,

Dr. H. G. Carey,
 Jacob Peter.
 Samuel Kimmell,
 Daniel Beckner,
 John Garritson,
 James O'Brien,
 Smith Davison,
 Adam Miller,
 John Beck,
 Peter Humes, of Keokuk, Iowa,
 Monroe Dyche, of Miami county,
 Ohio,
 Franklin King, of Miami county,
 Ohio,
 John Kirby,
 M. Q. Butterfield,
 Henry Friday,
 Anthony Kirby,
 Daniel Wilson.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

Before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, personally came F. P. Cuppy, who, being by me duly sworn, deposes and says: That on the 7th day of March, 1857, he served the foregoing notice upon Clement L. Vallandigham, by leaving a true copy thereof with the said Clement L. Vallandigham personally.

F. P. CUPPY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of March, 1857.

[L. s.] Witness my signature, and the seal of said city the day and last aforesaid.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.*

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

I, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, do hereby certify, that the foregoing papers marked "A" and "B" are true and correct copies, made by myself, of the notices given by Lewis D. Campbell, returned member, to C. L. Vallandigham, contestant, of the former's intention to take testimony, with true and correct copies of the proof of service endorsed on said notices, respectively.

[L. s.] Witness my signature, and the seal of said city, March 30, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.*

C.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
 Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

To Stephen Wolf, S. M. Sullivan, Peter Fury, Wm. L. Morehouse,
 Daniel Jeehan, Stephen Hays, H. S. Williams, Solomon Bookwalter,
 and Joseph Barnett:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, at my office therein, on Tuesday, the 17th day of March, 1857, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined, and the truth to say, touching the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell, returned member of the thirty-fifth Congress for the third district of Ohio, and Clement L. Vallandigham, contestant. Herein see that you fail not.

Witness my signature and the seal of said city of Dayton, this tenth [L. s.] day of March, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor*.

Return endorsed: "March 11, 12, and 14, 1857. Served on the within named witnesses, by copy, personally, except H. S. Williams, and him served by copy left at his residence.

"F. S. SAGE, *Constable*."

Service, \$1 35 ; copies, \$1 35 ; mileage, \$1 10 ; total, \$3 80.

D.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
 Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

To C. Bush, D. H. Prugh, Jacob Reidenour, James Watkins, and
 Daniel Brenner:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, at my office therein, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1857, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined, and the truth to say, touching the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell, returned member of the thirty-fifth Congress for the third district of Ohio, and Clement L. Vallandigham, contestant.

Witness my signature and the seal of said city of Dayton, March [L. s.] 12, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor*.

Return endorsed: "March 14, 1857. Served on the within named witnesses, Prugh and Reidenour, by copy, personally, and on Bush by copy left at his residence ; also served on Brenner, March 17, by copy left at his residence. Watkins not yet found.

"F. S. SAGE, *Constable*."

Service, 60 cents ; mileage, \$2 80 ; copies, 60 cents ; total, \$4 00.

E.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
 Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

To Henry Fritay, James O'Brien, M. Q. Butterfield, Wm. Harp, and
 E. Harp:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, at my office therein, on Thursday, the 19th day of March, 1857, at the hour of 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined and the truth to say touching the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell, returned member of the 35th Congress for the third district of Ohio, and Clement L. Vallandigham, contestant.

[L. S.] Given under my signature and the seal of said city of Dayton,
 March 12, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, Mayor.

Return endorsed: March 16, 1857. Served on H. Fritay and O'Brien by copy left at residence, and on M. Q. Butterfield by copy personally. W. and E. Harp not found.

F. S. SAGE, Constable.

Service, 45 cents; mileage, \$3; copies, 45 cents; total, \$3 90.

F.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
 Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

Messrs. John W. Rein, Wm. Cotterman, Charles Huffman, L. R. Pfontz, Daniel Leiby, John W. Goodrich, B. F. Eaker, J. H. Phillips, E. S. Young, and S. M. Sullivan:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, at my office therein, on Friday, the 20th day of March, 1857, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined and the truth to say touching the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell, returned member of the 35th Congress for the third district of Ohio, and C. L. Vallandigham, contestant. Herein see that you fail not.

[L. S.] Given under my hand and the seal of said city of Dayton,
 the fourteenth of March, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, Mayor.

Return endorsed: March 16, 17, and 18, 1857. Served on the within named witnesses, Sullivan, Cotterman, Huffman, Young, Pfontz, Eaker and Phillips by copies personally; Leiby, left at usual place of residence; Goodrich and Rein not found. E. S. Young demands his witness fee in advance, which was not paid him.

F. S. SAGE, Constable.

Service, \$1 20; mileage, \$2 90; copies, \$1 20; total, \$5 30.

G.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

Messrs. William D. Earhart, Arthur Kirby, Abner Wilson, David Thatcher, John Loundes, John Beck, Arthur Maltby, David Crosby, Israel Landis, and John Landis:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, at my office therein, on Saturday, the 21st of March, 1857, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined and the truth to say touching the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell, returned member of the thirty-fifth Congress for the third district of Ohio, and Clement L. Vallandigham, contestant. Herein see that you fail not.

[L. s.] Given under my hand and the seal of the said city of Dayton this fourteenth of March, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.*

Return endorsed: March 16, 1857. Served on the within named witnesses, Thatcher, Beck, Maltby, Crosby, (Israel and John Landis on the 20th,) by copy personally, and on Kirby and Wilson by copy left at their residence. Loundes and Earhart not found.

F. S. SAGE, *Constable.*

Service, \$1 20 ; mileage, \$10 90 ; copies, \$1 20 ; total, \$13 30.

H.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

Messrs. John Ryder and Jacob Ryder:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, at my office therein, on Monday, the 23d day of March, 1857, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined, and the truth to say touching the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell, returned member of the thirty-fifth Congress for the third district of Ohio, and Clement L. Vallandigham, contestant. Herein see that you fail not.

[L. s.] Given under my hand and the seal of said city of Dayton March 14, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.*

Return endorsed: March 18, 1857. I this day made diligent search for the within named witnesses, but they were not found in my jurisdiction.

F. S. SAGE, *Constable.*

Constable's fees: mileage, \$3 40.

I.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

To Mr. John W. Rein:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, at my office therein, on Monday, March 23, 1857, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined and the truth to say touching the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell, returned member of Congress for the third district of Ohio, and Clement L. Vallandigham, contestant. Herein see that you fail not.

[L. s.] Given under my signature and the seal of said city of Dayton March 20, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.*

Return endorsed: Served on witness by copy left at his brother-in-law's, where he stops a portion of his time.

F. S. SAGE, *Constable.*

Service, 15 cents; mileage, 10 cents; copy, 15 cents; total, 40 cts.

J.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

Messrs. Valentine Fries, Andrew Shuts, J. B. Olwin, Abraham Artz, John Reeve, John K. Gebhart, Wm. H. Rowe, Leander Denius, John W. Shroyer, John Stump, Peter Moyer, and Jacob Briggles:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, at my office therein, on Tuesday, the 24th day of March, 1857, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined and the truth to say touching the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell, returned member of the thirty-fifth Congress for the third district of Ohio, and Clement L. Vallandigham, contestant. Herein see that you fail not.

[L. s.] Given under my signature and the seal of said city of Dayton March 14, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.*

Return endorsed: March 16 and 18, 1857. Served on the within named witnesses, Fries, Shuts, Olwin, Reeves, Gebhart, Denius, Stump, and Briggles, by copy personally, and on Artz, Rowe, and Moyer by copy left at their respective residences. Shroyer not found.

F. S. SAGE, *Constable.*

Fees: service, \$1 65; copies, \$1 65; mileage, \$8 20; total, \$11 50.

K.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

To Wm. D. Earhart, Franklin H. King, and Wm. Crosby:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, at my office therein, on Tuesday, March 24, 1857, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined, and the truth to say, respecting the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell, returned member of Congress from the third district of Ohio, and Clement L. Vallandigham, contestant. Herein see that you fail not.

Given under my hand and seal of said city of Dayton, March 21, [L. s.] 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.*

Return endorsed: March 21, 1857. Served on the within named witnesses, Crosby and King, by copies left at their residences, and on Earhart by copy personally.

F. S. SAGE, *Constable.*

Fees: Service, 45 cents; copies, 45 cents; mileage, \$2 30; total, \$3 20.

L.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

Messrs. John Schustore and Lewis Schustore:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, at my office therein, on Wednesday, the 25th of March, 1857, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined, and the truth to say, touching the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell, returned member of the thirty-fifth Congress for the third district of Ohio, and Clement L. Vallandigham, contestant. Herein see that you fail not.

Given under my hand and the seal of said city of Dayton, March [L. s.] 14, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.*

Return endorsed, March 23, 1857. I this day made diligent search for the within named witnesses, but could not find them.

F. S. SAGE, *Constable.*

Fees: Mileage on both, \$2.

M.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

Messrs. George B. Richmond, John Mundhank, Wesley King, John Martin, Adam Pritz, Samuel Clegg, jr., Dr. J. C. Reeve, Dr. J. A. Coons, Dr. H. G. Carey, Jacob Jeter, Daniel Buckner, John Garritson, and Samuel Kimmel:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, at my office therein, on Thursday, the 26th day of March, 1857, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined, and the truth to say, touching the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell, returned member of the thirty-fifth Congress for the third district of Ohio, and Clement L. Vallandigham, contestant.

Herein see that you fail not.

Given under my hand and the seal of said city of Dayton, March 14, 1857.

G. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.* [L. s.]

Return endorsed: "March 18, and 19, 1857. Served on the within named witnesses, J. Jeter, Buckner, Kimmel, Martin, Pritz, Clegg, Reeve and Carey, by copy personally, and Mundhank, King, Coons, and Garritson, by copy left at their residence. Richmond not found.

"J. S. SAGE, *Constable.*

"Mileage, \$6 40 ; service, \$1 80 ; copies, \$1 80 ; total, \$10."

N.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

To Peter Sperks, Thomas H. Philips, Wm. Herrman, John A. McMahon, Wm. L. Morehouse, and Calvin Miller :

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, at my office therein, on Friday, the 27th of March, 1857, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined, and the truth to say, touching the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell, returned member of the 35th Congress for the third district of Ohio, and Clement L. Vallandigham, contestant.

Herein see that you fail not.

Given under my signature and the seal of said city of Dayton, March 17, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.* [L. s.]

Return endorsed: "March 17, 18, 20 and 23, 1857. Served on the within named witnesses, Peter Sperks, by copy left at his residence, and

on Philips, Herrman, McMahon, Morehouse, and Miller, by copy personally.

"John A. McMahon claims his witness fee in advance, which was not paid him. Fees: Service, 90 cents; copies, 90 cents; mileage, 60 cents; total, \$2 40.

"F. S. SAGE, *Constable.*"

O.

THE STATE OF OHIO,
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

Mr. AUGUSTUS MUNDHANK:

You are hereby commanded to be and appear before me, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, at my office therein, on Friday, the 27th of March, 1857, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, then and there to be examined, and the truth to say, touching the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell, returned member of the thirty-fifth Congress for the third district of Ohio, and Clement L. Vallandigham, contestant.

Herein see that you fail not.

[L. s.] Given under my signature and the seal of said city of Dayton, March 25, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.*

Return endorsed: "March 25, 1857. Served on the within named witness by copy left at his residence.

"F. S. SAGE, *Constable.*

"Fees: Service, 15 cents; mileage, \$1 20; copy, 15 cents; total, \$1 50."

THE STATE OF OHIO,
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

I, Daniel W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, do hereby certify that the foregoing papers, marked C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, and O, are true and correct copies of the several subpoenas issued by me, and of the officer's return upon them, respectively, in the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell and C. L. Vallandigham.

[L. s.] Witness my signature and the seal of said city of Dayton, March 30, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.*

Deposition of witnesses taken in the matter of contested election between Lewis D. Campbell, returned member of the House of Representatives in the thirty fifth Congress from the third district of Ohio, and Clement L. Vallandigham, contestant, and on behalf of said returned member.

Present: D. W. Iddings, mayor of the city of Dayton, Smith Davison, amanuensis, and F. P. Cuppy, and M. Q. Butterfield

agents for said Lewis D. Campbell; no one appearing for said contestant.

TUESDAY, *March* 17, 1857.

Stephen Hayes, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Questions by F. P. Cuppy, esq., for L. D. Campbell:

Question 1. Where do you live, and what is your name?

Answer. I live on Washington street, in this city, between Main and Ludlow streets.

Question 2. State what you know about Daniel Tehan voting for congressman on the 14th of October last in the third congressional district of Ohio?

Answer. He went with me to the polls on that day, in the fourth ward of this city, Dayton; I handed him a democratic ticket, and saw him vote it; the name of Clement L. Vallandigham was on the ticket so voted by Mr. Tehan as a candidate for Congress.

Question 3. Was said Tehan a legal voter at that time? state all the facts fully.

Answer. No, sir, he was not a legal voter. He stated to me that he was fourteen years old when he arrived in this country with his people from Ireland. His father came to this country at the same time; resided in the country two years, and then went to Upper Canada, where he still lives, or did live when last heard from. Neither the father nor the son (Daniel) was ever naturalized in the United States. They were both born in Ireland.

STEPHEN HAYES.

Peter Furey, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question by F. P. Cuppy, attorney for L. D. Campbell:

Question 4. Did you vote for congressman in the third congressional district of Ohio on the 14th day of October last; and if so, for whom did you vote?

Answer. I voted at the congressional election on the day and in the district named, and voted for C. L. Vallandigham for Congress.

Question 5. Where did you reside at the time you so voted, and where did you vote?

Answer. I then lived in the second ward of the city of Dayton, residing there with my family. I have lived there ever since, and still live there. I voted in the third ward at said election—I mean in the third ward of the city of Dayton.

PETER FUREY.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY, *March 18, 1857, 9 o'clock a. m.*

Harbert S. Williams, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question by F. P. Cuppy, agent for L. D. Campbell:

Question 6. Were you present at the time the votes cast for congressman, in Harrison township, Montgomery county, Ohio, were counted out, on the 14th day of last October? and if so, please state fully what occurred.

Answer. I was present at the time and place mentioned; when the trustees, or judges of election, were ready to commence counting out the ballots, they invited Mr. Joseph Barnett and myself to sit by and see that the counting was correctly done—the trustees belonging to one party, and Mr. Barnett and myself to another party.

Mr. Barnett took his seat by the side of Mr. Booher, who took the ballots out of the box; Mr. Booher handed the ballots to Mr. Eby, another trustee, who gave them to me, generally, and I handed them to Mr. Long, who placed them on the string; Mr. Eby read the tickets before handing them to me; the full tickets on each side, or of each party, were taken out in fives, and so called out, the clerks making a tally for each candidate on the whole ticket; when about one-third of the tickets had been taken out of the box in this way, Mr. Booher said, “here is a double ticket,” picking one out of the box. As I looked, he was holding a ticket, opened out, one end between the thumb and fore finger of his right hand, and the other end in his left hand, extending the ballot at full length, while in the left hand he held another ballot half unfolded. So holding the ballots, he asked the question what should be done with them. It was decided that they should be laid aside until the remaining tickets were counted from the box, and accordingly they were placed under a copy of the statutes on the table. When the counting was nearly completed, I proposed that the ballots be taken from under the book, and that the question be decided whether the two had been voted together or not. No objection being made, I took up the disputed tickets, and, by placing them together, tried to satisfy the judges that they had been voted separately. It was evident to my mind that the tickets had slipped into each other in the box, after having been separately voted. One reason for this conclusion was, that the tickets would not fold together, the creases in one not corresponding with those in the other.

After this conversation, the judges determined to leave the question until they finished counting out the other tickets in the box. When they had finished counting, then the question finally came up, How shall these two ballots be disposed of? It was first proposed to count the tallies, but it was found that no candidate had received all the votes cast. Then a proposition was made to count the ballots on the string, for the purpose of comparing the number of ballots with the number of names on the poll-book. Mr. Long, one of the trustees, having the string of ballots, said it was no use to count them, and started with the tickets towards the door. I then went round to him and told him I did not want him to take the tickets

away, for I was certain that by counting them we could determine the question as to the double ballot. He then returned to the table with the tickets and commenced counting them to himself. I said that would not be satisfactory; I wanted them counted aloud so that we could all see and hear. Mr. Eby, another of the trustees, then said he would count the tickets. I then proposed, before the counting began, that if the count should show two less ballots than the number of names on the poll-book, both the disputed ballots should be counted; and otherwise, that they should both be thrown out and rejected. To this the trustees said yes, and the count proceeded.

When Mr. Eby got through counting the ballots, and it appearing that the number was two short of the number of names on the poll-book, he said: "These two tickets (referring to the two in dispute), must be counted."

These two tickets were both full republican tickets, and each had on it the name of Lewis D. Campbell, for Congress.

When Mr. Eby said these two tickets must be counted, Mr. Hinsey, one of the clerks of the election, or perhaps one of the other judges, asked "what is to be done with the two squire tickets?"

I may explain, that on the day of the State and county election, (October 14, 1856,) an election was held in our township for justice of the peace; the voters for justice were received at a different window, by different judges, but in the same building. The same clerks did not act at the two elections, and separate poll-books were kept.

Upon counting out the ballots voted for State and county officers, (including congressman,) one ballot had a justice's ticket folded up in it. This justice's ticket and another found in the box were thrown aside as of no consequence. One of them was thrown on the floor, and perhaps the other was left in the box. They were small ballots, about an inch wide and three inches long, and not folded at all. The general tickets were about three inches wide and from six to ten inches long. I do not think it possible for any elector to have voted these justice's tickets by mistake for the general ticket, or for the judges to have received them by mistake for general tickets. They must have been folded in general tickets by voters who thought there was but one place of voting, and in this way got into the box of the general election. That one of them was so voted is apparent from the fact that it was found in the box folded up in a general ticket. How the other got into the box I do not know, unless when voted it was also folded with a general ticket. The judges said they had no recollection of receiving any such ticket, and thought it improbable that they had done so.

When Mr. Hinsey asked "what is to be done with the two squire tickets?" one of the judges suggested that the two squire tickets would explain the discrepancy between the number of ballots or general tickets and the number of names on the poll-book. Counting the two general tickets as one, and one of the squire tickets as another, gave a total number of ballots corresponding with the number of names on the poll-book. This disposition was made of the matter by the judges, and the two general ballots containing Mr. Campbell's name for Con-

gress were rejected and not counted for him or any of the other candidates on them.

H. S. WILLIAMS.

Daniel Brenner, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 7. Did you reside in the State of Ohio for one year immediately preceding the election for congressman in the third congressional district of Ohio on the 14th day of October last?

Answer. No, sir ; I did not.

Question 8. When did you last leave the State of Ohio, and when did you last return ?

Answer. I left the State of Ohio nearly four years ago, and did not return again until the spring of 1856, in the month of March or April.

Question 9. When you left the State of Ohio, as aforesaid, did you leave for a temporary purpose, with the design of returning, or for the purpose of remaining away ?

Answer. I went west for the purpose of "seeing the country," intending to remain as long as it suited me.

Question 10. Did you vote for congressman in the third Congressional district of Ohio on the 14th day of October last ; and if so, for whom did you vote ?

Answer. I voted for congressman in Wayne township, Montgomery county, Ohio, at the October election last. I voted for Clement L. Vallandigham.

his
DANIEL + BRENNER.
mark.

Conrad Bush, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, and Jacob Ridenour being sworn as interpreter, deposes as follows :

Question 11. What is your name, and where do you live ?

Answer. My name is Conrad Bush ; I live in Van Buren township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 12. Do you know George Bush, who lives in said township, county and State ?

Answer. George Bush is my son, and lives with me.

Question 13. Did said George Bush vote for congressman in the third congressional district of Ohio on the 14th day of October last ; and if so, for whom did he vote ?

Answer. He did vote at the October election last in said Van Buren township. He and I went to the polls together and voted. Luther Long handed us each a ticket, and went to the place of voting with us, and remained with us until we voted. As I cannot read English, I cannot state positively what the tickets were, but suppose they were democratic. Mr. Long is a democrat, and would not be likely to give us any other than democratic tickets. I intended that my son, the said George Bush, and myself should vote the democratic ticket.

Question 14. Is your son, George Bush, of whom you speak, a man of sane mind ?

Answer. No, he is not. He is naturally imbecile, having little or no memory, and unable to talk intelligibly.

CONRAD ^{his} × BUSH.
mark.

Jacob Ridenour, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 15. Do you know the George Bush spoken of by Conrad Bush in his foregoing deposition ; and if so, is he of sound mind ? State fully.

Answer. I do ; have known him for three or four years. He is not of sound mind, not capable of doing any business at all. He is an idiot.

JACOB RIDENOUR.

David H. Prugh, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 16. Do you know the George Bush referred to in the foregoing deposition of Conrad Bush ; and if so, is he a man of sound mind ?

Answer. I know him, and consider him not of sound mind. I should call him an idiot.

Question 17. Do you know the Luther Long referred to by Conrad Bush in his foregoing deposition ; and if so, please state his politics, and what part, if any, he took in the election of the 14th of October last.

Answer. I know him, and know him to be an active, energetic democrat, and a good electioneerer. He was at the polls in the aforesaid Van Buren township on the 14th of October last, actively electioneering for the democratic ticket. I reside in Van Buren township aforesaid, and have lived there thirty years.

DAVID H. PRUGH.

Daniel Tehan, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 18. Where were you born, and where was your father born, and where do you now reside ?

Answer. I was born in Ireland ; my father was born in Ireland. I now reside in Dayton, Ohio.

Question 19. When did you and your father first come to the United States ; how old were you at that time ?

Answer. About eight years ago ; I think about fourteen years, or near that age.

Question 20. Were you or your father ever naturalized in the United States ?

Answer. No ; my father resided only about two years in the United States, and then removed to Canada. I have never been naturalized.

Question 21. Did you vote for congressman in the third congressional district of Ohio on the 14th day of October last ; and if so, for whom did you vote, and where ?

Answer. I voted at the election on the 14th day of October last.

Stephen Hays handed me a ticket; went with me to the fourth ward polls in the city of Dayton, and I voted the ticket which he had given me. I did not read the ticket, but intended to vote, and suppose I did vote, a democratic ticket. I suppose the name of Clement L. Vallandigham, for Congress, was on the ticket.

DANIEL ^{his} + TEHAN.
mark.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, *March 19, 1857, 9 o'clock a. m.*

Henry Friday, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question 22. What is your name, and where do you reside?

Answer. My name is Henry Friday. I reside in Van Buren township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 23. Where were you born, and where was your father born; and if born in a foreign country, when did you and your father first come to the United States of America?

Answer. In Germany; my father was also born in Germany; my father never came to America; I came to the United States in 1852, on the 14th of May; I was then twenty-four years old.

Question 24. Were you ever naturalized?

Answer. No; I never got but one "paper."

Question 25. Did you vote for congressman in the third congressional district of Ohio on the 14th day of October last; and if so, for whom did you vote, and where?

Answer. Yes, sir; I voted at the State election on the 14th day of October last; I voted for Clement L. Vallandigham for Congress; I voted at the four mile house, the place of holding the election in Van Buren township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

HENRY FRIDAY.

Solomon Bookwalter, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question 26. Where do you reside?

Answer. I reside in Harrison township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 27. Were you present at the time the votes for congressman, cast on the 14th day of October last, in said Harrison township, were counted? and if so, please state all the facts and circumstances fully.

Answer. I was present and acted as one of the clerks of the election at the aforesaid Harrison township on that day. At the polls of our township, on that day, an election was also held for justice of the peace, the votes being deposited in a separate ballot-box in the same building, at another window, and the election conducted by judges and clerks appointed for that purpose. I was clerk of the election for State and county officers. After we commenced counting out the votes, Mr. Boogher, one of the judges, in unfolding a ticket, found enclosed in it a ticket for justice of the peace; he inquired what

should be done with the latter, and it was decided by the judges that it should be thrown away. The ticket in which the ballot for "justice" was enclosed was a full democratic ticket, with the name of C. L. Vallandigham for Congress; this they decided should be counted. Afterwards, while proceeding with the counting of the ballots, Mr. Boogher, who was taking the tickets from the box, unfolded one which he declared to be a double ballot. I saw it in his hand when he took it from the box, and before it was opened; there were two tickets, not tightly folded, but loosely rolled together; the ends of the two tickets were not joined evenly, as though they had been folded and voted by mistake for one. Some controversy ensued as to what should be done with these tickets, and it was finally decided to lay them aside until the balance were counted. After we had finished counting out the votes, it was suggested that all the ballots and the names on the poll-books should be counted to ascertain whether they corresponded in number, in order to determine whether the two tickets in dispute had been voted together or not.

On counting the tickets we found the number of ballots, excluding the two in dispute, to be four hundred and eighty-six (486), the names on the poll-book numbered four hundred and eighty-eight (488). It was then contended by some persons present that the two disputed tickets should both be counted, in order to make the ballots correspond with the poll-books. The judges, however, refused to count them. Mr. Williams insisted on comparing the folds in the disputed tickets to show whether they had been folded together; one of the judges (Mr. Long), took the tickets, and holding them up side by side, I discovered that the marks or folds in them did not correspond; some of the folds in one running diagonally across, while in the other they were perfectly straight across. After holding them a moment, Mr. Long dropped the tickets, declaring "it made no difference, they were voted together, and that he would not pretend to compare them." Both tickets were finally thrown out and not counted. They both (the aforesaid tickets) were republican tickets with the name of Lewis D. Campbell for Congress.

During the day I observed that many tickets were deposited in the ballot-box very loosely folded; some were handed to the judges open and by them folded and put in the box. After a number of tickets had been placed in the box, one of the judges, in order to make room for depositing more ballots, took a knife blade and pushed those in the box away from the opening. I believed then, and still think, that the disputed tickets may have been slipped together in this way.

I should have stated above, that, in order to make the number of ballots correspond with the names on the poll-books, (after excluding the two disputed republican tickets,) the other clerk, Mr. Hinsey, declared that several justice's tickets had been found in the box, which the judges decided should be counted as ballots, in order to make up the requisite number; the tickets for "justice" voted on that day were printed on a narrow slip of paper, containing only one name, and not one-fourth the size of the State and county tickets; it is not probable that the former were deposited in mistake for the latter; the only fair presumption is, that they were voted in the

wrong ballot-box, folded in the State and county ticket, as in the case I have mentioned above, by persons who supposed both ballots were to be deposited together in the same box.

SOLOMON BOOKWALTER.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, *March 20*, 1857, 9 o'clock a. m.

William Cotterman, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question by M. Q. Butterfield, agent for L. D. Campbell:

Question 28. Were you present at the polls in Madison township, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. I was.

Question 29. Are you acquainted with John Michael Reir; and, if so, did you see him vote in said township on said 14th of Oct., 1856?

Answer. I am acquainted with him, and saw him vote at said polls on that day.

Question 30. Do you know what ticket said Reir voted on that day, and did you see his ticket as he voted?

Answer. I saw his ticket when he voted; it was a democratic ticket.

Question 31. State how you were situated at the time he voted, and what your opportunities were for seeing his ticket and knowing how he voted?

Answer. I was standing inside of the room where the ballots were received when he handed his ticket to the judges of election beside the table; his ticket was open, so that I could see it plainly.

Question 32. Was the name of C. L. Vallandigham on his said ticket for the office of representative to Congress?

Answer. I did not observe his name particularly, but it was a full democratic ticket, and not scratched.

Question 33. Were you a resident of Madison township at the time of said election in the county aforesaid.

Answer. I was.

WM. COTTERMAN.

Charles Hoffman, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 34. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Madison township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 35. Are you acquainted with John Michael Reir?

Answer. I am.

Question 36. Did you see him vote in the said Madison township, at the election for State and county officers held on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. Yes.

Question 37. Did you furnish him a ticket to vote at said election?

Answer. I do not remember now whether I did or not.

Question 38. Did you distribute tickets to others, on that day, at said election?

Answer. I do not know that I did.

Question 39. If you had given him a ticket, what kind would it have been?

Answer. I am a democrat myself, and should have given him a democratic ticket.

CHARLES HOFFMAN.

Thereupon adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY, *March 21, 1857, 9 o'clock a. m.*

David Thatcher, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question by M. Q. Butterfield, agent for Lewis D. Campbell:

Question 40. State how and where you were employed on the 14th of October, 1856, and in what capacity?

Answer. I was employed as one of the judges of election in Washington township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 41. Who were the other judges of election in said township, and who were the clerks?

Answer. Arthur Maltbie and Michael J. Swadener were the other judges; Daniel Crossby (the township clerk) and William Crossby were the clerks.

Question 42. In counting out the votes cast at said election, on the said 14th day of October, for State and county officers, were any votes thrown out and rejected; if so, what kind of votes were they? state all about them, and why they were rejected.

Answer. In counting out the tickets on that day, there were four full republican tickets, with the names of all the republican candidates for State and county officers and Lewis D. Campbell for Congress, thrown out and not counted; there was also an "American" ticket, with the name of Lewis D. Campbell for Congress twice written upon it, which was not counted as a vote for him. While we were proceeding with counting out the votes several tickets were taken from the box which stuck together as though they might have been voted double; these we determined to lay aside until done counting, to ascertain whether the number of tickets corresponded with the names on the poll-books; after counting out all the tickets except those laid aside, we found they did not make up the requisite number to correspond with the poll-books; we then separated several of the supposed "double" tickets, and added them to the tally sheets, (these last mentioned tickets were some republican and some democratic.) There still remained four of the tickets laid aside, and the ballots counted still lacked two of making up the number of voters registered on the poll-books. Upon the supposition, then, that these four last mentioned tickets had been voted double, (counting them as two votes would have made the correct number, but counting as four would have made an excess of two ballots over the voters registered,) we decided that they should be

thrown out and not counted. These four were all full republican tickets, with the name of Lewis D. Campbell for Congress. The reason we did not count the vote for Lewis D. Campbell, heretofore mentioned, where his name was twice written upon the ballot, was that we supposed it illegal on that account.

Question 43. How many names were registered on the poll-books in said Washington township at said election aforesaid?

Answer. Three hundred and eighty-two (382.)

Question 44. Counting the four tickets before spoken of as "double tickets" as four tickets, how many votes or ballots were thrown at said election on said 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. Three hundred and eighty-four (384.)

Question 45. Were those four tickets folded together in such a manner that they must necessarily have been voted double, or were they together when taken out of the box in such a way that they might have slipped together in the box?

Answer. I saw the tickets when taken out of the box; they were first folded separately, and then slipped together. The manner in which they were folded was by no means conclusive evidence that they had been deposited together; and I should not have hesitated to count them had the number of tickets not exceeded the names on the poll-books. The tickets were all taken out of the box by Mr. Maltbie and Mr. Swadener, and called off by them, and I put them on the string.

Question 46. Did you see William Dodds vote in said township on that day, to wit, October 14, 1856?

Answer. I did. I took his ticket, and called his name. His ticket was placed in the ballot-box.

Question 47. Was there any other objection to the "American ticket," before spoken of, in reference to congressman, except that the name of Lewis D. Campbell was written on it twice.

Answer. There was no other objection.

Question 47. Is said Washington township, Montgomery county, in the third congressional district of the State of Ohio?

Answer. Yes.

DAVID THATCHER.

Israel Landis, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question 48. Did you vote in Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, at the election held on said day for State and county officers?

Answer. I did.

Question 49. For whom did you vote for representative to Congress at said election?

Answer. For Clement L. Vallandigham.

Question 50. Were you twenty-one years of age on said 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. No, sir; I was not.

Question 51. Where did you vote on said day?

Answer. In Randolph township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

ISRAEL LANDIS.

John Landis, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 52. Is Israel Landis, who has just testified in your presence, as above set down, your son ?

Answer. Yes.

Question 53. Was he twenty-one years old at the time of the State election on the 14th day of October, 1856 ?

Answer. No ; not quite.

JOHN LANDIS.

Arthur Maltbie, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 54. Were you one of the township trustees in Washington township, and did you act as one of the judges of the election held in said township, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, for the election of State and county officers ?

Answer. I was one of the township trustees, and acted as one of the judges of the election in Washington township, Montgomery county, Ohio, on said day.

Question 55. State if any votes were rejected on counting out the votes cast at said Washington township at said election aforesaid ; and if so, why they were rejected, and what kind of votes they were ?

Answer. In counting out the votes on that day, four tickets were thrown away and not counted ; these were all republican tickets, having on them the name of Lewis D. Campbell for representative in Congress. While counting the ballots from the box several tickets were found folded and lying together in such a manner as to lead us to suppose they might have been voted together. These we laid aside until the tickets were all counted, in order to see whether the number of ballots would correspond with the number of names registered on the poll-books. After counting out all the tickets from the box, we opened and counted some of the tickets laid aside as supposed double ballots, until all, except two of the last mentioned, were counted. We then found that there were three hundred and eighty-two (382) names registred on the poll-books, the tickets already counted numbered three hundred and eighty (380) ; to have added the two remaining double ballots, or four tickets, would have shown an excess of two tickets over the number of voters registered on the poll-books ; for that reason they were rejected. The rejected tickets were not laid together and then folded, but lay in such a manner as though they might have slipped together in the box.

Question 56. Would you have had any hesitation in counting the four last named votes on account of the manner in which they were together in the box, if there had been three hundred and eighty-four names registered on the poll books ?

Answer. I would not.

Question 57. Was there an "American" ticket thrown out at that election on account of having L. D. Campbell's name written on it twice for Congress ?

Answer. The American ticket having the name of L. D. Campbell

written twice upon it was not thrown out, but the vote was not counted for Mr. Campbell.

Question 58. Was there any objection to counting said vote for Campbell, except that his name was written on it twice?

Answer. The vote was not counted for L. D. Campbell for that reason. There was no other objection that I am aware of.

ARTHUR MALTBIE.

Daniel Crosby, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question 59. Were you township clerk in Washington township, Montgomery county, Ohio, on the 14th day of October, 1856, and did you act as one of the clerks of the election held on said day in said township for the election of State and county officers?

Answer. I was township clerk, and acted as clerk of the election in said township on the aforesaid day.

Question 60. Did Mason Allen and William Dodds vote in said Washington township on said 14th day of October, 1856.

Answer. I do not recollect.

Question 61. Do their names appear on the poll-books kept by you on that day?

Answer. No, sir; I have examined both the poll-books kept at said polls on that day, and find that their names are not upon them.

Question 62. In counting out the votes cast at said election in said township, were any votes rejected and thrown out; and if so, for what reason, and what kind of votes were they?

Answer. There were four tickets thrown out by the judges and not counted. In closing up the tally sheets it was discovered that the ballots taken from the box exceeded the names on the poll-books, the former numbering two more than the latter. These four tickets, after some consultation, were rejected, for the reasons stated in the affidavit of Arthur Maltbie, which has been read in my presence. The rejected tickets were headed "republican;" but I cannot state, from my own knowledge, that they were full tickets, not having examined them. The statement of all the circumstances of the case set forth in Mr. Maltbie's affidavit is correct. An "American" ticket, having the name of Lewis D. Campbell for Congress written upon it twice, was not counted for him. The vote for the other candidates named upon the ticket was counted, but the judges decided that it should not be counted for Campbell because his name appeared twice upon it; and I hereby refer to the deposition of the said Arthur Maltbie aforesaid, and make it a part of this my deposition, with the single exception that I do not know, of my own knowledge, that the four tickets referred to were full unscratched republican tickets.

DANIEL CROSBY.

John Beck, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question 63. Did you vote in Montgomery county, State of Ohio, at the election held for the election of State and county officers, on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. Yes, sir; I voted in Centreville, Washington township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 64. For whom did you vote on that occasion for congressman?

Answer. I voted for Clement L. Vallandigham?

Question 65. Had you been a resident of the State of Ohio for one year next preceding said 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. Yes, sir.

Question 66. Are you a married or single man?

Answer. I am married.

Question 67. How long have you resided in the State of Ohio?

Answer. I had been in Ohio 12 months on the 3d day of October, 1856.

Question. Did your wife and family come to this State with you?

Answer. No, sir, they did not; I left them in Frederick county, Maryland, where we formerly lived.

Question 68. At what time did your wife and family come to Ohio?

Answer. Some time in the month of June, 1856.

Question 69. Had you ever separated or parted with your wife, otherwise than for your mutual convenience?

Answer. No, sir.

Question 70. When you came to the State of Ohio, was it your intention to bring your family here when your convenience would permit?

Answer. Yes, sir.

JOHN BECK.

Adjourned till Monday morning at 9 o'clock, March 23, 1857.

MONDAY, *March 23*, 1857, 9 o'clock a. m.

John Ryder, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Questions by M. Q. Butterfield, agent for Lewis D. Campbell:

Question 70. Did you vote in Montgomery county, Ohio, at the election for State and county officers held on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. Yes, sir, I did, in Jackson township.

Question 71. For whom did you then vote for the office of representative to Congress from the third congressional district?

Answer. The ticket I voted was headed in large letters "democratic ticket." I intended to vote the democratic ticket in full, and, so far as I know, such was the ticket I voted. I did not alter or scratch the name of any candidate on it, and none were altered or scratched to my knowledge.

Question 72. Were you twenty-one years of age on the said 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. No, sir; I will be twenty-one years old in September next—that is, in September, 1857.

JOHN RYDER.

Jacob Ryder, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question 73. Is John Ryder, who has just testified in your presence as above set down, your son?

Answer. He is.

Question 74. How old was he on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. He was over twenty years old. He will be twenty-one in September, 1857.

JACOB RYDER.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, *March 24*, 1857, 9 o'clock a. m.

Franklin H. King, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Questions by M. Q. Butterfield, agent for Lewis D. Campbell:

Question 75. Where do you now reside?

Answer. I board in Dayton.

Question 76. Did you vote in Montgomery county at the election held for State and county officers on the 14th of October, 1856; if so, where?

Answer. I voted at that election in the county mentioned, in the first ward of the city of Dayton.

Question 77. For whom did you vote then and there for representative in Congress from the third congressional district?

Answer. I voted for C. L. Vallandigham, at that election, for representative in Congress.

Question 78. Were you twenty-one years of age on the said 14th of October, 1856?

Answer. No, sir; I was not.

F. H. KING.

Isaac Foutz, of lawful age, being first duly affirmed, deposes as follows:

Question 79. Please state your age, occupation, and place of residence.

Answer. I was thirty-eight years old in July last; am a farmer by occupation, and reside in German township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 80. Are you acquainted with John W. Shroyer; if so, where did you make his acquaintance, and how long have you known him?

Answer. I am. I have been acquainted with him something over a year; became acquainted with him in German township aforesaid, where I reside.

Question 81. Where does he now reside, and where has he resided for the year last past?

Answer. He resides in Indiana. He came to Ohio in August last, and remained with his relatives in our township until the day of election. He left then, and I have not heard of him since; don't know where he is. He came in from Indiana a year ago last fall, when I first made his acquaintance. He was on a visit then, and remained with his friends some five or six weeks, and returned to Indiana again. He came back to Ohio again in August last, as before stated.

Question 82. Do you know what purpose he had in returning to Ohio in August last?

Answer. He came with the intention of removing his aunt and her family to Indiana. He informed me himself that this was his purpose.

Question 83. Did he ever say anything further to you in relation to his place of residence; if so, what?

Answer. He told me that his father lived in Indiana, near the town of Goshen, (I do not remember the county,) and that that had been his home for several years.

Question 84. Did he tell you what business he was following in Indiana?

Answer. He told me he was a cooper by trade, and worked at that business.

Question 85. When did you have the conversation above referred to with Shroyer?

Answer. I talked with him upon the subject last fall a year ago, and also last August; we conversed about the matter several times. He always claimed Indiana as his home. In August last he worked for me a few days; we conversed about his residence then.

Question 86. State as near as you can what he said as to his place of residence during the time he worked for you in August last.

Answer. He told me his residence was in Indiana; spoke about his father and other relatives who lived there several times, and always claimed that as his home.

Question 87. You state that Shroyer left German township on the day of election. How came he to leave on that day; do you know?

Answer. There was a warrant sworn out for him on the day of election (the 14th of October last) for illegal voting. It was supposed he heard of it and left; at any rate, he has not been seen there since. I made the affidavit myself in Germantown.

ISAAC FONTZ.

William H. Rowe, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question 88. Where do you now reside?

Answer. In Madison township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 89. State whether you have been absent from the State of Ohio at any time during the last year preceding the October election?

Answer. I was. I came into the State of Ohio on the 12th day of December, 1855. I was formerly a resident of the State of Ohio, and have been twice to California. The last time I returned from California was in December, as above mentioned.

Question 90. When did you leave the State of Ohio for California the second or last time you went there?

Answer. About the 20th of March, 1852.

Question 91. How long did you remain in California at that time?

Answer. As near as I can recollect, about thirty-one months, and returned here again in December, 1855.

Question 92. State whether you voted in California while there, if so, when, and how often?

Answer. I voted once while I was there for street commissioner, I think at the spring election in San Francisco in 1855; that is the only time I recollect of voting.

Question 93. In what business were you engaged during your last absence in California?

Answer. Mining part of the time, contracting and planking the streets of San Francisco part of the time.

Question 94. State whether you held any office in California while there the last time?

Answer. I did not.

Question 95. State whether you voted in the State of Ohio at the general election for State and county officers in said State on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. I did.

Question 96. Where did you vote on that day?

Answer. In Madison township, Montgomery county, Ohio, at the place of holding election, Posttown.

Question 97. For whom did you then vote for representative to Congress for the third congressional district in the State of Ohio?

Answer. For Clement L. Vallandigham; I voted the whole democratic ticket.

Question 98. Where did your family reside during your last absence, above mentioned, in California?

Answer. In Baltimore, Maryland, with my wife's parents.

WM. H. ROWE.

William Crosby, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question 99. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Washington township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 100. Were you present on the day of election on the 14th day of October last, in said township, and if so, what part did you take?

Answer. I was present at the election on said day, and was one of the clerks of the election.

Question 101. Did William Dodds vote on that day in said Washington township?

Answer. He did vote on that day. My attention was particularly directed to him at the time he handed his ticket in at the window. Mr. Swadener, one of the judges of the election, took the ticket. It is not usual for the clerks to record the names of voters on the poll books until called out by the judge who receives the ticket. I cannot

state whether William Dodds' name appears on the poll books or not. I have not examined the poll books since the election.

WILLIAM CROSBY.

L. S. Denius, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 102. Where do you reside ?

Answer. In Germantown, German township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 103. Did you vote for congressman on the 14th day of October last in the third congressional district of Ohio, and if so, where did you vote, and for whom ?

Answer. I did. I voted in German township aforesaid, for Clement L. Vallandigham, for representative to Congress.

Question 104. What was your age at the time you so voted ?

Answer. I was born on the 28th of March, 1836, and will be twenty-one years of age on next Saturday, the 28th of March, 1857.

LEANDER S. DENIUS.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

WEDNESDAY FORENOON, 9 o'clock, March 25, 1857.

John Mundhenk, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 105. By M. Q. Butterfield, for L. D. Campbell. Where do you now reside ?

Answer. In Perry township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 106. Were you present at the polls in said Perry township on the 14th day of October, 1856, at the election held on said day, and if so, in what capacity ?

Answer. I was present, and acted as clerk of the election on said day.

Question 107. Are you acquainted with one George B. Richmond ? If so, when did you make his acquaintance, and where ? State all you know of him in reference to his residence.

Answer. I am acquainted with George B. Richmond. I knew him first some two years ago, when he came to the State of Ohio from New Jersey. He came to Perry township aforesaid at that time, remained about three months, and then went back to New Jersey after his family. He has a wife and three children. He brought his family to Perry township. After remaining about nine months his wife became dissatisfied, and returned with the children to New Jersey. She returned with the consent of her husband, it being understood that they were to remove back there to live. After determining to remove to New Jersey, he disposed of the greater part of his household furniture ; this was in June or July, 1856. His family then left, taking with them such goods as they could conveniently take, and he remained, with the intention of following them as soon as he could get the means of settling up his business and paying his fare

east. He told me himself that this was his intention. I know of my own knowledge the facts in relation to the removal of the family above stated.

Question 108. Did you see said George B. Richmond vote in said Perry township at the election held on the 14th day of October, 1856, for the election of State and county officers?

Answer. I did.

Question 109. Do you know what ticket he voted on that day?

Answer. I did not read the ticket, but noticed that he voted a ticket which was printed on blue paper. I noticed it more particularly from the fact that his vote was challenged, and considerable discussion held about his right to vote. I have since examined all the tickets voted in said Perry township on that day. There are no republican tickets among them printed on blue paper. The republican tickets voted there were all printed on white paper; the American tickets were on white and yellow paper, none on blue. All the blue tickets voted in said township that day were democratic. There was no blue ticket in the box "scratched;" they were all full tickets, with the name of Clement L. Vallandigham for Congress?

Question 110. Where is said George B. Richmond now?

Answer. He left, or ran away the next day after the election, and has not been in Perry township since. I have heard that he is in New Jersey, with his family, but have no personal knowledge of his whereabouts.

Question 111. Is the said Perry township, Montgomery county, aforesaid, in the third congressional district of Ohio?

Answer. It is.

JOHN MUNDHENK.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THURSDAY, *March 26, 1857, 9 o'clock forenoon.*

Wesley King, of lawful age, being first duly affirmed, deposes as follows:

By M. Q. Butterfield, for L. D. Campbell:

Question 112. Where do you now reside?

Answer. In Pymont, Perry township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 113. Were you a voter in said township on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. I was.

Question 114. Were you present at the polls in Perry township on the said 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. I was there some two or three hours during the day.

Question 115. Are you acquainted with one George B. Richmond, who lived a while in Perry township, Montgomery county, Ohio?

Answer. I am.

Question 116. When did he first come to Perry township to reside?

Answer. He first came to Perry township about two years ago from New Jersey. He stayed about three months and then went to New Jersey for his family; he removed with his family, which consists of

a wife and three children, to Perry township aforesaid and took up his residence there.

Question 117. Did he keep house in said Perry township or board?
Answer. He kept house.

Question 118. Has he since removed his family back to New Jersey, and if so, when?

Answer. He has since removed his family back to New Jersey. Some time last summer, either in the month of June or July, 1856, they broke up housekeeping, sold off the greater part of their furniture, packed up that which they could conveniently carry with them, and his wife and children then returned to New Jersey.

Question 119. Did he then send his wife and family back to New Jersey with the view of making that his home; and did he remain behind for temporary purposes merely?

Answer. He removed his family back to New Jersey for the purpose, as he informed me himself, of making that his home; he remained in Perry township temporarily for the purpose of settling up his business and raising money enough to take him home.

Question 120. Did said George B. Richmond show you a letter from his wife, received after she left, informing him of her arrival in New Jersey and that she was keeping house there?

Answer. He brought a letter to me and asked me to read it for him; said letter was from his wife, informing him that she had hired a room of his brother in new Jersey, I think in Gloster City, but do not recollect having noticed particularly the place where the letter was dated. She stated that she was keeping house there.

Question 121. Did you see said George B. Richmond vote in said Perry township on the said 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. I did not.

Question 122. Did you hear him say afterward that he had voted there on said 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. He told me on the afternoon of election day that he had voted in said Perry township; he also spoke on the next day of having voted. He told me he had voted the whole democratic ticket.

Question 123. Do you know where said George B. Richmond is now?

Answer. I do not; I received a letter from him about two months ago, in which he informed me that he was residing with his family and carrying on business in Gloster City, New Jersey. He left Perry township on the day following the election above mentioned. He left there very hastily; he boarded with me and told me he was going; he said he was afraid of being arrested for illegal voting, and had heard that some of the people there talked of arresting him.

Question 124. You say above that Richmond told you on the day of election that he had voted the whole democratic ticket. Did he tell at that time the names of any particular men he had voted for on that day, and if so, who were they?

Answer. I do not recollect that he mentioned any other name except Vallandigham's. He said he had voted for C. L. Vallandigham for Congress; spoke of having done so several times. He was a very warm supporter of Mr. Vallandigham, and spoke of him frequently both before and after the election.

WESLEY KING.

Jacob Teter, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 125. Where do you now reside, and where did you reside on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. At the infirmary of Montgomery county, in Jefferson township, in said county, in the State of Ohio. I resided there on the 14th of October last.

Question 126. In what capacity are you staying there? and what is your business as connected with that establishment?

Answer. I am the superintendent of the infirmary, and have full charge and control of the inmates.

Question 127. Had you in said county infirmary, on the 14th day of October, 1856, a man by the name of Jacob Freidline, and one by the name of Robert Oliver?

Answer. They were both in the infirmary at that time.

Question 128. What was at that time the mental condition of said Jacob Friedline?

Answer. He was afflicted with fits, and has frequent attacks. He has been thus afflicted ever since I knew him, which is about one year since. In the intervals between these attacks he is not in his right mind, but is at some times better than others. I never consider him perfectly sane and in his right mind.

Question 129. Do you consider him a sane man?

Answer. I do not.

Question 130. Has his mental condition been such for, or during, the last year that he has been competent to work?

Answer. During last spring and part of the summer he was able to do considerable work. He became worse after harvest, having more frequent attacks of fits, and has been ever since scarcely able or competent to do anything.

Question 131. What is the mental condition of Robert Oliver?

Answer. He is a dull stupid man. I would not call him insane, but he has not an average amount of mental capacity.

Question 132. Did you see either Freidline or Oliver vote in said Jefferson township on the 14th day of October, 1856?

Answer. I did not.

Question 133. Did any one supply the men at the said infirmary with tickets on or before the said 14th day of October, 1856, to be voted at said election?

Answer. Mr. George Getter, one of the infirmary directors, gave them tickets on the night before the election. There were eleven men there at that time, and he gave them all tickets; they were all democratic tickets except one or two. Robert Oliver and Jacob Freidline both had democratic tickets.

Question 134. What are the politics of the said director, George Getter?

Answer. He is a democrat.

JACOB TETER.

John Garretson, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question 135. Where do you now reside?

Answer. In Jefferson township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 136. Were you present at the polls, in said Jefferson township, at the election held for State and county officers, on the 14th day of October, 1856.

Answer. I was.

Question 137. Did you see Jacob Freidline and Robert Oliver vote in said Jefferson township on said 14th day of October, 1856; and do you know what tickets they voted? State all you know about their voting.

Answer. I saw them both vote in said Jefferson township on that day. When these men, with others from the infirmary, came up to vote, I saw John A. Weaver, who stood by the window, take each of their tickets, unroll them, and look at them before they were voted. After looking, as I supposed, to see whether they were "all right," he handed them back to the men, who voted them. In this way I saw Robert Oliver's ticket before he voted it; I saw it in Weaver's hands; he opened it and looked at it. I saw that it was a democratic ticket; I did not read the names upon it, neither did I see any marks or "scratches" on it. Weaver handed the ticket back to Oliver, and he voted it. I cannot state positively in regard to Freidline's ticket. I do not remember having seen it.

Question 138. What are the politics of the said John A. Weaver of whom you speak?

Answer. He is a democrat, and an active electioneerer.

JOHN GARRETSON.

Daniel Beckner, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question 139. Where do you now reside?

Answer. In Jefferson township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 140. Were you a voter in said Jefferson township on the 14th day of October, 1856, and were you present at said township polls on said day?

Answer. I was a voter in said Jefferson township, and was at the election on that day.

Question. Are you acquainted with one Jacob Freedline and one Robert Oliver, of said township?

Answer. I know Jacob Freedline, but have not much acquaintance with him; I am not acquainted with Robert Oliver.

Question 141. Did you see said Jacob Freedline vote in said Jefferson township on the said 14th day of October, 1856, and do you know what ticket he voted?

Answer. I was present at the polls and saw him vote. I also saw the ticket which he voted. It was a democratic ticket. I saw it in the hands of John A. Weaver; he took Freedline's ticket and opened it; I then looked at it and observed particularly that it was a democratic ticket. I did not read the names upon it; I noticed that it was a full democratic ticket and not scratched. John A. Weaver

stood near the window and examined all the tickets of the poor-house voters when they came up. After opening Freedline's and looking at it, he handed it back, and Freedline voted it. After looking at the tickets, as above mentioned, he remarked they were "all right."

DANIEL BECKNER.

Doctor H. G. Carey, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 142. Where do you reside?

Answer. In the city of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 143. Do you know Jacob Freedline and Robert Oliver, of Montgomery county, Ohio?

Answer. I know Jacob Freedline ; the other I do not know.

Question 144. Was the said Freedline of sane mind on the 14th day of last October?

Answer. No, sir.

Question 145. Had he sufficient mind and memory to make a will at that time?

Answer. I should think not.

Question 146. What is your occupation? What have been your advantages to ascertain the mental condition of the said Freedline? State fully.

Answer. I made the acquaintance of Jacob Freedline about twenty months since, as physician to the Montgomery County Infirmary, of which said Freedline was an inmate. Freedline is an habitual epileptic, and his mind is almost obliterated from the recurring paroxysms. He is insane.

H. GATCH CARY, M. D.

Stephen Wolf, of lawful age, being first duly affirmed, deposes as follows :

Question 147. Where do you reside? Did you vote for congressman on the 14th day of October last ; and if so, where and for whom?

Answer. I now reside in the city of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio. I did vote for congressman on that day. I voted for C. L. Vallandigham for that office. I voted in Harrison township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 148. Had you been a resident of the State of Ohio for one full year immediately preceding the 14th day of October last?

Answer. No, sir, I had not. I had been in Ohio only nine months before the day named. I had formerly been a resident of Montgomery county, Ohio, but removed to Indiana with my family in 1853. I went there intending to remain and make it my home. I returned to Ohio again with my family in the latter part of January, 1856, and since that time have resided in this county.

Question 149. Did you at any time while residing in the State of Indiana vote for any officer at any State or county election in that State?

Answer. I did vote once in Indiana while I resided there, at a county election.

STEPHEN WOLF.

Doct. J. C. Reeve, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 150. Where do you now reside ?

Answer. In the city of Dayton.

Question 151. What is your profession ?

Answer. I am a physician and surgeon.

Question 152. Are you acquainted now, and were you acquainted previous to the 14th day of October, 1856, with one William Rea ?

Answer. I examined William Rea some time during last fall, when he was brought before the probate judge on a complaint of insanity ; it was in the fall of 1856.

Question 153. What was his mental condition at the time you speak of ?

Answer. He was undoubtedly insane ; I signed a certificate for his admission into the lunatic asylum ; the object of the examination was to ascertain if he was in such a mental condition as to make it advisable that he be confined in such an institution ; for this to be the case no amount or kind of insanity is prescribed as necessary, so far as I know, by law ; the monomaniac is as fit a subject for the asylum as the maniac, and whether the delusion be innocent, or likely to result in injury to himself or others. William Rea was a monomaniac : subject of delusion, the possession of property.

Question 154. Were you called by the probate judge on the occasion alluded to of examining said William Rea, to examine him professionally ?

Answer. Yes.

Question 155. Where is said William Rea at this time ?

Answer. I do not know ; I understood that he was taken to the asylum after the examination above alluded to.

J. C. REEVE.

Adam Pritz, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 156. Where do you reside ?

Answer. In the city of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 157. Do you know William Rea, formerly of said city of Dayton, and now in the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum ?

Answer. I do.

Question 158. How long have you known him ? Is he of sane mind ?

Answer. I have known him for the last twenty-three years ; I first became acquainted with him in the State of Pennsylvania ; he is not now of sane mind, and I think has been crazy since the year 1843 ; I know he has been insane for several years past.

Question 159. Has he sufficient mind and memory to make a will ? What is the extent of his mental aberration ?

Answer. I think he certainly has not ; he is perfectly wild on th, subjects of business, property, matrimony, &c., and is, in my opinion, not rational on any subject.

Question 160. Was this his condition on the 14th day of October last ?

Answer. Yes, sir; it was.

Question 161. Did he vote for congressman in the third congressional district of Ohio on the 14th day of October last?

Answer. He voted in the first ward of the city of Dayton on the day named; he voted a full democratic ticket, including C. L. Vallandigham for Congress; I was present at the polls when he voted, and saw the ticket which he voted open in his hand.

Question 162. Was he a resident of said first ward at the time he voted? Has he been in the habit of voting during the last ten years? Has he not for that length of time been looked upon and regarded as a man unqualified to vote?

Answer. He was not a resident of the first ward; I do not know that he has been in the habit of voting; I should think he was regarded during that time as not qualified to vote.

ADAM PRITZ.

John Martin, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question 163. Do you know William Rea, formerly of the city of Dayton, and now an inmate of the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum; and if so, how long have you known him?

Answer. I know him, and have known him by sight for about a year.

Question 164. What has been his mental condition during the time you have known him?

Answer. He has been crazy ever since I knew him.

Question 165. Did he vote for congressman on the 14th day of October last; and if so, where, and for whom did he vote?

Answer. He did vote for congressman in the first ward of the city of Dayton on that day; he voted for C. L. Vallandigham for congressman; I was present at the polls when he voted; I saw the ticket he voted in his hands; it was open and I read it; it was a full democratic ticket.

Question 166. Was he a resident of said first ward at that time?

Answer. No, sir; he was not.

JOHN MARTIN.

Thereupon adjourned till nine o'clock to-morrow forenoon.

FRIDAY, *March 27, 1857, 9 o'clock a. m.*

Calvin Miller, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Question by M. Q. Butterfield, for L. D. Campbell:

Question 167. Where do you reside?

Answer. In the city of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio; in the second ward of said city.

Question 168. Are you a voter in said second ward of the city of

Dayton, Ohio ; and were you present at the polls in said ward on the 14th day of October, 1856 ?

Answer. I am a voter in said ward, and was present at the polls on that day.

Question 169. Do you know one Peter Sperk ?

Answer. I am not particularly acquainted with Peter Sperk, but saw a man by that name at the second ward polls aforesaid on the election day abovenamed; he came to the second ward polls and voted.

Question 170. Is said Peter Sperk a married or single man? Did he at the time of said election reside in the said second ward of Dayton?

Answer. I do not know that he is a married man; he said at the time above mentioned, at the polls, when under oath, that he had a family and resided on Water street in the city of Dayton, Ohio. He was not at that time a resident of the second ward; I suspected then that he was not, and immediately made inquiry, and ascertained that he lived on Water street in the said city of Dayton, but east of the canal, which is in the first ward.

Question 171. How long have you been a resident of the said second ward in Dayton, and what were your means of knowing the property holders and the voters in said ward?

Answer. I have resided in the second ward in Dayton for the last twenty-seven years; I know the greater portion of the property holders and voters in the ward.

Question 172. Do you know how the said Peter Sperk voted and for whom he voted for representative to Congress?

Answer. I did not see his ticket; I knew the men who brought him to the polls; he was brought there by Henry Wolfrath and Mr. Burk; they had a carriage carrying democratic voters to the polls; they are both democrats, and seemed very anxious to get Sperk's vote in.

CALVIN MILLER.

Thomas H. Phillips, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 173. Where do you now reside?

Answer. In the second ward, city of Dayton, Ohio.

Question 174. Were you present at the said second ward polls at the election held for State and county officers on the 14th day of October, 1856 ; and if so, in what capacity?

I was present, and one of the judges of election at said polls on that day.

Question 175. Did one Peter Sperk vote at said polls on said 14th day of October, 1856 ?

Answer. He did.

Question 176. Was said Peter Sperk a resident of said second ward, in said city of Dayton ?

Answer. No, sir ; he was not.

Question 177. Where did he then reside and where does he now reside, and is he a married man?

Answer. I ascertained shortly after he voted that he resided on Water street, east of the canal, which is in the first ward of the city

of Dayton ; I am informed that he is a married man. I do not know where he now resides. His vote was challenged at the second ward polls, and he stated under oath that he owned property and resided on Water street, in the second ward ; his vote was then received ; Water street runs through both the first and second wards, and though he was correct in stating that he lived on Water street, he was mistaken in the ward. He was intoxicated at the time he voted.

Question 178. Do you know what ticket he voted ?

Answer. I do not know positively ; he came there in company with two democrats in a carriage, with democratic flags and emblems upon it, which was engaged in carrying democratic voters to the polls ; and my impression is that he voted a democratic ticket.

Question 179. Did Hamilton Wolf vote at said second ward polls on the said 14th day of October, 1856 ?

Answer. Yes, sir ; he did.

Question 180. State all the circumstances of his voting.

Answer. When he presented his vote he was challenged and sworn. He stated he had resided in the State only about six months ; that he was a minor when he came to Ohio, and had become of age since that time. Upon this explanation his vote was taken by the judges under the impression that he was a legal voter.

Question 181. Do you know what ticket he voted ?

Answer. I do not know.

Question 182. Do you know where said Hamilton Wolf is now ?

Answer. I do not know.

THOS. H. PHILLIPS.

Smith Davison, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows :

Question 183. Where do you reside ?

Answer. In the city of Dayton, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 184. Are you acquainted with one Hamilton Wolf ?

Answer. I have frequently met Hamilton Wolf, and had a slight acquaintance with him.

Question 185. Did you ever have conversation with him as to how his voting at the election in October 1856 ? State fully.

Answer. I had a conversation with him sometime during last fall (1856) about his voting at said election. He introduced the subject by saying that he had been examined as a witness in a case of contest growing out of the election held on the 14th of October, 1856. He told me that he had voted in Dayton at said election ; that he came to the State of Ohio less than a year previous to the election ; was a minor when he came to the State, and became of age after his arrival ; said he had stated the matter fully to the judges of the election before voting. I do not remember that he specified any particular candidate for whom he had voted, but know that he voted the democratic ticket.

Question 186. Do you know if said Wolf is now in Dayton ?

Answer. I think he is not now in the city. He is not at his former place of business, and I have not seen him for several weeks.

SMITH DAVISON.

Lewis R. Pfontz, of lawful age, being first duly sworn, deposes as follows:

Questions by F. P. Cuppy, agent for L. D. Campbell:

Question 187. Where do you reside?

Answer. In Madison township, Montgomery county, Ohio.

Question 188, by same: Do you know John Rein; and if so, state what you know about his voting for congressman in said Madison township on the 14th day of October last, and about his right to vote; state fully?

Answer. I know John Rein; I saw him vote at the polls in our township (Madison) at the October election of 1856; he is a German, and voted on the strength of a paper or certificate of naturalization issued by the probate judge of Darke county, in this State; before the election I heard that he expected to vote by virtue of an insufficient naturalization paper, and I meant to have challenged his vote, but he went to the polls early, and when I got there he had just handed his ballot to the judge of election, who placed it in the box before objection was made; I then asked him to see his paper, and he showed it to me; I told him it was not good; and, as I had known him more than five years, he asked me if I would assist him to complete his naturalization in the legal way.

Question 189. Where was he born; about how old is he; when did he emigrate to the United States of America?

Answer. He was born in Germany, and is about fifty years old; it is about nine years since he came to the United States.

Question 190. What were his politics at the time he voted?

Answer. He was a democrat, and always has been since I have known his politics.

Question 191. What ticket did he vote at the said October election?

Answer. He told me just after he voted that he had voted the democratic ticket; and from his politics and associations I am satisfied that he did.

LEWIS R. PFONTZ.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE STATE OF OHIO, }
Montgomery County, City of Dayton, } ss.

I, D. W. Iddings, mayor of said city of Dayton, resident within the third congressional district of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify, that the above named witnesses, Stephen Hays, Peter Fury, Hurbert S. Williams, Daniel Brenner, Conrad Bush, Jacob Ridenour, David A. Prugh, Daniel Tehan, Henry Friday, Solomon Bookwalter, William Cotterman, Charles Hoffman, David Thatcher, Israel Landis, John Landis, Arthur Maltbie, David Crosby, John Beck, John Ryder, Jacob Ryder, Franklin H. King, Isaac Fontz, William H. Rowe, William Crosby, L. S. Denius, John Mundhunk, Wesley King, Jacob Teter, John Garritson, Daniel Beckner, H. G. Carey, Stephen Wolf, J. C. Reeve, Adam Pritz, John Martin, Calvin Miller, Thomas

H. Phillips, Smith Davison, and Lewis R. Pfontz, were by me first duly sworn to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, touching the matter of contested election in the third congressional district of Ohio, wherein Lewis D. Campbell is returned member and Clement L. Vallandigham contestant; that I caused said testimony to be reduced to writing in my presence, and in the presence of F. P. Cuppy and M. Q. Butterfield, agents attending the examination of said witnesses on behalf of the said Lewis D. Campbell, together with the questions propounded by said agents, the said Clement L. Vallandigham not being present, either personally or by agent; that said depositions were duly attested by the said several witnesses, whose signatures, respectively, were subscribed thereto in my presence; that the copies marked "A" and "B," prefixed to said depositions, are correctly made from the original notices given by the said Lewis D. Campbell of his intention to take testimony, and of the proof of their service upon the said C. L. Vallandigham; and that said depositions, taken on behalf of said Lewis D. Campbell, were so taken at my office in said city of Dayton, commencing on the 17th of March, 1857, and continuing, by adjournment from day to day, until the 27th day of said month, inclusive, between the hours of 7 o'clock a. m. and 10 o'clock p. m. each day.

I do further certify, that the cost bill hereto appended is a true and correct account of the fees taxed on said depositions, and that the same has been paid by the said Lewis D. Campbell to me for persons entitled thereto.

Witness my signature, and the seal of said city of Dayton, this 8th
[L. s.] day of April, 1857.

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor*.

Mayor's fees.

Issuing 13 subpoenas.....	\$5 25
Swearing witnesses, (43).....	2 15
Nine adjournments.....	90
Depositions and copies, 120 pages.....	42 00
Taking and certifying 3 affidavits.....	75
Four certificates to copies.....	1 00
Entering attendance 43 witnesses.....	2 58
Paying same	3 44
Filing papers, (17).....	85
Cost bill.....	35
	59 27
F. S. Sage, constable, costs on subpoenas, service, copies, and mileage.....	64 70

Witness fees.

Stephen Hays, 1 day	\$0 75	
Peter Furey, 1 day.....	75	
H. S. Williams, 1 day, 1 mile.....	85	
Daniel Brenner, 1 day, 7 miles	1 45	
Conrad Bush, 1 day, 4 miles.....	1 15	
Jacob Ridenour, 1 day, 6 miles	1 35	
David H. Prugh, 1 day, 6 miles.....	1 35	
Daniel Tehan, 1 day	75	
Henry Friday, 1 day, 5 miles.....	1 25	
S. Bookwalter, 1 day, 1 mile.....	85	
Wm. Cotterman, 1 day, 4 miles	1 15	
Charles Hoffman, 1 day, 4 miles.....	1 15	
David Thatcher, 1 day, 7 miles	1 45	
Israel Landis, 1 day, 11 miles	1 85	
John Landis, 1 day, 11 miles.....	1 85	
Arthur Maltbie, 1 day, 12 miles	1 95	
David Crosby, 1 day, 12 miles	1 95	
John Beck, 1 day, 7 miles	1 45	
John Ryder, 1 day, 14 miles.....	2 15	
Jacob Ryder, 1 day, 14 miles.....	2 15	
F. H. King, 1 day.....	75	
Isaac Fontz, 1 day, 18 miles.....	2 55	
W. H. Rowe, 1 day, 9 miles	1 65	
Wm. Crosby, 1 day, 12 miles	1 95	
Peter Moyer, 1 day, 18 miles	2 55	
John Stump, 1 day, 13 miles	2 05	
L. S. Denius, 1 day, 13 miles.....	2 05	
Abraham Artz, 1 day.....	75	
John Mundhunk, 1 day, 15 miles.....	2 25	
Wesley King, 1 day, 15 miles.....	2 25	
Jacob Teter, 1 day, 5 miles.....	1 25	
John Garretson, 1 day, 5 miles.....	1 25	
Daniel Beckner, 1 day, 5 miles.....	1 25	
Wm. Gilliam, 1 day, 6 miles.....	1 35	
H. G. Carey, 1 day.....	75	
Stephen Wolf, 1 day	75	
J. C. Reeve, 1 day.....	75	
Adam Pritz, 1 day.....	75	
John Martin, 1 day.....	75	
Calvin Miller, 1 day.....	75	
Thos. H. Phillips, 1 day.....	75	
Smith Davison, 1 day	75	
Lewis R. Pfontz, 1 day, 7 miles.....	1 45	
		35 65
Total costs paid by Lewis D. Campbell, as certified by me		182 92

D. W. IDDINGS, *Mayor.*

BIRD B. CHAPMAN *vs.* FENNER FERGUSON.

MEMORIAL

OF

BIRD B. CHAPMAN,

WITH

Accompanying papers and depositions, contesting the right of Fenner Ferguson to his seat as a delegate from the Territory of Nebraska.

DECEMBER 15, 1857.—Depositions referred to the Committee on Elections and ordered to be printed.

DECEMBER 16, 1857.—Memorial and other papers referred to the Committee on Elections and ordered to be printed.

Memorial of Bird B. Chapman, contesting the seat of Fenner Ferguson, as delegate from the Territory of Nebraska.

To the House of Representatives of the United States :

At an election duly holden in the Territory of Nebraska, for the office of delegate to Congress, on the third day of August, A. D. 1857, I claim to have received the highest number of votes *actually* cast for any person for that office, and a large majority of legal votes over Fenner Ferguson, to whom the certificate of election was given by the governor.

I therefore pray your honorable body to be received as the delegate to the House of Representatives from the Territory of Nebraska, to which office I was fairly, duly, and legally elected.

BIRD B. CHAPMAN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December*, 1857.

OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
September 16, 1857.

SIR : This is to notify you that I shall appear before the next House of Representatives of the United States at Washington city, and con-

test your seat as a delegate in that body from this Territory, and for the following reasons:

I claim that, at the election held in this Territory on the 3d of August, 1857, for delegate to Congress, I received the highest number of votes cast for that office of any person voted for at said election.

That I received a greater number of legal votes for that office than you did, or any other person.

That, at the precinct of Bellevue, Sarpy county, the board of election did not count for me five or more votes cast for me as delegate to Congress, because the said ballots were written "Bird B. Chapman, for Congress," instead of, "for Congress, Bird B. Chapman."

That the votes cast for me, to the number of ten or more, at the precinct of Cuming city, Washington county, were not counted for me by the territorial board of canvassers, because not returned by the clerk of said county in his abstract to the governor.

That the whole vote polled at the precinct of Florence, Douglas county, where were returned for you, and counted, three hundred and sixty-four (364) votes, John M. Thayer twenty-eight votes, and myself four votes, should have been rejected, as unanimously recommended by the county board of canvassers of Douglass county in their report to the governor, made August 13, 1857, and which report is in the following words, to wit: "From several affidavits presented to us, the undersigned, constituting a board of canvassers for Douglas county, Nebraska Territory, it appears that the polls in the Florence precinct of said county were kept open after the hour of six o'clock p. m., and that several votes were cast between the hours of eight and nine o'clock p. m.

"The board of canvassers have counted all the votes cast in said Florence precinct, as they are not clear that the statutes confer upon them the power of rejecting the same, though they are unanimous in the opinion that these votes should be rejected.

"THOMAS O. CONNER,

"County clerk of Douglas county, Nebraska Territory.

"ISAAC P. HALLOCK,

"JOHN H. KELLUM.

"OMAHA, August 13, 1857."

That the whole poll at the Cleveland precinct, Monroe county, and which was returned to the governor by the county clerk of Dodge county, where thirty-three votes were returned and counted for you, and one for me, should have been rejected, because of the illegalities and frauds practiced at said poll by the board of election; and because, on the day of said election, there were not residing in said precinct ten legal voters, whereas thirty-five are returned as having voted.

That the whole poll of the precinct of Monroe, in said Monroe county, and which was returned to the governor by the county clerk of Dodge county as having cast eighty-seven votes, eighty-two for you and one for me, and which were thus counted, should have been rejected, because of the illegalities and frauds practiced at and by the board of election at said precinct of Monroe, in putting on the poll list

as having voted the names of fictitious persons, of persons who were out of the Territory on the day of said election, and of knowingly receiving the votes of persons who were not entitled to vote.

That, in the several precincts of the counties of Pawnee, Richardson, Johnson, Nemaha, Otoe, Cass, Sarpy, Douglas, Washington, and Dodge, you received the votes of divers persons not entitled, under the laws of this Territory, to vote at said election for delegate to Congress.

Very respectfully, yours,

BIRD B. CHAPMAN.

Hon. FENNER FERGUSON,
Bellevue, Nebraska Territory.

OCTOBER 2, 1857.

SIR: In answer to your notification of the 16th of September, 1857, informing me that you "shall appear before the next House of Representatives of the United States at Washington city and contest" my "seat as a delegate in that body from this (Nebraska) Territory," for reasons assigned in your said notice, I say, most respectfully, that I deny that at the election held in said Territory on the 3d day of August, 1857, for delegate to Congress you received the highest number of votes cast for that office of any person voted for at said election.

I deny that you received a greater number of legal votes for that office than I did, but, on the contrary, I assert and claim that I received the largest number of legal votes of any person voted for at said election for that office.

I deny that at the precinct of Bellevue, Sarpy county, the board of election omitted to count any vote given for you to which you was legally entitled.

As to the vote which you allege to have been given at the precinct of Cuming city, I neither admit nor deny it, not being sufficiently informed in regard thereto; but I claim that if no such vote was returned to the governor, the territorial board of canvassers could not by law count the same.

I deny that the whole or any part of the vote polled at the precinct of Florence, Douglas county, should be rejected for the reason assigned in your notice, or for any other reason, except such as apply to the whole county of Douglas, and are hereinafter stated. You allege that the polls were kept open after six o'clock p. m., and that "several votes were polled between the hours of eight and nine o'clock p. m.," but you do not allege that an improper or illegal vote was taken. I claim that the vote at that precinct was regular and lawful, and that the board of county canvassers of Douglas county (had they been otherwise legally constituted) overstepped the law, and the line of duty and propriety, when they sent to the governor the report copied into your notice.

I deny that the whole or any part of the vote polled at the Cleveland precinct, Monroe county, should have been or should be rejected.

I deny that any such frauds or illegalities as you allege in your notice have been practiced in said Cleveland precinct, and I claim that every vote polled in that precinct was legal.

I deny that the whole or any part of the vote polled at the precinct of Monroe, in said Monroe county, should have been rejected, and I deny the illegalities and frauds alleged by you in your said notice in regard to the election in said precinct of Monroe. I deny all and singular your allegations of fraud, irregularity or illegality in regard to the vote polled at said precinct of Monroe, and the manner of conducting the election, and I claim that every vote given at said precinct should have been counted.

I deny that in any of the precincts of the counties of Pawnee, Richardson, Johnson, Nemaha, Otoe, Cass, Sarpy, Douglas, Washington and Dodge, or in any of said counties, I received the vote of any person not entitled, under the laws of Nebraska Territory, to vote at said election for delegate to Congress.

In further defence of my right to hold the seat of delegate in Congress from the Territory of Nebraska, I claim that the vote of the county of Douglas, in which four hundred and forty-seven (447) votes were counted for you, three hundred and seventy-one were counted for me, two hundred and seventy-two for B. P. Rankin, and four hundred and thirty-four for John M. Thayer, should have been rejected by the territorial board of canvassers, for the reason that the votes of said county were never legally canvassed by any board of county canvassers legally qualified to act in the premises; that by the statutes of Nebraska Territory the county clerk is required to summon to his aid in canvassing two disinterested householders of the county, who become the board of county canvassers with the clerk; whereas the county clerk of Douglas county, in disregard of such imperative statute, summoned two *interested* persons, to wit: John H. Kellom, who was a candidate at said election for the office of territorial librarian, and who has been declared elected, and Isaac P. Hallock, a candidate at said election for the office of judge of probate of Douglas county, and that said Kellom and Hallock did, in fact, act as a part of the board of county canvassers for said Douglas county, notwithstanding their incapacity by statute, and I claim that I was wronged in the same county canvass by their acts. I claim also that in the said county of Douglas a large number of illegal votes were polled for you; that five or more aliens, who had never taken any measures to entitle them to vote or to become citizens of the United States, voted for you at said election in said county of Douglas; that a large number of non-residents of Nebraska Territory voted for you at said election in said county of Douglas; that a large number, to wit: twenty and more persons, who had not resided ten days in said county of Douglas voted for you at said election in said Douglas county; that three or more persons voted for you more than once at said election in said county of Douglas, all of which above mentioned illegal votes were counted for you, both in the county and territorial canvass; whereas, they ought not to have been counted, but should have been rejected.

I claim that there was no legal election held in the county of Gage, in which twenty-seven votes are counted for you and two for me, for the reason that no election precinct was organized in said county, and no judges of election legally appointed, and because no legal notice was given of the holding of any election in said county, and because none of the pretended judges of election were sworn, as required by law, previous to entering upon the discharge of their duties, or at any time, and because one of the persons who assumed to act as judge of election in said county was, at the time, a non-resident of Nebraska, and a resident of Mills county, Iowa. I further claim that there were not on the day of said election, or at any time before, twenty-seven legal voters resident in, or entitled to vote at said election in said Gage county. I, therefore, and for other reasons, claim that the election held in said county of Gage was fraudulent and illegal, and that the vote therein given ought to be rejected.

I claim that, at the several precincts in the county of Richardson, you received at said election sixty or more votes from persons residing, in violation of law, on the Indian reservations and half-breed tracts in said county, who were not entitled to vote at said election, and that their votes were counted for you, whereas they should have been rejected. I also claim that three or more half-breed Indians voted for you in said county of Richardson, contrary to law that; their votes were counted for you, whereas they should have been rejected, all of which votes were without law, and were fraudulent.

I claim that, at the several precincts in Nemaha county, you received at said election forty-five or more votes from Indians residing, in violation of law, on the Indian reservations and half-breed tracts in said county, who were not entitled to vote at said election, and that their votes were counted for you, whereas they should have been rejected. I also claim that three or more half-breed Indians voted for you in said county of Nemaha, contrary to law; that their votes were counted for you, whereas they should have been rejected, all of which said votes were fraudulent, and contrary to law.

I claim that the whole vote given in said counties of Richardson and Nemaha should have been rejected, because of the aforesaid illegalities and frauds.

I claim that, at a place called Woodville, in the county of Burt, a pretended election was held; that no precinct of Woodville was legally organized, and that no notice was given or published, as required by law, of the holding of an election at said pretended precinct of Woodville; that at such pretended election at Woodville, or in the precinct called Woodville, you received twenty or more votes, and I none, which votes were counted for you by the board of territorial canvassers, whereas, they should have been rejected, as having been given without authority of any law known to the Territory of Nebraska.

I claim that fifty-six votes were illegally counted for you by the board of territorial canvassers, as having been given at said election for you in the unorganized county of L'eau qui Court, whereas, every one of said votes should have been rejected, because no legal election was held in said county; because no election precinct was organized

in said county in any manner known to the laws of Nebraska Territory; because no legal or other notice was given of the holding of such election in said county, or in any precinct therein; because the pretended election in said county was fraudulently held and conducted, and was, in all respects, without warrant of law.

I claim that thirty-three votes were illegally counted for you by the board of territorial canvassers, as having been given at said election for you in the county of Cedar, whereas every one of said votes, as well as eleven votes given for B. P. Rankin, and thirty-seven votes given for John M. Thayer, should have been rejected, because no legal election was held in said county of Cedar; because no election precinct was organized in said county in any manner known to the laws of Nebraska Territory; because no legal or other notice was given of the holding of such election in said county, or in any precinct therein; because the pretended election in said county was fraudulently held and conducted, and was, in all respects, without warrant of law.

I claim that in the county of Dakota, where two hundred and eighty-six votes were counted for you, one hundred and eighty-six for B. P. Rankin, ten for John M. Thayer, and four for Judge Ferguson, you received sixty votes and more from persons not residents of Nebraska Territory, nor of said county of Dakota; that said votes were counted for you, whereas they should not have been received at the polls, and should have been rejected by the county canvassers and never reported to the governor. I claim the rejection of these illegal votes. I claim also that great illegalities and frauds were practiced in the holding and conducting of the said election in Dakota county, which ought to have caused the rejection of the entire vote thereof; but if the vote of said county is to be counted, I claim that the four votes given for Judge Ferguson should be counted for me, as the intention of the voters to vote for me was clearly indicated by the votes they cast.

I also claim that in the several precincts in the counties of Richardson, Nemaha, Otoe, Pawnee, Johnson, Cass, Sarpy, Douglas, Dodge, Washington, Burt, Platte, Dakota, Cedar, L'eau qui Court, and Gage, you received the votes of divers persons not entitled under the laws of Nebraska Territory to vote at said election for delegate to Congress; all of which matters hereinbefore set forth I will at the proper time and place show in *defence* of my right to the seat of delegate in Congress from Nebraska Territory.

Very respectfully, yours,

FENNER FERGUSON.

Hon. BIRD B. CHAPMAN,
Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
November 12, 1857.

SIR: You will please take notice that it is my intention, on the 23d day of November, A. D. 1857, at the office of Thomas B. Cuming,

secretary of this Territory, in the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska Territory, before honorable Eleazer Wakeley, one of the associate judges of the supreme court for this Territory, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m., and five o'clock p. m., and continue from day to day until all are taken, to proceed to take deposition of sundry persons touching the case of my contest of your seat as delegate to Congress from the Territory of Nebraska, to wit: honorable George L. Miller, Wm. N. Byers, Jesse Lowe, General E. Estabrook, James W. Daskam, William F. Lockwood, T. B. Cuming, Jonas Seeley, A. J. Hanscom, Thomas O. Conner, John H. Kellom, John P. Hallock, Edward Creighton, Samuel B. Nichols, T. or Timothy Donovan, William Young Brown, and J. C. Reeves, all residing in said city of Omaha. Also, George H. McLean, John S. Lyon, O. B. Selden, Stuart Willson, Henry James Weech, F. B. Selden, all residing in the precinct of Florence, Douglas county, Nebraska Territory. Also, E. H. Clark, Thomas Allen, and Edward Mather, residents of the precinct of Fort Calhoun, Washington county, Nebraska Territory. Also, Dr. Boykin, Major William R. Watson, honorable Elisha W. McComas, and General Wm. Larrimer, residents of the precinct of Bellevue, Sarpy county, Nebraska Territory. Also, honorable John Evans, Mr. Gaylord, and the late county clerk of Dodge county, all residents of the precinct of Fontanelle, Dodge county, in Nebraska Territory. Also, John Reck, Dr. C. B. Stillman, John Rickley, James W. Stephen, residents of Columbus precinct, Platte county, Nebraska Territory. Also, Owen McDonough, Hiram H. Hill, Patrick Murray, Patrick Gleeson, Patrick Kelley, and Michael Kelley, residents of Cleveland precinct, Monroe county, Nebraska Territory. Also, Henry Peck, Henry J. Hudson, Nathan Davis, Charles Cooper, Mr. Allen, given name not known, Wm. T. Pierce, D. T. Root, Robert P. Kimbalt, Calvin C. Kinney, Thomas H. Latty, Christopher Whaley, and Charles H. Whaley, all residents of precinct of Monroe county, Nebraska Territory. Also, honorable Samuel W. Black, resident of Nebraska city precinct, Otoe county, Nebraska Territory, at which time and place you can appear and enjoy such legal rights as you may have in the premises; and you will further take notice that on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1857, at the residence of Nathan Davis, in the precinct of Monroe county and Territory of Nebraska, between the hours of the day as aforesaid, before the officer as aforesaid and continue as aforesaid, I shall proceed to examine the depositions of sundry persons, to be used as aforesaid, viz: Mr. Allen, (whose given name is not known to me,) Henry Peck, Henry J. Hudson, Nathan Davis, Charles Cooper, W. T. Pierce, D. T. Root, Robert P. Kimball, Calvin C. Kinney, Thomas H. Latty, Christopher Whaley, and Charles H. Whaley, at which time and place you can appear as above named. Also, John Reck, Dr. C. B. Stillman, John Rickley, James W. Stephen, and A. B. Pattison, residents of Columbus precinct, Platte county, in said Territory. Also, Owen McDonough, Patrick Murray, Hiram H. Hill, Patrick Gleason, Patrick Kelley, Michael Kelly, W. H. Stevens, Michael Sweeny, George W. Stevens, J. N. Mentzer, and S. F. Burch, all resi-

dents of Cleveland precinct, in said Monroe county, Nebraska Territory, at which time and place you can appear as above named.

Respectfully yours,

BIRD B. CHAPMAN.

Hon. FENNER FERGUSON,
Bellevue, Nebraska Territory.

I hereby certify that I have, this 13th day of November, 1857, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m., delivered to Andrew Sagendorf, at the usual place of abode of honorable Fenner Ferguson, in Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, a copy of the foregoing notice, directed to "Hon. Fenner Ferguson, his agent or his attorney, Bellevue, Nebraska Territory," and endorsed on the outside of the envelope in these words, viz: The enclosed is a notice to honorable Fenner Ferguson of the intention of Bird B. Chapman to take testimony in the case of contest of Bird B. Chapman *vs.* Fenner Ferguson.

JAS. W. DASKAM.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA }
Douglas County, } ss.

On the 24th day of November, A. D. 1857, before the subscriber, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the Territory of Nebraska, personally appeared James W. Daskam, who, being duly sworn, says that the facts named in the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, are true.

ELEAZER WAKELEY,
Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

OMAHA CITY, *November 14, 1857.*

SIR: You will please take notice that in addition to the testimony of the persons named in my notice to you, dated the 12th November, 1857, and left at your place of residence in Bellevue, on the 13th November, 1857, at the same place in Omaha city, mentioned in said notice, and before the same officers, and for the same purpose, and with the same liberty to you to be present, and use such legal rights as you may have in the premises, as mentioned in my aforesaid notice, I shall proceed to take, on the 24th day of November, 1857, and continue from day to day till all are taken, the further testimony of the following persons, to wit: John Hastings, A. S. Die, T. B. Selden, D. G. Selden, James Luttrell, R. W. Steele, Wm. Thorp, M. McLaughlin, all residents of Florence precinct, Douglas county, Nebraska Territory: Also, at the same time and place above named, and for the same purpose and before the same officer, and with like liberty to you to be present, and use such legal rights as you may

have in the premises, I shall proceed to take the testimony of the following persons, to wit: Isaac L. Gibbs, of Nebraska city, Otoe county, Nebraska Territory; Charles B. Smith, of Brownille, Nemaha county, Nebraska Territory; Loren P. Waldo, jr., George L. Sites, both of Bellevue, Sarpy county, Nebraska Territory; John A. Steinberger, of Elkhorn precinct, Douglas county, Nebraska Territory; P. C. Sullivan, of De Soto precinct, Washington county, Nebraska Territory; Dr. B. Y. Shelley, of Niobrara, L'eau qui Court county, Nebraska Territory; George E. Nichols, of Omadi, Dakota county, Nebraska Territory, and William G. Crawford and Joseph Holman, both residents of Dakota city, Dakota county, Nebraska Territory.

Respectfully yours,

BIRD B. CHAPMAN.

Hon. FENNER FERGUSON,
Bellevue, Nebraska Territory.

I hereby certify that I have, this 14th day of November, 1857, at the hour of five o'clock p. m., left at the usual place of abode of Hon. Fenner Ferguson, in the hands of Silas A. Strickland, in Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, a notice, of which the foregoing is a copy, directed to Hon. Fenner Ferguson, his agent or attorney, Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, endorsed on the outside of the envelope in the following words, viz: The enclosed is a notice to Hon. Fenner Ferguson to take testimony in the case of contest of Bird B. Chapman vs. Fenner Ferguson.

L. P. WALDO, JR.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
Douglas County, } ss.

On the 23d day of November, A. D. 1857, before the subscriber, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the Territory of Nebraska, personally appeared L. P. Waldo, jr., who being duly sworn says that the facts named in the foregoing statement, by him subscribed, are true.

ELEAZER WAKELEY,
Associate Justice Supreme Court.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
County of Douglas. }

To Charles Cooper, O. B. Selden, T. B. Selden, John Hastings, James Luttrell, D. G. Selden, Henry James Weach, Henry J. Hudson, and William Young Brown:

You are hereby commanded to appear before the undersigned, one of the associate justices of the supreme court of the Territory of Ne-

braska, on Tuesday, the twenty-fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, at nine o'clock a. m., to give testimony on behalf of Bird B. Chapman, in the matter of the contested election for the office of delegate to Congress from the Territory of Nebraska to the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States of America ; of which fail not at your peril.

[SEAL.] Witness my hand and the seal of said court, the 23d day of November, A. D. 1857.

ELEAZER WAKELEY,
Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

BIRD B. CHAPMAN }
vs. }
FENNER FERGUSON. }

In the matter of the contested election for the office of delegate to Congress from the Territory of Nebraska to the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States of America.

Depositions of John Reck, Oscar B. Seldon, William R. Watson, Timothy Donovan, John H. Kellom, George L. Miller, Edward Creighton, Samuel B. Nichols, Thomas O'Connor, and James W. Daskam, who voluntarily appeared and were sworn and examined before me, Eleazer Wakeley, associate justice of the supreme court for the Territory of Nebraska, at the office of Thomas B. Cuming, secretary of said Territory, in Omaha city, county of Douglas, in said Territory, on the 23d day of November, and on the days following, viz: the 24th, 25th, and 26th days of November, A. D. 1857, pursuant to a notice, to me directed, to take depositions in the above entitled cause.

John Reck, being called on behalf of the said Bird B. Chapman, and being first duly sworn, to the following interrogatories makes answers as hereunto annexed:

Interrogatory 1. What is your name, age, occupation, and residence?

Answer. John Reck ; aged forty years ; am a notary public ; reside at Columbus, Nebraska Territory, in Platte county.

Interrogatory 2. Where did you reside on the third day of August, A. D. 1857?

Answer. At Columbus aforesaid.

Interrogatory 3. Was there an election held for delegate to Congress on that day?

Answer. There was.

Interrogatory 4. Is there a precinct in the county of Monroe, in said Territory of Nebraska, adjoining that of Columbus aforesaid? If so, state its name, and the distance of the place where the polls were held from Columbus.

Answer. There is a precinct, named Cleveland, adjoining Columbus precinct, the polls of which were opened at Cleveland on the said third day of August, about two miles from Columbus. The said Cleveland precinct is in Monroe county.

Interrogatory 5. How long have you resided at said Columbus, and what are your means of being acquainted with the voters in said Cleveland precinct?

Answer. I have resided at said Columbus since June, 1857. I live near said Cleveland precinct; am frequently obliged to go through it. I know every resident of said Cleveland precinct.

Examination here continued till Tuesday, November 24, at 9 a. m.

Interrogatory 6. How long have you resided in the Territory of Nebraska?

Answer. From the fall of 1854.

Interrogatory 7. What has been your business during that time?

Answer. I have been in a hotel, and kept a hotel for the first ten months. I was deputy United States marshal, and took the census in Monroe county, then a part of Loup county, now Platte and Monroe counties, in the year 1856.

Interrogatory 8. Have you examined the certified copy of a poll list of the election in said Cleveland precinct on said third day of August last, now shown to you? [The paper shown to witness is annexed to these depositions, and marked "No. 1," endorsed "Cleveland precinct."] See page 30.

Answer. I have.

Interrogatory 9. How many of the persons whose names are on said list resided on said third day of August last in said Cleveland precinct?

Answer. There are but six who were then residents of the precinct.

Interrogatory 10. How many of them reside in the precinct now?

Answer. Six.

Interrogatory 11. How many dwellings were there in said precinct on the said third day of August?

Answer. There were but five to my knowledge.

Interrogatory 12. Would you have known the fact had there been more?

Answer. I think I should.

Interrogatory 13. Describe the general character of the dwellings?

Answer. They were what are termed cabins, built of logs; some covered with bark, some with sod, some with cut grass.

Interrogatory 14. Have any dwellings been erected in the precinct since the election?

Answer. Not to my knowledge, except one built in the place of one that was burned.

Interrogatory 15. Of the persons whose names appear on said poll list, and who did not reside in the precinct, do you know where they generally resided at the time of the election; if so, state where?

Answer. Most of them resided at Florence, in Douglas county, about eighty-three miles from Cleveland precinct.

Interrogatory 16. Is there a precinct in Monroe county called Monroe, and how far from your place of residence?

Answer. There is; it is about ten miles from where I reside.

Interrogatory 17. What was your acquaintance in the precinct, and with the persons residing there at the time of the last election?

Answer. The residents of the precinct were frequently at Columbus

where I resided, and I was in the precinct several time during the last summer; in different parts of it; I know all the settlements made in it, and was there before any settlements were made; there were no settlers in it until the present season, in the spring.

Interrogatory 18. How many settlements are there in Monroe precinct, and what are they called?

Answer. Two; one called the Monroe settlement and the other the Mormon settlement, which is at Genoa, on Beaver creek.

Interrogatory 19. At the time of said election how many dwellings were there at the Monroe settlement?

Answer. Two.

Interrogatory 20. Describe these dwellings.

Answer. They were log cabins.

Interrogatory 21. Were the dwellings inhabited by families at the time of the election?

Answer. Not ten days before the election.

Interrogatory 22. Have you examined the certified copy of the poll list, now shown to you, of the elections in said Monroe precinct on said third day of August last? [The paper shown to witness is annexed to these depositions and marked "No. 2," and endorsed "Monroe precinct, Monroe county."] See page 32.

Answer. I have.

Interrogatory 23. Of the persons whose names are on said poll list, how many were residing in said Monroe settlement on the day of election?

Answer. About seven persons then resided there; I knew them by sight but did not know their names.

Interrogatory 24. How many of them reside in said Monroe settlement now?

Answer. I do not know; but I have no knowledge of any other persons settling there since.

Interrogatory 25. Of those whose names appear on said list do you recognize any who resided at the other or Mormon settlement on the day of election; if so, how many?

Answer. I know only three by name.

Interrogatory 26. Has your mind been particularly directed to the vote of the Cleveland and Monroe precincts since the election of said third day of August; if so, how and why?

Answer. It has; on the morning subsequent to the election I heard the report of the vote said to have been cast in said precincts; I had had a conversation with some of the Mormon leaders two days previous to the election, and having learned from them that they expected and had only forty votes about; and from my acquaintance with the settlements in said precincts, I was satisfied immediately that fraud had been committed, and was confirmed in my belief after several of the citizens had come and made affidavits before me concerning fraudulent proceedings at said election. The affidavits to which I refer are now shown to me. [The affidavits shown to witness are hereunto annexed, having been made by Charles Cooper, Nathan Davis, Owen McDonough, James W. Stephen, Hiram H. Hill, Henry James

Weech, Patrick Murray, Henry James Weech, and numbered respectively from "No. 16" to "No. 23," inclusive.]

Interrogatory 27. Do you know or have you ever heard of any persons living or residing in said Monroe county by the name of Oliver Twist or Samuel Weller?

Answer. I have never heard of such persons residing there, although I have, since that time, taken considerable pains to find out if there were such persons.

Interrogatory 28. Why did you take such pains to find out if there were such persons?

Answer. Because I saw the names on the poll list, and suspected they were fictitious names.

Interrogatory 29. About what proportion of the Mormons are Americans, as far as your acquaintance with them goes, and what proportion foreigners?

Answer. As far as my acquaintance with the Mormons goes, about two-thirds of them at least are foreigners, and one-third Americans.

Interrogatory 30. Were you at the convention which met at Bellevue, Sarpy county, on the fourteenth day of July last, at which Fenner Ferguson was nominated for delegate to Congress?

Answer. I was.

Interrogatory 31. State the names of some persons who were delegates in said convention from Florence, Douglas county, and who took part in the proceedings of said convention?

Answer. James C. Mitchel, George F. Kennedy.

Interrogatory 32. Was that Kennedy you have mentioned the same person who voted in Cleveland precinct, Munroe county?

Answer. He was the same.

Interrogatory 33. Were you a delegate to said convention?

Answer. I was.

Interrogatory 34. Who put the name of Fenner Ferguson in nomination before said convention?

Answer. James C. Mitchel.

JOHN RECK.

Taken and sworn to and subscribed before me, the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D., 1857,

ELEAZER WAKELEY,

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Oscar B. Selden being called on behalf of the said Bird B. Chapman, and being first duly sworn, to the following interrogatories makes answer as hereunto annexed.

Interrogatory 1. What is your name, age, occupation, and residence?

Answer. My name is Oscar B. Selden; my age, forty-two years; residence at Florence, in Douglas county, and am a blacksmith.

Interrogatory 2. How long have you resided at Florence?

Answer. Something over one year.

Interrogatory 3. How long have you resided in this Territory?

Answer. Three years and over.

Interrogatory 4. Where did you reside before going to Florence, and how far from it?

Answer. At Omaha, about six miles from Florence.

Interrogatory 5. Where did you reside on the third day of August last; and did you vote there at the election?

Answer. I resided at Florence, and voted at said election.

Interrogatory 6. At what place were the polls held?

Answer. At Mr. Solidar's hotel.

Interrogatory 7. In what way were the votes received?

Answer. They were passed from the outside through a window to the board.

Interrogatory 8. About what time of day did you vote?

Answer. About two o'clock.

Interrogatory 9. Who were the most prominent persons in getting voters to the polls?

Answer. I cannot tell. Mr. John Thorington was one of them.

Interrogatory 10. How long had Thorington resided there?

Answer. Not more than two months.

Interrogatory 11. Do you know from where he came?

Answer. I understand he came from Davenport, Iowa.

Interrogatory 12. Does he still reside in Florence?

Answer. No.

Interrogatory 13. Do you know to where he has gone?

Answer. He is reputed to have gone back to Davenport.

Interrogatory 14. What was his occupation at Florence?

Answer. I don't know that he had any.

Interrogatory 15. Was he a candidate for any office; if so, what office at that election?

Answer. He was a candidate for sheriff.

Interrogatory 16. Was he generally supported at Florence for that office?

Answer. I don't know. I did not examine the returns.

Interrogatory 17. Did the tickets generally used there resemble the one now shown to you? [The paper shown to witness is annexed to these depositions, and marked "No. 3."]

Answer. Yes.

Interrogatory 18. Were different tickets from this circulated at the polls?

Answer. There were other tickets there; I voted another ticket.

Interrogatory 19. What was the general treatment of those who voted a different ticket from this on the part of the citizens of Florence, and of those who were active and prominent in managing the election?

Answer. I was there but a short time. I went late on account of fearing trouble because I was not going to vote for Ferguson. Before I got to the polls I met Thorington. We got into loud talk about the election. He accused me of hard things because I didn't vote for Ferguson. James C. Mitchell came up. He said no man had any business there who did not vote for Ferguson. He accused me of being

an enemy of the town and its interests on account of my vote ; that if I should continue to say I was not until I was as black as the hinges of hell he would not believe me.

Interrogatory 20. Were these remarks of Thorington and Mitchel made in a threatening way ?

Answer. There were no threats.

Interrogatory 21. Did you hear of any threats being made ?

Answer. I heard that Thorington had made threats that those who did not vote for Ferguson would be "spotted."

Interrogatory 22. What is James C. Mitchel's occupation in Florence ?

Answer. He is secretary of the Florence Land Company.

Interrogatory 23. Was he or not the principal actor for Ferguson at the election and during the canvass ?

Answer. He was one of them.

Interrogatory 24. Were you at a public meeting in Florence which B. B. Chapman addressed, as a candidate for Congress, and who replied to him ?

Answer. I was. James C. Mitchel replied.

Interrogatory 25. Was Chapman allowed to proceed freely in answer to Mitchel ?

Answer. He was not. After Mitchel closed Chapman took the stand and commenced speaking. He was immediately interrupted by shouts, hisses, &c. Some shouted "go on," and some "stop."

Interrogatory 26. What was Chapman's general demeanor on that occasion ?

Answer. He was respectful and fair.

Interrogatory 27. By whom, and in what manner was the meeting called ?

Answer. It was called by Chapman by public notice.

Interrogatory 28. Is Florence the place of crossing the Missouri river for Mormons on their way to Utah ?

Answer. It is.

Interrogatory 29. Do they (the Mormons) generally delay there to fit out ?

Answer. They generally stop there some time.

Interrogatory 30. Are any proportion, and what proportion, of the residents of Florence Mormons ?

Answer. There are quite a proportion of them who are reputed to be Mormons.

Interrogatory 31. At what time were the poles closed in Florence on said third day of August ?

Answer. They were reputed to have been kept open until eight or nine o'clock in the evening ; and this is not denied by the citizens of Florence.

Interrogatory 32. Are you acquainted with George F. Kennedy, residing in Florence, and how long has he resided there with his family ?

Answer. His family came last spring. He had been there before stopping at Florence.

Interrogatory 33. Since his family came there have they resided at any other place than Florence ?

Answer. Not that I know of.

Interrogatory 34. Is he keeping a boarding house there?

Answer. He is.

Interrogatory 35. For whom did you vote for delegate to Congress?

Answer. I voted for Gen. Thayer.

Interrogatory 36. Examine the certified copy of the poll list of the election in Florence on the 3d day of August last, now shown you, and state what proportion of the names on it you recognize as those of residents in the Florence precinct? [The paper shown to witness is annexed to these depositions, and marked "No. 4."]

Answer. There is a large proportion of them whom I do not know.

Interrogatory 37. Are you a householder and owner of property in Florence, and have you a house built there by yourself?

Answer. I am a householder, and live in a house built by myself.

Interrogatory 38. Examine the certified copy of the poll list of the last election of the Cleveland precinct, now shown to you. Do you recognize on it the names of any persons whom you considered residents of Florence aforesaid at the time of said election? [The paper shown to witness is the one marked "No. 1," and endorsed Cleveland precinct.]

Answer. I think I do; the names are as follows: M. Mentzer; he lived in Florence before and after the election, and I consider him a resident thereof; Geo. W. Meed, Alexander Hunter, Geo. F. Kennedy, P. L. Patton, Stewart Wilson, Owen Steen, Jacob Miller; they were all residents of Florence before the election, and have all resided there since.

Interrogatory 39. Have you acted as judge of election in this Territory, and when?

Answer. Yes; in the year 1855, in the Omaha precinct, Douglas county.

Interrogatory 40. What was the time of your closing the polls?

Answer. We were particular to close at six o'clock p. m.

Interrogatory 41. Have you known any departure from that time at any place in the Territory excepting Florence?

Answer. I never have.

Interrogatory 42. Were you present at the election held in Florence in July last on the question of a railroad loan?

Answer. I was.

Interrogatory 43. Was there much effort made then to get out a full vote?

Answer. I thought there was an unusual effort made.

Interrogatory 44. Were the polls closed at the usual time?

Answer. They were kept open and votes received until candle light.

OSCAR B. SELDEN.

Taken and sworn to before me and subscribed, the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1857.

ELEAZER WAKELEY,
Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

William R. Watson being called on behalf of the said Bird B. Chapman, and being first duly sworn, to the following interrogatories makes answer as hereunto annexed:

Interrogatory 1. What is your name, age, occupation, and place of residence?

Answer. My name is William R. Watson; age, forty-five years; occupation, farmer; residence in the Bellevue precinct; I have resided there two years and over.

Interrogatory 2. Were you one of the judges of election in said precinct on the third day of August.

Answer. I was.

Interrogatory 3. Were there any tickets polled at said election in said precinct, containing the name of Bird B. Chapman for delegate to Congress, which were not counted and returned by the board of election?

Answer. There was a ticket voted and found in the box, headed "Bird B. Chapman;" next following were the words "squatters' ticket;" next the words "delegate to Congress;" next followed the printed name of Fenner Ferguson, which was erased. The paper [which is hereto annexed, marked "No. 5,"] is a copy of the ticket. That ticket was not counted for delegate to Congress.

Interrogatory 4. What is your recollection of there having been other similar tickets not counted for delegate to Congress?

Answer. We were all night counting the votes. On the following morning, I thought there were four or five tickets of the same description as the above, headed "Bird B. Chapman," and followed by the same words, and with the printed name of Fenner Ferguson erased, which were not counted for delegate to Congress. Five or six weeks after the election the ballot-box came into my possession, and on examining the tickets, I found but the one above just mentioned.

Interrogatory 5. When was your attention first called to the number of said tickets containing Chapman's name which have been excluded? State the circumstances.

Answer. About four o'clock of the morning succeeding the election Charles T. Holloway and I were together, and he asked me how many there were of those tickets, with Chapman's name written at the head, which were excluded. I answered him, I thought four or five. He said, "I fixed three of them, and I knew they would not be counted."

Interrogatory 6. Was Charles T. Holloway a candidate for the legislature on the regular ticket with Ferguson, and one of his most active supporters?

Answer. He was.

Interrogatory 7. When was your attention called to the above matter of excluding said tickets, and by whom?

Answer. About the first of September, by Mr. Chapman, who asked me how many tickets had his name on, and which were not counted in said precinct. I answered, four or five.

Interrogatory 8. Was it after that conversation that the ballot-box first came into your possession?

Answer. It was.

Interrogatory 9. Did Mr. Chapman have any conversation with you on the subject of the election prior to the time named by you above?

Answer. He did not.

Interrogatory 10. Where did you reside before coming to Nebraska?

Answer. I resided in Iowa about ten months immediately preceding, and for eighteen years before that in Kalamazoo county, Michigan.

WILLIAM R. WATSON.

Taken and sworn to before me and subscribed, the twenty-fourth day of November, A. D. 1857.

ELEAZER WAKELEY,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Timothy Donovan being called on behalf of the said Bird B. Chapman, and being first duly sworn, to the following interrogatories makes answers as hereunto annexed:

Interrogatory 1. What is your name, age, occupation, and place of residence?

Answer. My name is Timothy Donovan; age, about thirty-five; occupation, a boot-maker; residence, Omaha City, Nebraska.

Interrogatory 2. Where did you reside on the third day of August last?

Answer. At Florence, Douglas county.

Interrogatory 3. How long had you resided there?

Answer. A little more than twelve months.

Interrogatory 4. Had you a family there, and did you reside in your own house?

Answer. Yes, all the time.

Interrogatory 5. Were you at the place where the polls were held in Florence at said election during the evening, and at what hour?

Answer. I was there from about half-past seven until about nine o'clock in the evening.

Interrogatory 6. Were the polls open and people there voting at that hour and during that time?

Answer. They were.

Interrogatory 7. State what proceedings were had as to voting during that time after dark.

Answer. The persons who took the leading part in the election were hunting up voters and bringing them to the window to vote.

Interrogatory 8. Who were the persons you speak of?

Answer. John Thorington was one, James C. Mitchel another, and several others.

Interrogatory 9. Did you see anything which you considered improper about the voting there?

Answer. I did; I saw a man named Thomas Stevens, commonly

called Mormon Tom, put in a vote, come away from the window, change his hat, and put in another vote. He repeated this four or five times during my presence there.

Interrogatory 10. Did you hear any objections on the part of the board to the proceedings?

Answer. I did not.

Interrogatory 11. Did you see any other instances of voting which attracted your attention? If so, state the circumstances.

Answer. I saw a crowd of men bring up a negro employed at the hotel—a yellow man. He was shown the window, pulled his hat over his eyes, and voted, as I supposed.

Interrogatory 12. Did you know Thorington's business or avocation at Florence?

Answer. Only that he was set to keep custody of claim jumpers occasionally—I supposed by the Florence Land Company.

Interrogatory 13. What was his general character?

Answer. I have seen him knock down a boy and rifle his pockets, and the same day struck the boy's mother.

Interrogatory 14. How long had you known him at Florence?

Answer. Two or three months.

Interrogatory 15. Do you know where he is now?

Answer. No; he has been gone from Florence over two months.

Interrogatory 16. What proportion of the population of Florence were Mormons at the time of the said election?

Answer. I think a great proportion of them were Mormons.

Interrogatory 17. Were you present during any part of the time when Mr. Chapman was holding a political meeting there, and what was the general treatment he received there?

Answer. I was there at the close of Chapman's first speech. James C. Mitchel answered him at length. Chapman replied. The crowd hissed and occasioned great interruption.

Interrogatory 18. Where did you reside previous to coming to Nebraska?

Answer. In Missouri—at Lexington several years.

Interrogatory 19. State the names of any prominent men at Lexington with whom you are acquainted.

Answer. Judge Wood, Robert Aull, Lawyer Sharp.

Interrogatory 20. Did you, at any time during the evening and while you were at the polls in Florence, hear it stated how many votes had then been polled? If so, state at what time and the number of votes so polled, and by whom the number was stated.

Answer. Between eight and nine o'clock on that evening, while I was at the polls, I heard a person ask the board how many votes had been polled, and one of the judges answered "that there were three hundred and seventy-three."

Interrogatory 21. For whom did you vote for delegate to Congress at the election held in August last?

Answer. For Fenner Ferguson.

Interrogatory 22. Have you been assaulted by any person from Florence since you commenced to give your testimony in this case? If so, state by whom and under what circumstances.

Answer. I have ; H. M. Pomeroy accosted me and accused me of swearing to a damned lie about the negro voting.

his
TIMOTHY ✕ DONOVAN.
mark.

Taken and sworn to before me and subscribed, the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1857.

ELEAZER WAKELEY,
Associate Justice of the Supreme court.

John H. Kellom being called on behalf of said Bird B. Chapman, and being first duly sworn, to the following interrogatories makes answers as hereunto annexed :

Interrogatory 1. What is your name, age, occupation, and place of residence?

Answer. My name is John H. Kellom ; my age thirty-nine years; occupation, banking; and I reside at Omaha City, Douglas county.

Interrogatory 2. Were you one of the judges of election in said Omaha City at the election on the third day of August last?

Answer. I was.

Interrogatory 3. At what hour were the polls closed?

Answer. At six o'clock, p. m.; they opened at nine o'clock a. m.

Interrogatory 4. State the manner of closing the polls.

Answer. Dr. Miller, one of the judges, went to the door at fifteen minutes before six and proclaimed that the polls would be closed in fifteen minutes.

Interrogatory 5. Did you receive any votes after six o'clock?

Answer. No.

Interrogatory 6. What were your reasons for being particular about closing the polls at that hour?

Answer. We considered it in accordance with law.

Interrogatory 7. Who were the two householders called by the county clerk to canvass the votes of the several precincts in Douglas county?

Answer. Isaac P. Halloch and myself.

Interrogatory 8. Did Bird B. Chapman present to said board of canvassers any papers to oppose the counting of the votes returned from the Florence precinct, and are the papers now shown to you the papers so presented? [The papers here shown to the witness are annexed to these depositions, marked, respectively, from "No. 6" to "No. 15," inclusive.]

Answer. He did present papers, and I think these are the papers so presented.

Interrogatory 9. To what conclusion did the board of canvassers come as to the counting of the Florence vote?

Answer. We thought that, aside from the statute, the vote should be rejected on account of the polls being kept open after six o'clock; but from our understanding of the statute, we thought we had not the

power to reject it. We should have rejected it if we had thought we had the power under the statute. (See page 67, Douglas county.)

Interrogatory 10. Did Mr. Chapman consult or converse with the board except in presenting said papers on the subject of the election?

Answer. He did not, to my knowledge.

Interrogatory 11. Where did you reside previous to coming to Nebraska?

Answer. At East Bloomfield, Ontario county, New York. I was teacher of an academy there.

Interrogatory 12. State the vote of the Florence precinct for delegate to Congress which the board of county canvassers, of which you were a member, recommended ought to be rejected?

Answer. There were returned to the board, as having been cast, three hundred and ninety-seven votes for delegate to Congress; of which number there were for Fenner Ferguson, three hundred and sixty-four votes; for Bird B. Chapman, four votes; for John M. Thayer, twenty-eight votes; for Moses Shinn, one vote.

Interrogatory 13. State whether the reception or rejection of the Florence vote would have affected the election to office of any members of the board of canvassers of Douglas county who were candidates at that election?

Answer. It would not.

Interrogatory 14. State whether you had any conversation during the progress of this canvass with any member of the territorial board of canvassers as to the rejection of the Florence vote. If so, of what nature?

Answer. I had a short conversation with United States District Attorney Estabrook, one of the members of the territorial board of canvassers, at Omaha City, on the day that the votes of Douglas county were canvassed. I asked him whether the keeping open of the polls after six o'clock p. m. affected the vote cast; and whether, under the provisions of the statute, the board of canvassers for the county had the power to reject a return of votes cast, if they considered the votes illegal. He replied that, being a member of the territorial board of canvassers, he preferred to give no advice on the subject.

Interrogatory 15. Were you one of the board of election in Omaha City when the vote was taken on the railroad loan, on the sixteenth day of July last? and what was the number of ballots cast at said election?

Answer. I was a member of said board at said election. The number of votes cast was eleven hundred and fifty-two.

Interrogatory 16. What was the number of ballots cast in said precinct at the election for delegate to Congress on August third?

Answer. It was between ten hundred and eleven hundred.

Interrogatory 17. Do you hold any territorial office in this Territory? If so, what office?

Answer. I do; I am Superintendent of public instruction and Territorial librarian.

JOHN H. KELLUM.

Taken and sworn to before me and subscribed, the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1857.

ELEAZER WAKELEY,
Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

George L. Miller being called on behalf of said Bird B. Chapman, and being first duly sworn, to the following interrogatories makes answers as hereunto annexed :

Interrogatory 1. What is your name, age, occupation and residence?

Answer. My name is George L. Miller ; my age, twenty-eight years ; occupation, a physician ; residence, Omaha City, Douglas county.

Interrogatory 2. Were you one of the judges of election in the Omaha precinct on the third day of August last?

Answer. I was.

Interrogatory 3. At what time were the polls closed, and for what reason were they closed at that time?

Answer. They were closed at six o'clock p. m., because the law required it.

Interrogatory 4. Have you ever known the polls to be closed at any place in the Territory, since the first election, later than six o'clock, except at Florence?

Answer. I don't know of such an instance.

Interrogatory 5. Was there an effort made to get the board to receive votes after six o'clock?

Answer. There was ; there were a number of men who applied to vote after that hour, and were refused.

Interrogatory 6. What official position do you hold in this Territory?

Answer. I am a member of the council of Nebraska.

Interrogatory 7. How long have you been a resident of Nebraska Territory.

Answer. Since its organization.

Interrogatory 8. What is the controlling influence at Florence, Douglas county, in elections and affairs generally ? and who is the controlling man in those matters?

Answer. James C. Mitchel is the controlling man, and influences the politics and affairs generally at that place.

Interrogatory 9. Is said Mitchel a man of mild or violent character?

Answer. He is a man of violent character ; and so generally reputed or considered.

GEO. L. MILLER.

Taken and sworn to before me and subscribed, the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1857.

ELEAZER WAKELEY,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Edward Creighton being called on behalf of the said Bird B. Chapman, and being first sworn, to the following interrogatories makes answers as hereunto annexed :

Interrogatory 1. What is your name, your age, your occupation, and your place of residence?

Answer. My name is Edward Creighton ; my age thirty-seven ;

occupation, lumber-merchant; residence, at Omaha city, Douglas county.

Interrogatory 2. Were you at the polls in Florence, Douglas county, during the election, on the third day of August last? If so, state at what time and how long.

Answer. I went there on the day of said election about ten o'clock in the morning, and remained at and near the polls until after five o'clock in the afternoon, I should think about twenty or twenty-five minutes past. I staid there as long as I thought I could and reach Omaha City about six o'clock, with a horse and buggy, in time to vote before six o'clock; and drove rapidly, and got to Omaha ten or twelve minutes before the polls closed. The road is a fine road over the prairie.

Interrogatory 3. When you left the polls at Florence how many votes had been polled?

Answer. About five o'clock, or after, I inquired of the judges, and one of them answered there were two hundred and seventy-one.

Interrogatory 4. Did you know whether any persons were afraid to vote any ticket there, except the regular, or red ticket, with Ferguson's name on it, for delegate to Congress?

Answer. There were several persons to whom I offered white tickets, who said they were afraid to vote them, because the people of Florence would be down on them. I then took some of the red tickets and altered some of the names on them, and gave them to such persons to vote.

Interrogatory 5. Are you well acquainted in the Florence precinct? And, in your opinion, on which day, the sixteenth day of July or the third day of August last, were there the most residents there?

Answer. I am considerably acquainted there, and there were the most residents there in July last.

Interrogatory 6. Look at the red ticket now shown you, and state if it is similar to the ticket generally voted on that day in Florence. [The ticket shown witness is the one annexed hereto, marked "No. 3."]

Answer. It is, and contains the same name generally.

Interrogatory 7. State the names of any members of Congress with whom you are personally acquainted.

Answer. Richard Mott, of Ohio, Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, and Aaron Harlan.

Interrogatory 8. Who were the most active about the polls in Florence, and in what were they engaged?

Answer. Bracken was one, and John Thorington was another. Thorington was bringing in voters with a team. Bracken was distributing tickets at the polls.

Interrogatory 9. Did anything occur between you and either of these men, and what was it?

Answer. Thorington and I proposed to bet a hundred dollars on the result of the election between Chapman and Ferguson. He then said he had not the money, and said if I would go with him he would find a man who had the money. We went to James C. Mitchel's office; Thorington stated the bet; Mitchel pulled out his pocket-book

and said he had one hundred dollars to bet on Ferguson. I had but twenty-five dollars with me, and I bet that sum—he on Ferguson, I on Chapman.

E. CREIGHTON.

Taken and sworn to before me and subscribed, the twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1857.

ELEAZER WAKELY,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Samuel B. Nichols being called on behalf of the said Bird B. Chapman, and being first duly sworn, to the following interrogatories makes answers as hereunto annexed:

Interrogatory 1. What is your name, your age, your occupation, your place of residence.

Answer. My name is Samuel B. Nichols; my age thirty-five years; my occupation a farmer; I reside in Omaha City, Douglas county.

Interrogatory 2. Have you ever visited Cleveland and Monroe precincts, in Monroe county, Territory of Nebraska? If so, state when and how often.

Answer. I have; I visited those precincts on the eleventh and twelfth days of August last; also on the nineteenth and twentieth days of this month.

Interrogatory 3. For what purpose did you visit them at the first time above stated, and at whose instance?

Answer. I did so at the instance of Bird B. Chapman, for the purpose of ascertaining the number of voters and residents therein, and the frauds that had been committed there at the then last election for delegate to Congress.

Interrogatory 4. State what means were used and what steps were taken by you, and what facts did you learn as to the object of your visit?

Answer. I first visited the Cleveland precinct. I inquired of every person I could see of whom I thought I could get any information as to the voters in said precinct at that election. I went to the clerks and to one of the judges of election, and asked permission to take a copy of the poll-list; I failed to obtain one. I made the same inquiries of them as of others relative to the number of voters. Those of whom I inquired made contradictory statements as to the number. The highest number which any one stated as living in the Cleveland settlement on the day of election was sixteen. They claimed that there were a number living on Shell creek, in the precinct. All that I could find from any reliable information as residents in the whole precinct, either on the day of election or when I was there, were ten. I then went to Monroe precinct, about ten miles distant from Cleveland settlement, and stopped at the Monroe settlement, where the election was held for that precinct. I asked and obtained permission of one of the judges of election and of one of the clerks to take a copy of the poll-list of said election; I found only five of the persons whose

names are on the poll-list living in Monroe settlement. There were only two dwellings inhabited there—one was a sod shanty or house, the other a small log temporary shanty. From there I went to the Mormon settlement, called Beaver or Genoa, on Beaver creek, in Monroe precinct. I found there the leaders or principal men of the Mormon settlement or colony, viz: Mr. Allen, Mr. Henry Peck, Mr. Nathan Davis, and Mr. Charles Cooper, who was one of the judges of election on the third of August; I read over to them the names on the poll-list, and asked them to tell me each man whom they knew as I read over the names. I counted the number whom they stated that they knew, and the number was forty-five, which all or any of them knew. I asked them if they knew every one who lived in their settlement; they said they did. I then read over the names on the poll-list again, and asked them to name each man as I read over the names who lived in their settlement. They named forty; I counted them. I asked if they knew how many men living in their settlement voted at the last election. They said they did; that there were just forty. I asked for whom they generally voted. They said they all voted for Judge Ferguson. I got Nathan Davis and Charles Cooper to go with me to John Reck, a notary public, in Columbus, and make affidavits concerning the facts. The affidavits are now shown me, marked "No. 16" and "No. 17." [Said affidavits so numbered are hereto annexed.] I told them that probably their evidence would be needed in the matter. They said they would freely give it, and any amount could be furnished to the same effect. I returned to Omaha City with the affidavits. [The paper shown to witness is hereto annexed, marked "No. 24."] I made the affidavit now shown me.

Interrogatory 5. How many dwellings were there in the Cleveland settlement when you visited it, and of what description?

Answer. Three, all small log houses; one a temporary shanty. In one of them lived Owen McDonough, who said he did not vote at the last election.

Interrogatory 6. For what purpose did you visit those precincts the second time above stated?

Answer. For the purpose of getting men to come to Omaha City and testify in this proceeding, and to ascertain how many residents there then were in said precincts.

Interrogatory 7. State the result of such visit?

Answer. I found living at the Cleveland settlement only four men who claimed to have voted at said election. There were only seven men living in the whole precinct, and only six of them claimed to have voted. This number included all who lived on Shell creek. I went to Shell creek, and found all the houses, and made inquiries of all the persons I could find as to the number of persons then living on Shell creek, in Monroe county, or who lived there at the time of election. The number of adult males then living there was three, and the number living there at the time of the election was four, as stated by all persons of whom I inquired. I also went to Monroe settlement, and staid there over two nights. I made inquiries of different persons as to the number of residents in Monroe settlement, and went into every house there that was inhabited. The number of adult males whose

names are on the poll-list then living there was six. One of them, named James Keats, told me he voted; that he had just come from England, was on his way to Salt Lake, and had never declared his intention to become a citizen. I tried then to get men, or some man, to come and testify in this proceeding, and offered to pay their expenses, but they all refused or declined to come. From there I went to Beaver settlement again. I tried there to get some one to come and testify in this matter. I tried to get Mr. Peck, and, I think, Mr. Allen. They refused to come. I carried to Mr. Peck a letter, of which the paper now in my hands is a copy. [The paper is annexed hereto, and marked "No. 25."] I offered to pay Peck's expenses, pay him for his trouble, and pay his expenses back. On my way out I met Charles Cooper and Henry J. Hudson on their way to Florence; told them I wanted them to go to Omaha on the 23d day of this month to testify in this proceeding. Cooper said he would come, and, I think, Hudson said he would come. I also asked Cooper to tell Nathan Davis, who had gone to Florence, to come and testify, and that he should be paid his expenses and for his time. Cooper said he would have Davis come, and come himself without fail. On my return to Omaha I met Nathan Davis. He said he could not come to testify on the 23d instant. None of the men I have mentioned appeared before the judge who is taking this testimony. At Mr. Chapman's instance I went to Florence and saw Cooper. I asked him why he had not come to testify, as he had agreed. He said, "I have concluded not to come; I have found out since I have been here that Mr. Chapman is a great enemy to our people, and if I had known this I should not have promised to come, and would not have done anything about it in the first place." The same evening I served on him and on Hudson a subpoena, issued by Judge Wakeley, to appear at 9 o'clock the next morning before him and testify in this matter. The next forenoon they both appeared accordingly. George F. Kennedy then asked if he could cross-examine the witnesses. The judge told him he could, if he had authority from Judge Ferguson to appear. He said he wanted to appear as the friend of Judge Ferguson. The witnesses left the room without testifying. I found Cooper, and tried to get him to come back and testify, but he refused. Neither of the witnesses came back, to my knowledge, and I have been present most of the time.

Interrogatory 8. What did you understand Cooper to mean by the words "our people"—his reply above mentioned?

Answer. I understood him to mean the Mormons.

Interrogatory 9. Do you know whether Cooper and Hudson were Mormons?

Answer. I know they both are.

Interrogatory 10. Did you find or hear of any persons named Oliver Twist or Samuel Weller living or who had ever lived in either of these precincts?

Answer. No. I made inquiries for them, but did not hear of any such persons then there, or who had ever been there.

Interrogatory 11. Did you find any man there named Kennedy?

Answer. I did not.

Interrogatory 12. Do you know where George F. Kennedy resided on the day of election?

Answer. His residence and family were at Florence.

Interrogatory 13. Name any members or ex-members of Congress with whom you are acquainted?

Answer. I am somewhat acquainted with Hon. Philemon Bliss, of Ohio, and Hon. E. B. Morgan, of New York, Hon. Eli S. Shorter, of Alabama, and Hon. George Vail, of New Jersey.

SAMUEL B. NICHOLS.

Taken and sworn to and subscribed before me, the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1857.

ELEAZER WAKELEY,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Thomas O'Connor being called on behalf of the said Bird B. Chapman, and being first duly sworn, to the following interrogatories makes answers as hereunto annexed:

Interrogatory 1. What is your name, your age, your occupation, your place of residence?

Answer. My name is Thomas O'Connor; age thirty-two years; occupation, register of deeds for Douglas county; place of residence, in Omaha City, Douglas county.

Interrogatory 2. Did you hold any other office on the third day of August last, and for how long had you held it?

Answer. I had been register of deeds and *ex-officio* county clerk from the organization of the Territory.

Interrogatory 3. Were the poll-books of the railroad election for Florence precinct in July last returned to your office?

Answer. They were not.

Interrogatory 4. Were they from the other precincts in Douglas county?

Answer. They were from all the others.

Interrogatory 5. Did you, as county clerk, assist in canvassing the votes of Douglas county cast at the August election; and if so, what persons were called by you to assist you?

Answer. I did. I called John H. Kellom and Isaac P. Hallock as disinterested householders.

Interrogatory 6. What part, if any, did citizens of Florence take in relation to the selection of these persons?

Answer. They manifested considerable anxiety and fear that I would not select fair persons; and I asked some of them, among whom were Dr. Malcomb, R. W. Steele, and James C. Mitchel, to name some men here with whom they would be satisfied. Some of them selected Isaac P. Hallock and Charles B. Smith; Smith refused to act, and I selected Hallock and Kellom. They made no objection to either as Omaha men.

Interrogatory 7. Did you, after the election and prior to the canvass, have any conversation with Governor Izard on the subject of the

Florence vote, in which he expressed an opinion as to the counting or rejection of that vote? If so, what was it?

Answer. I talked with him about counting it, and asked his opinion as to counting it. He thought I had no right to reject it, but must return it to him just as I received it, whether right or not. He so expressed himself to me more than once.

Interrogatory 8. Did Mr. Chapman present to you a number of papers to oppose the counting of the vote?

Answer. He did.

Interrogatory 9. Would the counting or rejection of the Florence vote have affected the election of any one of the county canvassers who had been candidates at the last election?

Answer. It would not.

Interrogatory 10. Look at the two papers now shown to you, and state if they are true transcripts from the records in your office. [The papers shown to witness are hereto annexed, marked "No. 27 and No. 28."] See pages 54 and 54.

Answer. They are.

THOMAS O'CONNOR.

Taken and sworn to before me and subscribed, the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1857.

ELEAZER WAKELEY,
Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

James W. Daskam being called on behalf of the said Bird B. Chapman, and being first sworn, to the following interrogatories makes answers as hereunto annexed:

Interrogatory 1. What is your name, age, occupation, and place of residence?

Answer. My name is James W. Daskam; aged twenty-one; occupation, clerk; reside in Omaha City, Douglas county.

Interrogatory 2. Were you in Omaha city, and at the polls, at the election on the third day of August last?

Answer. I was there at the polls the greater part of the day.

Interrogatory 3. Did you see any persons from Florence about the polls who were active in the election?

Answer. I did.

Interrogatory 4. Who were they?

Answer. One was John Thorington. There were others, whose names I did not know.

Interrogatory 5. What seemed to be Thorington's principal object?

Answer. Betting on Ferguson's getting the largest number of votes in the Territory.

Interrogatory 6. Have you been at Florence before and since the election?

Answer. Yes; several times before and since.

Interrogatory 7. Have you been there since the election to make in-

vestigations relative to the proceedings at the election? If so, state the facts.

Answer. I went at one time to obtain a copy of the poll-books for the election on the sixteenth day of July last on the railroad loan. The result is set forth in an affidavit now in my hands, and which I submit as my answer to the question. [The affidavit is hereto annexed, marked "No. 26."] See page 53.

Interrogatory 8. Have you been there within the last week, and for what purpose?

Answer. I have. I went for the purpose of getting witnesses to come here and testify in regard to the election held in Monroe county in August last. I went with Samuel B. Nichols.

Interrogatory 9. State what occurred.

Answer. I went twice the same day; the first time I did not see the persons I sought; the second time I heard Nichols read the subpoena to Charles Cooper and to Henry J. Hudson. Cooper then said that since he had been at Florence he had found out that Mr. Chapman was an enemy to his (Cooper's) people, and said, in substance, that he would not have made any affidavit if he had known that fact sooner. Hudson said he would not walk down here for Chapman or any body else.

Interrogatory 10. How far from here, and in what county, was the subpoena served?

Answer. About six miles, and in Douglas county.

Interrogatory 11. Did Cooper and Hudson appear here the next day, and what occurred there?

Answer. They did. A Mr. Kennedy was here at the time, and said that unless he was permitted to cross-examine the witnesses, the witnesses would not testify. Judge Wakeley told him if he would make affidavit that he was authorized by Judge Ferguson, either in writing or verbally, he could do so. He declined to make the affidavit. The witnesses were soon after called, but were not here, and persons were sent for them, but they did not appear again, to my knowledge.

Interrogatory 12. Name any members or ex-members of Congress with whom you are acquainted.

Answer. I am acquainted with honorable Eli S. Shorter, of Alabama, and honorable George Vail.

JAMES W. DASKAM.

Taken and sworn to and subscribed before me, the twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. 1857.

ELEAZER WAKELEY,

Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

The said Bird B. Chapman now offers in evidence the several papers hereto annexed, marked, respectively, "No. 29," "No. 30," "No. 31," "No. 32."

ELEAZER WAKELEY,

Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, ss.

I, Eleazer Wakeley, an associate justice of the supreme court for the Territory of Nebraska, do hereby certify that, in pursuance of the notice hereto annexed, I have taken the testimony of the several witnesses whose depositions are also hereto annexed; that the same was taken at the office of Thomas B. Cumming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, in the city of Omaha, in Douglas county in said Territory; that the examination of said witnesses was commenced on the twenty-third day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, between the hours of nine o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m., and was continued on the twenty-fourth, twenty-fifth, and twenty-sixth days of said month, between the hours aforesaid of each day; that each of said witnesses, before giving his testimony, was sworn by me to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in the matter of the aforesaid contested election, and was examined by me on his said oath touching all such matters and things as were proposed by the party attending respecting said contested election; that such testimony, together with the questions proposed by said party, I then and there caused to be reduced to writing by a disinterested person, in my presence, and under my direction, and in the presence of the party attending; that the same were carefully read over to, or read by, the said witnesses, respectively, and were then subscribed or attested by them, respectively. And I further certify that said Bird B. Chapman attended in person; and that said Fenner Ferguson did not attend, either personally or by agent.

Witness my hand this twenty-sixth day of November, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

ELEAZER WAKELEY,

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court for Nebraska Ter.

No. 1.

COUNTY OF PLATT, }
Territory of Nebraska. }

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Wm. H. Stevens, Michael Sweeney and Geo. W. Stevens, judges of election in Cleveland precinct, Monroe county, Nebraska Territory, and J. M. Mentzer and S. F. Burtch, clerks of said election, who were duly sworn by me to perform the duties of judges and clerks of said election, respectively, according to law and to the best of their ability.

In testimony whereof, I hereby set my signature and affix my official seal, at Columbus, this 3d day of August, A. D. 1857.

W. H. STEVENS.

MICHAEL SWEENEY.

GEO. W. STEVENS.

J. M. MENTZER.

S. F. BURTCH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me the day and year above written.

A. B. PATTISON,

Notary Public.

Names of Electors.

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. J. M. Mentzer, | 19. Patrick Seeson, |
| 2. Geo. W. Stevens, | 20. John Langden, |
| 3. Geo. W. Weed, | 21. E. B. Minster, |
| 4. Alex. Hunter, | 22. Frank Shierer, |
| 5. W. H. Steevens, | 23. Stewart Wilson, |
| 6. S. F. Burtch, | 24. Chas. Stewart, |
| 7. Michael Sweeney, | 25. Wm. Agnew, |
| 8. Geo. F. Kennedy, | 26. Patrick Muncey, |
| 9. Wm. Purple, | 27. Hiram H. Hill, |
| 10. John K. Dill, | 28. C. W. Heroe, |
| 11. A. M. Crossen, | 29. Owen Steen, |
| 12. T. S. Patten, | 30. S. E. Harris, |
| 13. Tho. Lynch, | 31. Jacob Miller, |
| 14. J. Forman, | 32. S. W. Stowey, |
| 15. John Denene, | 33. Thos. Jones, |
| 16. Patrick Dolton, | 34. H. G. Weach, |
| 17. Michael Kelley, | 35. Samuel Sherman. |
| 18. J. C. White, | |

At an election held at the public house of Geo. W. Stevens, in Cleveland precinct, in the county of Monroe, and Territory of Nebraska, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857, the following named persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names, for the following described offices:

For delegate to Congress, Fenner Ferguson had thirty-three votes, B. B. Chapman had one vote, J. M. Thayer had one vote. For Territorial librarian, J. W. Pattison had thirty-five votes. For territorial treasurer, A. F. Heath had thirty-five votes. For territorial auditor, John Evans had thirty-five votes. For district attorney, James G. Chapman had thirty-five votes. For representative, John M. Taggart had thirty-five votes. For sheriff, Henry H. Daleymaple had thirty-four votes. For register, Geo. W. Stevens had thirty-four votes. For county treasurer, Allen Allen had thirty-four votes. For county clerk, Geo. C. Yeaten had thirty-five votes. For county superintendent of common schools, S. F. Burtch had thirty-five votes. For county surveyor, Robert P. Kimball had thirty-five votes. For county commissioners, Henry Peck had thirty-five votes, Wm. C. Beatty had thirty-five votes, Michael Sweeney had thirty-five votes. For justices of the peace, Owen Steen had thirty-five votes, J. M. Mentzer had thirty-five votes. For constables, Stewart Wilson had thirty-five votes, Patrick Muncey had thirty-five votes. For county seat, Monroe had thirty-five votes.

Certified by us:

GEO. W. STEVENS,
W. H. STEVENS,
MICHAEL SWEENEY,
Judges of Election.

Attest:

J. M. MENTZER, }
S. F. BURTCH, } *Clerks of Election.*

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
 Dodge county.

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the returns and poll-book from Cleveland precinct, Monroe county, Nebraska Territory, on file at this office.

JULIUS BRAINARD,
 County Clerk.

FONTENELLE, *August 21, 1857.*

No. 2.

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of my office, according to law and the best of my ability.

W. T. PEIRCE.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
 County of Dodge,

I do hereby certify that the above deposition was taken before me this 25th day of July, A. D. 1857.

JOHN A. KUNTZ, [L. s.]
 Notary Public.

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of my office, according to law and the best of my abilities.

DANIEL T. ROOT.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
 County of Dodge,

I do hereby certify that the above deposition was taken before me this 25th day of July, 1857.

JOHN A. KUNTZ, [L. s.]
 Notary Public.

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of my office, according to law and the best of my ability.

CHARLES COOPER.

I do hereby certify that the above deposition was taken before me this 3d day of August, A. D. 1857.

WEBER T. PEIRCE.

MONROE, *Nebraska Territory.*

I do solemnly swear that I will perform the duties of clerk of the election according to law and to the best of my ability.

ROBERT P. KIMBALL, *Clerk.*

I do solemnly swear that I will perform the duties of clerk of election according to law and the best of my ability.

C. C. KINNEY, *Clerk.*

COUNTY OF MONROE, }
Nebraska Territory, } ss.

I do hereby certify that the above depositions were taken before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

W. T. PEIRCE,
Judge of Election.

MONDAY, August 3, 1857.

List of votes of Monroe precinct, Monroe, Nebraska Territory.

Christopher Whaley,
Frank C. Davis,
Johnston Car,
Henry Hart,
John W. Lancing,
Charles W. Thompson,
William C. Beatty,
Andrew Goodwin,
Stephen Gerard,
Samuel E. Floyd,
Weber T. Peirce,
William Gaslin,
James Keats,
Henry Faner,
James M. Tallman,
Theopelous Tompkins,
Charles H. Whaley,
Willmot H. Brookins,
C. C. Kinney, esq.,
Thos. Henderson,
Henry Dow, jr.,
Thomas Cushing,
William Barton,
Patrick Valk,
Henry O. Zoll,
Michael Murrey,
Fitzgerald McMurphy,
Oliver Twist,
Thomas H. Latty,
Edwin P. Parker,

Richard Mere,
G. T. Thomas,
Charles Caster,
Benjamin Peal,
Wm. Poppletan,
John Vewks,
Thomas J. Bothell,
Wm. Hughes,
Geo. Robinson,
Morgan James,
Geo. Bradshaw,
Peter Murri,
John Powell,
Thomas Sleight,
M. C. Nutt,
William Lee,
Geo. H. Peck,
John G. Willes,
Samuel Weller,
Michael Chaney,
Wm. Johnson,
Thomas Parks,
Lewis F. Miller,
John L. Holbrook,
John Cooley,
John Evens,
H. Mernsdley,
Wm. E. Jones,
Wm. Higgins,
John Gillis,

Daniel T. Root,
George H. Wheeler,
Charles M. Root,
Frank Millar,
Rob. P. Kimball,
Henry Hansom,
Leander Gerard,
Wm. Brecker,
Wm. Turner,
James Fustien,
Henry Sharp,
Thos. McNeal,
Ralph Smith,
John Herds,

Joel L. Holbrook,
Robt. Ouldott,
Edward Culver,
James McAllester,
Geo. C. Yeaten,
Charles Cooper,
Geo. Watson,
Henry H. Dalrymple,
Henry Peck,
Robt. Shackleton,
Nathan Davis,
Thos. Atkinson,
Wm. Habgood.

Territorial Officers.

At an election held at the town-house in Monroe precinct, in the county of Monroe and Territory of Nebraska, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857, the following named persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names for the following described offices :

Fenner Ferguson had eighty-two votes for delegate to Congress ;
Bird B. Chapman had one vote for delegate to Congress.

Certified by us :

W. T. PEIRCE,
D. T. ROOT,
CHARLES COOPER,
Judges of Election.

Attest :

ROBERT P. KIMBALL,
CALVIN C. KINNEY,
Clerks.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Dodge county,

I certify that the above is a true copy of the poll-book and returns filed in this office.

JULIUS BRAINARD,
County Clerk.

AUGUST 21, 1857.

No. 3.

THE PEOPLE'S TICKET.

For Delegate to Congress,
FENNER FERGUSON,
of Sarpy county.

For Territorial Treasurer,
A. F. HEATH.

For Territorial Auditor,
JOHN EVANS.

For Territorial Librarian,
AUG. F. HARVEY.

For Attorney General,
W. C. STACKHOUSE.

For District Attorney,
JAMES G. CHAPMAN.

For Representatives,
E. PATRICK,

E. P. BREWSTER,

A. F. HEATH,

SAMUEL N. FIFIELD,

GEO. ARMSTRONG,

W. R. THRALL,

GEO. CLAYES,

JOSEPH W. PADDOCK,

For Probate Judge,
CLINTON BRIGGS.

For Sheriff,
JOHN THORINGTON.

For County Register,
JOHN H. BRACKEN.

For County Treasurer,
W. W. HOOPES.

For County Clerk,
H. D. HOWES.

For County Commissioners,
S. DODGE,

A. C. PYPER.

For County School Commissioner,
HENRY A. BREWSTER.

For County Surveyor,
GEORGE HOWE.

For Justices of the Peace,
SAMUEL FORGEY,

J. W. GRIFFITH.

For Constables,
B. V. SPRINGER,
CHARLES BURDICK.

No. 4.

I, Levi Harsh, do solemnly swear that I will perform the duties of judge of election according to law and the best of my ability.

LEVI HARSH. [L. s.]

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 3d day of August, 1857.

H. M. POMEROY,
Notary Public.

I, R. W. Steele, do solemnly swear that I will perform the duties of judge of election according to law and the best of my ability.

ROBERT W. STEELE. [L. s.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of August, A. D. 1857.

H. M. POMEROY,
Notary Public.

I, Richard Amsbury, do solemnly swear that I will perform the duties of judge of election according to law and the best of my ability.

RICHARD AMSBURY. [L. s.]

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of August, A. D. 1857.

H. M. POMEROY,
Notary Public.

I, B. McGibbon, do solemnly swear that I will perform the duties of clerk of election according to law and the best of my ability.
B. MCGIBBON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of August, A. D. 1857.

H. M. POMEROY,
Notary Public.

I, E. Goodrich, do solemnly swear that I will perform the duties of clerk of election according to law and the best of my ability.
E. GOODRICH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of August A. D. 1857.

H. M. POMEROY,
Notary Public.

A list of the votes cast in Florence precinct, in Douglas county, Nebraska Territory, August 3, at the general election, A. D. 1857.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
1	William A. Amsbury.....	58	Otis W. Crane.....
2	Levi Harsh.....	59	Timothy McLain.....
3	Edward Goodrich.....	60	Jno. A. Hall.....
4	John Thorington.....	61	E. W. Jones.....
5	Belfrage McGibbon.....	62	J. P. Cooper.....
6	W. W. Morrow.....	63	V R. Wheaton.....
7	R. W. Roberts.....	64	Nathan Harmount.....
8	Charles Hall.....	65	W. W. Moore.....
9	Joseph Westwood.....	66	C. L. Faucett.....
10	Nelson Libby.....	67	Seaman Taber.....
11	Z. W. Leslie.....	68	William Dykes.....
12	A. Briggs.....	69	John Effleberg.....
13	Bernard Kroeger.....	70	Joseph Chapman.....
14	W. W. Hoops.....	71	A. S. Billingsby.....
15	Alfred Sneider.....	72	Charles Hutchins.....
16	F. Freaner.....	73	Charles Thurmst.....
17	E. P. Brewster.....	74	Samuel Meyers.....
18	F. C. Gaston.....	75	John Thorp.....
19	Joseph Manning.....	76	E. B. Rollins.....
20	R. H. Lee.....	77	G. L. Moulding.....
21	G. Y. Van Zandt.....	78	John Edwards.....
22	Chester Messenger.....	79	T. Donovin.....
23	Joseph Wolf.....	80	Michael McLaughlin.....
24	A. Scott.....	81	W. M. Seaton.....
25	George Schimelpfenny.....	82	E. W. Baker.....
26	George Handt.....	83	E. Shoebridge.....
27	Eugene Griffith.....	84	M. D. Repp.....
28	T. Mickle.....	85	R. W. Steele.....
29	Ed Cassidy.....	86	E. H. Lamson.....
30	John. H. Bracken.....	87	A. B. Lamson.....
31	George H. Meyesa.....	88	John Glemdimne.....
32	James Gaston.....	89	George Baker.....
33	H. D. House.....	90	J M Piper.....
34	William Bowden.....	91	L. Watkins.....
35	Henry Grebe.....	92	Andrew DeBaun.....
36	Theodore Jasperson.....	93	Charles Burdick.....
37	John Siebent.....	94	Thomas Lucas.....
38	J. F. Pugsley.....	95	J. C. Mitchell.....
39	J. M. Kimball.....	96	Loman Miller.....
40	James Walker.....	97	A. B. Malcolm.....
41	T. B. Shafer.....	98	Alexander Richardson.....
42	A. C. Piper.....	99	David Evans.....
43	Alexander Niblo.....	100	C. H. Eldridge.....
44	F. J. Goodfriend.....	101	John Thorp.....
45	J. L. Harsh.....	102	L. D. Davis.....
46	B. V. Springer.....	103	Coonrad Razer.....
47	J. C. Fuller.....	104	Zachariah Cole.....
48	George Bird.....	105	Joseph Kitler.....
49	Thomas Ballam.....	106	Edward Hoopis.....
50	S. K. Fuller.....	107	John Rumpf.....
51	A. A. F. Boody.....	108	J. H. Johnson.....
52	C. E. Steer.....	109	H. C. Pratt.....
53	F. B. Selden.....	110	John Root.....
54	George Morrison.....	111	Wilson Reynolds.....
55	Thomas Mills.....	112	D. G. Seldon.....
56	Joseph Cox.....	113	William A. Smith.....
57	Almond Coburn.....	114	William Crosswood.....

LIST—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
115	James Hodges	174	George Lees
116	Louis Pinchoff	175	W. T. Beeks
117	Frederick Cassimer	176	B. F. Sherman
118	A. M. Weber	177	E. K. Davis
119	A. L. Arnold	178	Horace May
120	J. B. Hickman	179	H. Verder
121	George Howe	180	A. Lawson
122	J. H. Dudley	181	O. B. Selden
123	Stephen Casserman	182	D. Redman
124	William Alling	183	Samuel Turner
125	James North	184	C. P. Gillett
126	A. G. Graeter	185	Isaac Ony
127	Samuel Forgy	186	L. W. Howard
128	James Cogswell	187	Nelson Almsbury
129	James Kinney	188	John Hastings
130	Hugh McCourt	189	Charles Howe
131	Samuel W. Turner	190	Charles Goodrich
132	George Hedge	191	Thomas Paulson
133	Peter Hedge	192	J. F. Collins
134	William Hawkins	193	M. Solledder
135	Hayman Chapman	194	A. E. S. Seymour
136	J. M. Hardcastle	195	W. J. Graham
137	E. H. Canon	196	Daniel Raff
138	A. H. Hardcastle	197	B. F. Raff
139	Wm. Chipman	198	P. C. Chapman
140	John Chapman	199	Ezra Dinsmore
141	M. A. Avery	200	E. Patrick
142	John L. Fisk	201	Reuben Patrick
143	John Kenner	202	Joseph Redman
144	T. C. Giddings	203	W. Hooper
145	V. G. Perkins	204	Wm. Chapman
146	J. S. Lawson	205	W. J. Baugh
147	Joseph Lane	206	Charles McCarty
148	George Bringer	207	Wm. Morrison
149	Arnold Stullenwork	208	A. J. Wilson
150	John J. Kelley	209	H. D. Johnson
151	Wm. H. Roberts	210	J. Paprick
152	James Compton	211	Samuel Cooper
153	A. J. Smith	212	Horace Potter
154	H. C. Riordan	213	Henry Jones
155	Joseph Shields	214	H. N. Tunney
156	George Sinclair	215	P. T. Birmingham
157	Thomas Bell	216	James Dickman
158	H. M. Pomeroy	217	James Collins
159	B. P. Knight	218	Samuel Guy
160	John Dely	219	Alexander Stephenson
161	A. F. Heath	220	Michael Fry
162	T. J. Barrows	221	Francis Hammet
163	E. G. Giddings	222	Augustus Hummick
164	W. C. Stackhouse	223	Charles Arnold
165	Wm. Cooper	224	Joseph Slones
166	Elisha Stur	225	George Medlock
167	Henry Swaggart	226	Richard Amsbury
168	J. G. Rain	227	Wm. Reeves
169	Benjamin Bates	228	Joseph Palferman
170	James Bradshaw	229	W. D. Johnson
171	William Green	230	John Johnson
172	Henry Holliday	231	Joseph Wilcox
173	Richard Lithorn	232	C. B. Harrison

LIST—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
233	Henry J. Reynolds	292	Levi W. Gray
234	Thomas J. Viese	293	Lewis Strait
235	George Benjamin	294	A. J. Town
236	John Templey	295	A. J. Critchfield
237	Edwin Steele	296	James Lutterrell
238	Philip Vaugu	297	E. Strong
239	Wm. Wilson	298	John Harris
240	Wm. Hardin	299	Edward Doremus
241	William Pollen	300	Charles Cannon
242	Thomas Morris	301	Irvin Jamison
243	Louis Thomas	302	John Stalor
244	F. G. Slate	303	J. P. Hunter
245	John Fongy	304	J. W. Bugman
246	Allen Swift	305	James R. Thomas
247	L. Proutz	306	William Wilson
248	Jacob Weber	307	J. Marvin
249	Harpin Davis	308	R. H. Parmenter
250	Robert Bunyan	309	F. W. Curtis
251	Frank Blabbit	310	George Allison
252	Edward Hearn	311	Wm. Cook
253	R. S. Bryant	312	J. M. Duke
254	John K. Smith	313	Dennis Lonegan
255	Stephen D. Casserman	314	James Richardson
256	Edmund Horton	315	James Richardson, jr.
257	E. A. Willoughby	316	George Richardson
258	John N. Champion	317	C. W. Woodbury
259	George Jarvis	318	D. L. Voice
260	Monroe D. Downs	319	Emanuel Frank
261	L. R. Butler	320	Christopher Freeworth
262	Giles E. Jackson	321	George Reeves
263	E. T. Osborn	322	George W. Knight
264	Christian Martin	323	E. Bassett
265	Isaac Lammon	324	George H. McLane
266	Charles Moyer	325	George Quinn
267	S. P. Alling	326	George Duncan
268	Thomas Alling	327	Patrick Levi
269	H. A. Brewster	328	Daniel Heckman
270	John M. Rogers	329	P. H. Perkins
271	G. W. Griffith	330	George Case
272	William Burton	331	Isaac Fowler
273	H. A. Harrison	332	Frederick Leech
274	Henry D. Franklin	333	J. H. Deland
275	John Linton	334	Lucius Casseman
276	Charles Cunningham	335	Charles Nebelius
277	Thomas Stevens	336	George N. Jefferson
278	Robert Blackett	337	James Warner
279	Lucius P. Sperry	338	R. Graham
280	Nathan Weston	339	T. M. Parker
281	Benjamin Redman	340	Wm. Parmenty
282	G. W. Barnes	341	Josiah Coons
283	William Orr	342	Nahum Harwood
284	Hiram Force	343	Jesse Griffin
285	John Millan	344	George Hart
286	Theodore Heckaman	345	Thomas Carshall
287	F. W. Bruce	346	Joseph Player
288	John Glass	347	Buchard Whiting
289	Edward Ackerman	348	Thomas Britt
290	William Kellogg	349	Thomas E. Murphy
291	George Gray	350	George Jines

LIST—Continued.

No.	Names.	No.	Names.
351	J. L. Busdick.....	377	Benjamin Donentz.....
352	D. S. Mitchell.....	378	R. E. Stull.....
353	M. Stallberg.....	379	Mathew Buhl.....
354	George Driver.....	380	A. H. Gokey.....
355	A. S. Die.....	381	J. H. Day.....
356	J. G. Knight.....	382	J. P. Parmenter.....
357	J. H. Leeds.....	383	Philander Tollman.....
358	Wm. Robinson.....	384	John Wilson.....
359	Ephraim N. Darkhen.....	385	Wm. Reynolds.....
360	E. Adams.....	386	James Brown.....
361	Samuel P. Davis.....	387	John Doherty.....
362	A. B. Knight.....	388	David Smith.....
363	Homer Fuller.....	389	John McCarty.....
364	J. P. Simpson.....	390	John Davis.....
365	Andrew Spratul.....	391	Peter McDonald.....
366	Thomas Bradshaw.....	392	Stedman Willard.....
367	James Davenport.....	393	Thomas Page.....
368	Thomas Kellar.....	394	George Bumrail.....
369	John Fenten.....	395	Wm. Johnson.....
370	Theodore Thompson.....	396	David Smith.....
371	Wm. Rollins.....	397	David McHenry.....
372	Thomas Pace.....	398	James Micocks.....
373	George Blackett.....	399	David Mahoney.....
374	Robert Linton.....	400	Ebenezer Phillips.....
375	Philander Hobson.....	401	James Fisk.....
376	T. J. Orr.....		

Attest:

ED. GOODRICH,
B. McGIBBON,
Clerks of Election.

At an election held at the house of M. Solledders, in Florence precinct, in the county of Douglas, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857, the following named persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names for the following described offices:

Fenner Ferguson had votes for delegate to Congress..... 364
Bird B. Chapman had votes for delegate to Congress..... 4
John M. Thayer had votes for delegate to Congress..... 28
Moses Shinn had votes for delegate to Congress..... 1
(All relating to county and territorial officers omitted.)

Certified by us:

R. W. STEELE,
RICHARD AMSBURY,
LEVI HARSH,
Judges.

Attest: BELFRAGE McGIBBON,
ED. GOODRICH,
Clerks of Election.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Douglas County.

I hereby certify that the above, with the omission above named, is a true copy of the poll book, and returns filed in this my office from the Florence precinct, for the election held August 3, 1857.

JAMES E BOYD,

Clerk of Douglas county, Nebraska Territory.

OMAHA CITY, November 23, 1857.

No. 5.

BIRD B. CHAPMAN.

THE SQUATTER'S TICKET.

Delegate to Congress,

Territorial Auditor,

SAMUEL L. CAMPBELL.

Territorial Treasurer,

A. F. W. HEATH.

Territorial Librarian,

AUGUSTUS F. HARVEY.

Attorney General,

T. E. HAYCOOK.

District Attorney,

JAMES G. CHAPMAN.

Representatives,

SILAS A. STRICKLAND,

CHARLES. T. HOLLOWAY,

AMOS GATES,

JAMES DAVIDSON.

Judge of Probate,

WILLIAM H. COOK.

County Treasurer.

WILLIAM F. WILEY.

Sheriff,

JOHN M. ENOCH.

Register,

C. D. KELLER.

County Clerk,

STEPHEN D. BANGS.

Commissioners,

ROBERT J. JENKINSON,

ROBERT McCARTY,

REUBEN LOVEJOY.

County Surveyor,

WILLIAM W. HARVEY.

Superintendent Common Schools,

JOHN P. KAST.

Justices of the Peace,

ABNER R. BLACKBURN,

HORACE ROGERS.

Constable,

GEO. COFFMAN.

No. 29.

We, the undersigned, two of the board of territorial canvassers for 1857, do hereby certify that the annexed and foregoing papers were presented by Mr. Chapman, but were not considered, the action of the board being confined by the statute to the consideration of the certified abstracts transmitted to the governor by the clerks of the several counties.

MARK W. IZARD,

Governor of Nebraska.

E. ESTABROOK,

United States Attorney.

OMAHA, September 15, 1857.

No. 30.

To Governor Mark W. Izard and the other members of the Board of Territorial Canvassers :

The undersigned, one of the persons voted for as delegate to Congress at the election held in this Territory on the 3d day of August, 1857, for the purpose of electing a delegate to Congress and other territorial and county officers, claim from you, in accordance with the act organizing this Territory, and the acts of the Territory of Nebraska, approved January 26, 1856, and February 13, 1857, a certificate, as provided for in said acts, of his election as delegate to Congress, the undersigned having received at said election, so held as aforesaid, the highest number of votes for said office of delegate.

That in canvassing or casting up the votes purporting to have been given in the several counties of this Territory for delegate to Congress, I object to your taking into consideration or counting the votes claimed to have been cast at the precinct of Florence, in Douglas county, where it is represented that Fenner Ferguson received 364 votes, J. M. Thayer 28 votes, and myself 4 votes, for the reason, as by the testimony herewith attached, it will appear that no election was held at said precinct of Florence on said 3d day of August for delegate to Congress, in accordance with the laws and customs of this Territory regulating elections ; that the laws of this Territory regulating elections provide that the polls of all elections shall be opened at nine o'clock in the morning and continue open until six o'clock in the evening of the same day ; that, as will appear from the evidence above referred to, the polls of the Florence precinct were kept open until nine o'clock in the evening of the same day, and over one hundred persons were permitted to vote at said polls after the hour of six o'clock of said day, the same being contrary to the laws and customs above referred to, and which procedure, if acquiesced in, would, as in this case, suffer a single precinct to receive votes enough after the closing of the polls throughout the other portions of the Territory to change the result and shape the policy of the whole Territory.

That the county clerk and the two householders chosen by him, as provided for in section 15 of the act regulating elections, on making their abstract of the votes of the different precincts of Douglas county, did certify and make a part of their said certificate or abstract that said vote of Florence was illegal and ought not to be counted, and which must, thus bearing the evidence of illegality on the face of the paper, preclude you from counting said vote.

That I also object to your considering the vote as returned of the precinct of Cleveland, in the county of Monroe, and which is made a part of the vote of Dodge county in the return to you, because, as will appear from the evidence attached, that great illegalities were permitted at said election precinct, and which returns upon its poll list the names of thirty-five persons as having voted there—thirty-three voting for Fenner Ferguson and one for B. B. Chapman—while the evidence above referred to shows conclusively that there were not at the time of said election ten legal voters residing in said precinct.

I also further object to your considering or counting the vote of the precinct of Monroe, in said Monroe county, and which was returned to

you with Dodge county, for the reason of the illegalities and glaring frauds perpetrated and connived at by the board of election at said Monroe precinct. Their said poll list, a certified copy of which is herewith submitted, purports to show that eighty-seven persons voted at said election, eighty-two of whom voted for Fenner Ferguson, and one for Bird B. Chapman. The testimony herewith submitted shows that only forty-five persons *actually* voted at said precinct, and that the other forty-two names of persons thus returned as having voted are fictitious and fraudulent, and should make void the whole return from said precinct; that many of the names of the persons borne upon said pretended poll list, to wit: such as "Oliver Twist," "Samuel Weller," &c., bear *prima facie* evidence of the fraud and fiction.

Respectfully submitted.

BIRD B. CHAPMAN.

No. 15.

AUGUST 9, 1857.

SIR: By the laws of this Territory regulating elections, approved January 26, 1856, and the act amendatory of the same, approved February 13, 1857, it is made your duty as county clerk, on the reception of the poll books or returns of a general election, to call to your aid two disinterested householders, and to open said returns and make abstracts of the votes cast for each several office at said election, and transmit abstracts of the votes cast to the governor of the Territory. As an elector of the county of Douglas, and one of the candidates voted for at said election, I object to your taking into consideration, or of making or transmitting any abstract which shall include any of the votes cast at the precinct of Florence, in said county, at the election held on the 3d day of August, 1857, for delegate to Congress, and other officers, and for *this reason*, that there was no election held at said precinct of Florence on said 3d day of August in accordance with the laws of this Territory regulating elections. The laws of this Territory regulating elections, above referred to, provide that "the polls of all elections shall be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and continue open until six o'clock in the evening of the same day." At the election held at Florence, as aforesaid, the polls were kept open until nine o'clock in the evening of the same day, and over one hundred persons were allowed to cast their votes at said polls after the hour of six o'clock in the evening of said 3d day of August, which proceeding is contrary to the laws and custom of this Territory regulating elections, and thus making null and void the election so held at said Florence, as aforesaid, and the returns from said Florence precinct should not and cannot be considered by you in making up your abstract to be transmitted to the governor as above named.

BIRD B. CHAPMAN.

THOMAS O'CONNOR, Esq.,

County Clerk of Douglas County, Nebraska Territory.

Sworn and subscribed this ninth day of August, A. D. 1857, before me.

ANDREW J. POPPLETON,

Notary Public, Douglas County, Nebraska Territory.

No. 14.

Affidavit of Luther Lavier and Levi Lincoln.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
 Douglas County, } ss.

This is to certify that we are citizens of Douglas county and Territory of Nebraska, and have lived in said county since last April, and were at Florence, in said county, on the evening of the election held on the third day of August, A. D. 1857, and saw the polls open and saw men voting as late as eight o'clock in the evening; we went there together and left together.

LEVI LINCOLN,
 LUTHER LAVIER.

Dated at Omaha, this tenth day of August, A. D. 1857.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, thistenth day of August, A. D. 1857.

ISAAC P. HALLOCK,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 12.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
 Douglas County, } ss.

Be it known, that on this thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1857, before me, a notary public in and for the county aforesaid, personally appeared John S. Lyons, aged thirty-seven years, who, being first duly sworn according to law, on his oath says: That he now resides in the town of Florence, in said Douglas county, where he has resided since the month of May last; that he was in said Florence during the day and evening of the third day of this month, and was present where the election was being held for delegate to Congress and other officers; that between the hours of seven and eight o'clock in the evening of said election day he was present at the polls in said Florence, which were then open, and persons were voting; that after that, and during said evening, between the hours of eight and nine, he was called upon by one Pomeroy, a citizen of Florence, and asked to go and vote, which this deponent refused to do; that another person who was present was also invited to go and vote, and he told deponent that he did go and vote. Deponent further says, that freedom of suffrage was not exercised by the citizens of said Florence, and a man could not be free from insult or abuse in offering to vote for Bird B. Chapman, and threats were made against any man in said Florence who should dare to vote for any other candidate than Fenner Ferguson. This deponent did not vote at all at said election.

JOHN S. LYONS.

Sworn and subscribed this 13th day of August, A. D. 1857, before me.

[L. s.]

ANDREW J. POPPLETON,
Notary Public, Douglas county, N. T.

No. 13.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
 Douglas County, } ss.

William Young Brown, being duly sworn, upon his oath says: That I was at Florence, Douglas county, Nebraska Territory, on the evening of the third day of August, A. D. 1857, that day being the day on which the election was held for delegate to Congress. I was there until about nine o'clock in the evening of that day. Sometime after seven o'clock I was sitting in my buggy in front of the Willit House, when I was spoken to by H. M. Pomeroy, of Florence, who said he would like to get my horse and buggy to go after a man who had not voted; at this time it was after seven o'clock in the evening. I let him have the horse and buggy, and he returned in a short time and stated that he had found his man and taken him to the polls, and had found two other men who had not voted, and that he would go after them. At this time he, H. M. Pomeroy, stated that there had only been three hundred and thirty-three votes cast in Florence on that day. He gave as his reason for keeping the polls open so late, that they had commenced late, and wanted to give the people time to vote.

WM. YOUNG BROWN.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this eleventh day of August, A. D. 1857.

ISAAC P. HALLOCK,
Justice of the Peace.

No. 11.

OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
 August 12, 1857.

SIR: I enclose herewith letters from members of the boards of election at this place and Decatur, by which you will see what course has been pursued in this Territory in conducting the election, and especially in closing the polls.

Very respectfully, yours,

BIRD B. CHAPMAN.

THOMAS O'CONNER, Esq.,
 County Clerk Douglas county, N. T.

No. 10.

OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
 August 12, 1857.

SIR: As you were one of the board of election held in this city, at the general election held on the third day of August, 1857, for the

election of delegate to Congress, &c., you will oblige by informing me of the course pursued by the said board in closing the polls, the hour they were closed, and whether any votes were offered or received after the hour of six p. m. of said election day.

Very respectfully, yours,

BIRD B. CHAPMAN.

WILLIAM N. BYERS, Esq.,
Omaha City, N. T.

No. 9.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
August 12, 1857.

SIR: Your note of this morning is before me. In reply, I have to say that at the general election held in this precinct on the third day of August, 1857, for delegate to Congress and other purposes, the polls were closed at *precisely* six o'clock p. m., by announcing the closing publicly, notice having been given fifteen minutes prior thereto that "the polls will close in fifteen minutes." A number of votes were offered after the closing of the polls, but were *not* received. This has always been the custom of closing the polls in this precinct, and, I believe, throughout the Territory.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM N. BYERS,
Attorney at law and general land agent.

Hon. BIRD B. CHAPMAN,
Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

No. 7.

OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
August 12, 1857.

SIR: You will oblige by furnishing me with a statement as to the manner pursued by the board of election at Decatur, Burt county, Nebraska, in closing the polls at the general election held on the third day of this month; and whether any proposition was made to keep the polls open until after the hour of six o'clock, for what purpose, and what decision was made upon the same?

Very respectfully, yours,

BIRD B. CHAPMAN.

GEO. L. HORBACH, Esq.

No. 8.

OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
August 12, 1857.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your note of August 12th, now before me, I have simply to say that the polls of the Decatur precinct, Burt

county, Nebraska Territory, at the late general election held August 3, 1857, were opened and closed, in compliance with our election law, at the hours of 9 a. m., and 6 p. m. There was a suggestion, or request, made by one of the voters of the precinct to the judges of election, about the time the polls were being closed, that they should be kept open until the steamer Ben Bolt should arrive, in order to give the voters which were supposed to be on board of her the privilege of casting their suffrages at Decatur; but this request was disregarded by the board of election, for the reason that they considered it illegal to hold the polls open after 6 o'clock, and the polls closed accordingly. The Ben Bolt arrived about 9 o'clock, at which time the polls were closed, votes counted, and the result declared.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. L. HORBACH.

Hon. BIRD B. CHAPMAN.

Having been one of the judges of election for the Decatur precinct, Burt county, Nebraska Territory, in the late general election, I can certify to the correctness of the above statement.

G. ELKIN.

No. 6.

OMAHA CITY, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,
August 12, 1857.

SIR: Your note of this date is at hand, in which you say "you will be pleased to inform me what cause prevented you from casting your vote at the late election held for delegate to Congress in this Territory on the 3d of August, 1857; and whether any other persons, and how many, were in the same condition as yourself; and whether you have any reason to know for whom any of those persons would have voted."

In reply, I have only to say that I, in company with several others, took passage on the steamer Ben Bolt for Dakota, on the second day of August, from Omaha; that, on the day of the election, at about half past seven o'clock p. m. we arrived at Decatur, where we expected to vote, but found that the polls had been closed at least an hour previous. I knew several on the boat who would have voted for you did they have an opportunity; there were some thirty, and perhaps forty, on board who would have voted for you—indeed I feel satisfied there was but one gentleman on board who was opposed to your election.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN PATRICK.

Hon. BIRD B. CHAPMAN.

No. 32.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Douglas county,

Be it known that before me, a notary public in and for the county and Territory aforesaid, personally appeared John Reck, a resident of Columbus, Platte county, in said Territory, who, being first duly sworn according to law, says: That his residence at Columbus is one and one half miles from the Cleveland precinct, in Monroe county, Nebraska Territory, and that he is and was personally acquainted on the 3d day of August, 1857, with every person residing in said Cleveland precinct, and there were not over ten men residing in said Cleveland precinct on the 3d day of August who were legal voters; that I have examined a certified copy of the poll list and poll book of said Cleveland precinct, and which was returned to the clerk of Dodge county as the one kept at the election at said Cleveland precinct on said 3d day of August, and recognize among the names of the board of election and their clerks two who were not residents of said Cleveland precinct on said 3d day of August; said paper also bears evidence that they, the board and clerks, were qualified or sworn before A. B. Pattison, notary public of Platte county; and deponent knows that said A. B. Pattison, on said 3d day of August, had not complied with the requirements of the acts of this Territory relating to notary publics empowering him so to act; that deponent has examined a certified copy of the poll list of Monroe precinct in said Monroe county, as returned to the clerk of Dodge county, upon which are the names of eighty-seven persons as voters; and deponent declares that, excepting the Beaver settlement, from which only forty persons voted at said election, there are not and was not on the day of the election in all of said county, including those of the Cleveland precinct, twenty legal voters residing.

JOHN RECK.

Subscribed and sworn to, before me, this twenty-fourth day of August, A. D. 1857.

WM. W. BYERS,
Notary Public, Douglas county,
Nebraska Territory.

No. 24.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA } ss.
County of Douglas,

On this 17th day of August, A. D. 1857, before me, a notary public in and for said Douglas county, appeared Samuel B. Nichols, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says: That he is an elector, and resides at Omaha City, in the county of Douglas aforesaid; that, at the instance of the Hon. Bird B. Chapman, he visited the precincts of Cleveland and Monroe, in the county of Monroe, and Territory aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 11th day of August, A. D. 1857; that he made diligent inquiry as to the number of persons residing in said precincts of Cleveland and Monroe who were entitled to vote at the election held on the 3d of August, A. D. 1857; that after diligent inquiry he

could not find more than ten persons residing in the Cleveland precinct who were legal voters at the said Cleveland precinct at said election; that the whole number of cabins or houses in Cleveland was three; that he saw one man, Owen McDonald, who resided in one of said houses, who told deponent that he did not vote at said election; that deponent requested of one of the judges of said election and of the clerks of said election board of Cleveland precinct permission to inspect the poll-books of said election at Cleveland precinct, and was refused such permission; that this deponent was informed, and verily believes, that one Geo. F. Kennedy, who was one of the voters at said election at Cleveland precinct, was at the time of said election a resident of Florence, in Douglas county, and was a delegate from said Florence to the Bellevue convention which nominated Judge Ferguson; that one Stevens, one of the board of election of said Cleveland precinct, was a minor under the age of twenty-one years, as this deponent was informed and believes; that Hiram H. Hill told deponent that he voted at said Cleveland precinct; that he had not been in this Territory more than three or four weeks before said election; that he had been in Cleveland only one week previous to said election; that said Hill told deponent that ———, ———, ———, who were members of said election board, urged him to vote at said precinct. That deponent further deposes and says, that on the same day that he visited Cleveland, he visited Monroe, in Monroe county aforesaid; that he obtained permission of the judges of Monroe precinct to inspect the poll-books of Monroe precinct; that this deponent copied the names appearing on said poll-book, the whole number being eighty-seven; that after copying the same he made diligent inquiry and search throughout said precinct for the persons answering to said names; that after inquiring of every person that deponent could hope to get information of as to the voters living in said precinct of Monroe, he found some forty-five persons residing in said precinct answering to the names on said poll-book, who had voted at said precinct at said election, and could find no more; that Thomas Latty, whose name appears on said poll-book as a voter at said election, told this deponent that he did not vote at said election, and that his name was on said poll-book without his knowledge or consent; that the whole number of inhabited houses or cabins in Monroe precinct, as near as this deponent could ascertain, was two, with the exception of the houses at Beaver or Genoa, in said precinct; that a man in Platte county, residing where the main road comes to Platte river, about eight miles down Platte river from Columbus, told me that he carried a load of men from Platte county to Cleveland, in Monroe county, to vote; that he was paid four dollars for carrying said load; that this man refused to disclose the name of the person or persons who employed him to carry said load. And further this deponent saith not.

SAMUEL B. NICHOLS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 17th day of August, A. D. 1857.

HERMAN KOUNTZE, [L. s.]

Notary Public, Douglas County, Nebraska Territory.

No. 16.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
 County of Platte, }

On this 12th of August, A. D. 1857, before me, John Reck, a notary public in and for said Platte county, personally came Charles Cooper, who, being first duly sworn, deposes and says: That he resides and has resided at Genoa or Beaver, in the county of Monroe and Territory aforesaid, from the 25th of April, 1857; that he is well acquainted in said Monroe county; that he attended the election holden for the purpose of electing delegate to Congress and other territorial and county officers, at Monroe, in the county of Monroe aforesaid, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857; that he arrived at the place of holding the election in said Monroe precinct at about fifteen minutes past nine in the morning of said election day; that he was one of the judges of said election at said precinct; that when he arrived, there were forty or more voters' names on the poll book of said precinct, as near as he could judge; that soon after his arrival at said polls some one came to the door and said the polls of this election are now open; that the voters from Beaver then commenced voting; that the whole number voting at said election from Beaver was forty, and no more; that he sat at said polls of said precinct till they were closed at night, and no person voted after I came there, except persons that came from Beaver, with the exception of five or six persons that were at Monroe; that to the best of his knowledge and belief, there were not more than twenty legal voters in said Monroe county, with the exception of those living at Beaver; that Thomas Latty, whose name appears as a voter on said poll book, was not a legal voter at the time of said election; that he is credibly informed that H. Hart, whose name appears on said poll book as a voter, had gone to Salt Lake some time previous to said election day; that he voted at said election for Fenner Ferguson as delegate to Congress; that the whole number of cabins in said Monroe county at the time of holding said election, with the exception of those at Beaver, was five, and no more; and further this deponent says not.

CHARLES COOPER.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, a notary public, this 12th August, A. D. 1857.

JOHN RECK.

No. 17.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
 County of Platte, }

On this 12th day of August, A. D. 1857, personally came before me, John Reck, a notary public in and for the county of Platte and Territory aforesaid, Nathan Davis, who, having been first duly sworn according to law, doth depose and says: That he now resides at Genoa,

sometimes called Beaver settlement, in the county of Monroe and Territory of Nebraska, and that he has resided there since the 25th of April; that he is well acquainted in said Monro country; that he attended the election holden for the purpose of electing a delegate to Congress and other territorial and county officers held at Monroe, in the county of Monroe aforesaid, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857; that I arrived at the place of holding the election in said precinct at fifteen minutes past nine o'clock in the morning of said election day; that Mr. Charles Cooper, one of the judges of said election at said precinct, came with me from Beaver; and arrived when I did at the place of holding the said election; that when we arrived there were forty or more voters' names on the poll book, as near as I could judge; that soon after my arrival at the polls some one came to the door and said the poll of this election is now open; that the voters from Beaver then commenced voting; that the whole number voting at said election from Beaver settlement was forty, and no more; that I remained at the said polls till they were closed at night, and no person voted after I came there, except persons that came from Beaver, except about five persons who were at Monroe; that I understood from Mr. Latty that a large number of men came to the place where the election was held, about two o'clock in the morning on the day of election and voted, and went away very early in the morning. To the best of my knowledge and belief there are not more than twenty legal voters in Monroe county besides those living at Beaver, and never has been more than that at any time; that Thomas Latty, whose name appears as voter on said poll book, returned the day before the election to this county, which he passed through a few days before on his way to Salt Lake; that H. Hart, another voter on said poll book, I am credibly informed and verily believe, had gone from this county to Salt Lake previous to said election day; that I voted at said election for Judge Ferguson for delegate to Congress; that the whole number of cabins in said Monroe county at the time of holding said election, with the exception of those at Genoa or Beaver settlement, was five, and no more; and further this deponent says not.

NATHAN DAVIS.

Subscribed and sworn before me, a notary public, this 12th August, A. D. 1857.

JOHN RECK.

No. 18.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
County of Platte,

Owen McDonough, of Cleveland precinct, in the county of Munroe, being duly sworn says:

I have been a resident of Cleveland precinct since the latter part of April, A. D. 1857; and that I am well acquainted with the settlers thereabouts; that at the election held on the third day of August last in said precinct he did not vote; and that he verily believes that there were not over ten legal voters in said precinct; and that all votes cast in said precinct over that number were illegal; and that he heard that one Hiram H. Hill voted at said election, in said precinct, who,

to his certain knowledge, had only been a resident of said precinct for the space of six days previous to said election; and further says not.
OWEN MCDONOUGH.

Sworn to this twelfth day of August, A. D. 1857, before me, John Reck, notary public of Platte county, Nebraska Territory.

No. 19.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
County of Platte, } ss.

James W. Stephen, a resident of Columbus precinct, in the county of Platte, being duly sworn, says:

I am well acquainted with the residents of Cleveland precinct, in the county of Monroe, and Territory of Nebraska, and to the best of my knowledge and belief, there were not over ten legal voters in said precinct, at the time the election was held for delegate to Congress and territorial and county officers, on the third day of August, A. D. 1857, and that all votes cast in said precinct in said county over that number were illegal. And further says not.

JAMES W. STEPHEN.

Sworn to this thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1857, before me.

JOHN RECK,

Notary Public of Platte County, Nebraska Territory,

No. 20.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
County of Platte, } ss.

Hiram H. Hill, of Cleveland precinct, in the county of Monroe, being duly sworn, says:

I was six days in the county of Monroe when the election took place, on the third of August, for delegate to Congress, and other territorial and county officers; that he passed by the place where the election was held in the Cleveland precinct, and that they insisted upon his voting; and that they handed him a ticket with the name of Fenner Ferguson upon it for delegate to Congress, which name he tore off and substituted the name of Bird B. Chapman; and that he handed the ballot to a person who appeared to be acting as judge of said election, and which was by him put into a box; and that about fifteen minutes afterwards one of the men acting as judges asked him why he had torn off the name of Ferguson; he answered, because he thought Chapman was the best man. They told him that he had made a mistake, and that Ferguson was the best man; whereupon they handed him a ticket, which he gave back to them, and he saw it deposited by them in the ballot-box. And furthermore says not.

HIRAM H. HILL.

Sworn to this twelfth day of August, A. D. 1857, before me.

JOHN RECK,

Notary Public of Platte County, Nebraska Territory.

No. 21.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
 County of Platte, } ss.

Henry James Weech, a resident of the Florence precinct, in the county of Douglas, being duly sworn, says: I came to Cleveland precinct, in the county of Monroe, Nebraska Territory, the seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1857, and that nine other persons started from Florence with him for Cleveland, in the county of Monroe, Nebraska Territory, and that they all voted, on the third day of August, A. D. 1857, for delegate to Congress and territorial and county officers at the Cleveland precinct, in the county of Monroe, and that he voted for Fenner Ferguson for delegate to Congress, and that he verily believes that all the men that came with him from Florence voted, all but one, the same way.

HENRY JAMES WEECH.

Sworn to this thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1857, before me.

JOHN RECK,

Notary Public of Platte County, N. T.

No. 22.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
 County of Platte, } ss.

Patrick Murrey, of Cleveland precinct, in the county of Monroe, being duly sworn, says: I have been a resident of this precinct since the latter part of April, A. D. 1857; that I am well acquainted with the settlers thereabouts, and that at the election held on the 3d day of August last I voted at said precinct for delegate to Congress and territorial and county officers, and, to the best of his knowledge, there are not over ten legal voters in the precinct, and that he believes that all votes cast in said precinct over that number, at that election, were illegal; and that one Hiram H. Hill voted at said election, who, to his certain knowledge, had only been a resident of said county for the space of six days; and that when he went to vote he found only two persons in the house where said election was held, to wit: S. F. Burtch and George W. Stevens, and that one of them handed him a ticket, which he gave them back, when it was by them laid upon the table, and he did not see a ballot-box used at said election; and furthermore deponent saith not.

PATRICK MURREY.

Sworn to this twelfth day of August, A. D. 1857, before me.

JOHN RECK,

Notary Public of Platte County, N. T.

No. 23.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
 County of Platte, } ss.

Henry James Weech, a resident of Florence precinct, in the county of Douglas, being duly sworn, says: I came to Cleveland precinct, in the county of Monroe, Nebraska Territory, with a load of provisions and tools for the persons engaged in building the hotel in Cleveland, and arrived there on the seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1857; and that nine other persons started from Florence with him on the fourteenth day of July to work upon the hotel at Cleveland; and that, at the election held on the third day of August, A. D. 1857, for delegate to Congress and territorial and county officers, they all voted at the Cleveland precinct, in the county of Monroe, Nebraska Territory; and that he verily believes that one Alexander Hunter voted in said precinct in said county, who, to his certain knowledge, had not been a resident of said precinct longer than the space of two days; and that the nine persons who started with him from Florence on the fourteenth day of July, A. D. 1857, he knew at that time to be residents of Florence precinct, in the county of Douglas and Territory of Nebraska; and that he does not know of but three tenements in said precinct; and further says not.

HENRY JAMES WEECH.

Sworn to this thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1857, before me.

JOHN RECK,

Notary Public of Platte County, N. T.

No. 25.

OMAHA, NEBRASKA TERRITORY,

November 13, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Hon. B. B. Chapman is about to visit your part of the Territory for the purpose of taking affidavits in regard to the late territorial election. Any information you may be able to furnish him, or testimony pertinent to that matter, will be esteemed not only an act of justice and patriotism to the Territory, but by all right thinking people to the whole country.

I am, sir, most truly, your obedient servant,

E. G. BECKWITH.

HENRY PECK, Esq.,

Genoa, Nebraska Territory.

(Capt. E. G. Beckwith is the officer in charge of the superintendency of construction of the military road from Omaha City to Fort Kearney, and was in charge of one of the parties who made the survey of the railroad to the Pacific, under the direction of the War Department.)

No. 26.

OMAHA CITY, *September* 17, 1857.

SIR: Agreeable to your request, I on this day, September 17, 1857, went to the precinct of Florence, Douglas county, for the purpose of obtaining a copy of the poll-book, which contained the names of those persons having voted at the election held in said precinct on the 16th day of July, 1857, for the purpose of voting for or against the proposition to authorize the county of Douglas, Territory of Nebraska, to subscribe to the capital stock of the "Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company."

I made inquiries in relation to the matter of E. P. Brewster, Dr. Levi Harsh, R. W. Steele, P. C. Chapman, H. M. Pomeroy, and others, but could learn nothing as to the whereabouts of said poll-book.

Mr. Brewster, in answer to my inquiries, stated that he did not know what had become of the poll-book; that he was of the opinion that it had been destroyed; that he did not act as one of the board of said election; and that he did not know who were the clerks of said election, but referred me to R. W. Steele for information upon the subject. Dr. Harsh stated that he did not know what had become of the poll-book, that he believed it was left in the ballot-box, and that R. W. Steele had the ballot-box in his possession; that he did know who were the clerks of the election, and that Mr. Brewster was one of the board of said election. I informed R. W. Steele that I would like to look at the poll-book. He inquired by what authority I asked to look at it. I replied, none but what any freeman or voter of the Territory had; I then told him that it was the poll-book used at the election on the 16th day of July that I was in search of. He replied that he had not that poll-book; that he knew nothing whatever about it; that H. M. Pomeroy might, perhaps, give me some information. Mr. Pomeroy claimed not to have the poll-book, or to know anything about it.

Mr. P. C. Chapman stated to me that he himself was one of the board of election, and that Dr. Levi Harsh and E. P. Brewster were also members of the board, and that George Howe was one of the clerks, and was the person who was to take charge of the poll-book. Mr. Chapman thought that the whole number of votes polled at said election was three hundred and twenty-eight.

I called upon Mr. George Howe; he said that he did not act as clerk of said board, and knew nothing about the said poll-book.

On my return to Mr. Chapman, he got into the buggy with me, saying he could convince Mr. Howe that he did act as clerk, and was to take charge of the poll-book. On our way to Mr. Howe's we met a person of whom Mr. Chapman inquired if he (himself) was one of the board of election on the 16th of July. The man told him that he was not.

The foregoing was all the information I could get upon the subject.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES W. DASKAM.

Hon. B. B. CHAPMAN.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
 Douglas County, } ss.

On this 18th day of September, A. D. 1857, before the subscriber, a notary public in and for the county aforesaid, personally appeared James W. Daskam, above named, and who, after being duly sworn, on his oath declared the facts above stated to be true.

HERMAN KOUNTZE,
Notary Public, Douglas County,
Nebraska Territory.

No. 27.

FLORENCE LAND COMPANY }
 with }
 BRIGHAM YOUNG. }

Know all men by these presents, that the Florence Land Company do hereby bind themselves and agree to and with Brigham Young, trustee in trust of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and his successors and assigns in trust, that they will ferry, or cause to be ferried, all emigrants belonging to the said church who may cross the Missouri at the city of Florence, Nebraska Territory, for the period of ten years from this date, at the following rates, to wit: Each wagon and span of horses or yoke of cattle, fifty cents, and ten cents for each extra span or yoke; five cents a head for horses, mules, or loose cattle, and ten cents for each hand-cart; men, women, and children free; and that they shall have the privilege, free of charge, during the said term of years, of cutting and using any amount of fire-wood, off the lands owned and claimed by said company, necessary for their comfort and convenience during their sojourn in and about said city, not including those who may remain over a season. And also that said trustee, or his assignee or agents, may, without charge, cut and use off of said lands all the timber required for church purposes, such as erecting a church, parsonage, office, and warehouse, and making yards or covers for their cattle; and to insure a sufficient permanent supply of timber for the above mentioned purposes during the said term of years, said company bind themselves to retain the ownership of at least one hundred acres of timber land near said city during said period: *Provided always*, That said city of Florence shall continue to be the crossing place and starting point on the Missouri river for the Mormon emigration.

In testimony whereof, the president of said company has hereunto set his hand, at the said city of Florence, this seventh day of April, A. D. 1856.

Attest:

P. C. CHAPMAN, *President.*

JAMES C. MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

Received for record and recorded April 8, 1856, at 1 p. m.

Attest:

THOMAS O'CONNER, *Register.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing transcript is true and correct, and appears recorded on the records of Douglas county.

THOMAS O'CONNOR,
Register of Deeds, Douglas County, N. T.
OMAHA, November 25, 1857.

No. 28.

FLORENCE LAND COMPANY }
to
BRIGHAM YOUNG. }

Know all men by these presents, that the Florence Land Company for and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to them in hand paid by Brigham Young, trustee in trust of the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have bargained and sold unto said trustee, or his successors and assigns in trust, all their right, interest and claim in and to all those certain lots of ground situate, lying, and being in the city of Florence, Douglas county, Nebraska Territory, known and designated on the lithograph plat of said city, as being lots Nos. one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), in block No. twelve (12), and also the following described parcel of land in said city, to wit: commencing at the northeast corner of Fifth and Kimball streets, near the north margin of Mill creek; being forty (40) rods on said Fifth street in a northerly direction; thence north forty-two and a half ($42\frac{1}{2}$) degrees east to the Missouri river; thence down the margin of said river to the mouth of Mill creek; thence up the margin of said creek to a point where Kimball street crosses it; thence along the north side of said street to the place of beginning:—said company reserving to themselves the right of ferry landing (exclusively) on the said premises, and also, the right to erect piers, abutments, and other works necessary to the bridging of the river opposite to said lands, and to make all such excavations and embankments as may be required for that purpose; and also, the right of way through said premises to and from the river. And said company do hereby covenant and agree to warrant and defend said premises against the claims of all persons except the United States government.

In testimony whereof, the president of said company has hereunto set his hand, at the aforesaid city of Florence, this seventh day of April, A. D. 1856.

Attest:

P. C. CHAPMAN, *President.*

JAMES C. MITCHELL, *Secretary.*

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Douglas County, }

Personally appeared before the undersigned, justice of the peace in and for said county, Philip C. Chapman, president of the Florence

Land Company, personally known to me to be the identical individual who signed the foregoing deed, and acknowledged that he had executed the same freely and voluntarily for the uses and purposes therein expressed.

Given under my hand this seventh day of April, A. D. 1857.

LEVI HARSH,
Justice of the Peace.

Received for record and recorded April 8, 1856, at 1 o'clock p. m.
Attest: THOMAS O'CONNOR, *Register.*

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the records of Douglas county.

THOMAS O'CONNOR,
County Register.

OMAHA, November 25, 1857.

No. 31.

Abstract of the votes cast in the De Soto precinct, Washington county, Nebraska Territory.

Bird B. Chapman.....	54
John M. Thayer.....	28
Fenner Ferguson.....	35
B. P. Rankin.....	12

Fort Calhoun precinct.

John M. Thayer.....	113
Bird B. Chapman.....	3
Fenner Ferguson.....	14

Cuming City precinct.

John M. Thayer.....	98
Bird B. Chapman.....	10
B. P. Rankin.....	2

I certify that the above is a correct abstract of the votes cast for the different candidates for delegate to Congress, according to the returns of the different precincts in Washington county, Nebraska Territory, at an election held on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857.

Attest:

EDWARD MATHER,
County Clerk.

FORT CALHOUN, August 21, 1857.

I, Mark W. Izard, governor of the Territory of Nebraska, do hereby certify that within ten days after receiving the abstracts of votes cast at the election held in said Territory on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857, as transmitted to me by the clerks of the several counties of said Territory, I did, in the presence and with the concurrence of Samuel W. Black, associate justice of said Territory, (the chief justice being unable to attend,) and E. Estabrook, United States attorney, proceed to cast up said votes, and that I gave to the persons having the highest number of votes certificates of election; and I do further certify, that the within is a correct exemplification of the result of said canvas.

Given under my hand this 5th day of September, A. D. 1857.

MARK W. IZARD,
Governor of Nebraska.

ABSTRACT OF VOTES.

Delegate.	Pawnee.	Richardson.	Nemaha.	Johnson.	Otoe.	Cass & Lancaster.	Gage.	Clay.	Sarpy.	Douglas.	Dodge.	Burt.	Washington.	Dakotah.	L'eau qui Court.	Cedar.	Total.
Fenner Ferguson	39	90	50	47	530	72	2	12	279	371	122	1	49	286	56	33	1,654
Bird B. Chapman	20	88	213	20	101	79	27	---	70	447	73	27	57	286	56	33	1,597
Benjamin P. Rankin	57	61	166	3	180	53	---	---	130	272	59	114	12	186	---	11	1,304
John M. Thayer	1	7	19	---	45	412	---	---	28	434	101	61	141	2	---	37	1,288
Judge Ferguson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Dr. Ferguson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1
Wm. Larimer	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Stephen Decatur	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1

OMAHA, September 5, 1857.

The undersigned territorial canvassers do hereby certify that the above is a true statement of the abstracts of votes sent to the governor by the clerks of the several counties of the Territory, for the year 1857.

MARK W. IZARD,

Governor of Nebraska.

SAMUEL W. BLACK,

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

E. ESTABROOK,

United States District Attorney.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF NEBRASKA, November 25, 1857.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the statement of the abstract of votes, (election of August 3, 1857,) as filed in this office.

T. B. CUMING,

Secretary of Nebraska.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Omaha City, N. T., Sept. 5, 1857.

To all to whom these presents may come: Know ye, that at an election for a delegate to Congress for the Territory of Nebraska, held on the first Monday of August, A. D.. 1857, being the third day of the month, Fenner Ferguson, of Sarpy county, was duly elected delegate to the 35th Congress for the said Territory, he having the highest number of votes, as appears from the abstracts of the votes cast for delegate to Congress in the several counties of the Territory, and transmitted to me by the county clerks of the same, and which said votes I did, in the presence and with the concurrence of Samuel W. Black, one of the associate justices, (he, the said Samuel W. Black, having been called in to fill the place of Fenner Ferguson, chief justice, who was unable to serve,) and E. Estabrook, United States attorney for said Territory, and within ten days after receiving the said abstracts, proceed to cast up, in obedience to an act passed by the council and house of representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, and approved February 13, 1857; therefore, I, Mark W. Izard, governor of said Territory, do certify that Fenner Ferguson, of Sarpy county, has been duly elected delegate to the 35th Congress for the Territory aforesaid.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the [L. s.] seal of the Territory to be affixed the day and year above written.

MARK W. IZARD,
Governor of Nebraska.

By the Governor,

T. B. CUMING,
Secretary of Nebraska.

We do certify that the facts set forth in the foregoing certificate are true.

SAMUEL W. BLACK,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Nebraska Territory.
E. ESTABROOK,
United States Attorney.

AN ACT to amend an act in relation to elections, approved January 26, 1856.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the council and house of representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, That at the election for a delegate to Congress and the several territorial and other officers provided for in the aforesaid act, that the county clerk of the several counties shall transmit, by mail or otherwise, abstracts of the votes cast for such territorial officers and delegateto Congress, to the governor of said Territory, who shall, in the presence and with the concurrence of the chief justice and United States attorney of said Territory, proceed to cast up the votes given in the several counties of this territory for delegate to Congress and Territorial officers, and shall give to the persons having the largest number of votes certificates of election.*

Sec. 2. If the returns of any county shall not have been received within ten days after the day of holding said election, the said governor shall send a special messenger for such abstracts and shall delay the Congress until said delayed abstracts can be obtained.

Sec. 3. Should the chief justice or attorney be absent from the Territory or unable to hear, then the said governor shall call in one of the associate justices of said Territory to fill such vacancy.

Sec. 4. All acts and parts of acts conflicting with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 5. This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved February 13, 1857.

PAWNEE COUNTY.

At an election held in Pawnee county, Nebraska Territory, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857, the following named persons received the number of votes attached to their names for the following described offices:

For Delegate to Congress.

B. B. Chapman received twenty votes	-	-	-	(20)
F. Ferguson received twenty-nine votes	-	-	-	(29)
B. P. Rankin received fifty-seven votes	-	-	-	(57)
J. M. Thayer received one vote	-	-	-	(1)
* * * * *	*	*	*	*

I hereby certify the within to be a true and correct abstract of the votes polled in Pawnee county, Nebraska Territory, at an election held on the 3d day of August, 1857, as shown by the poll books returned to me at my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and private seal (there being no county seal provided) this the twenty-eighth day of August, 1857.

E. G. DOWNING, *Clerk.*

By

A. C. DEAN, *Deputy.*

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original abstract of election returns in Pawnee county, so far as they relate to the vote cast for delegate to Congress—election of August 3, 1857.

T. B. CUMING,
Secretary of Nebraska.

RICHARDSON COUNTY.

At an election held in Richardson county, Territory of Nebraska, on Monday, the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857, the following named

persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names for the following described offices:

For Delegate to Congress.

B. B. Chapman received eighty-eight votes	-	-	-	(88)
F. Ferguson received ninety votes	-	-	-	(90)
B. P. Rankin received sixty-one votes	-	-	-	(61)
J. M. Thayer received seven votes	-	-	-	(7)
W. Larimer received three votes	-	-	-	(3)
* * * * *				

The foregoing is a true and correct abstract of the votes polled at said election, as shown by the poll books returned from the several precincts to my office, and also compared with the report of the board of county canvassers who canvassed the same.

Given under my hand and private seal (there being no county seal [L. s.] provided) at office in Salem, Richardson county, Nebraska Territory, this eighteenth day of August, A. D. 1857.

F. L. GOLDSBERRY,

County Clerk of Richardson county, Nebraska Territory.

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original abstract of election returns in Richardson county, so far as they relate to the vote cast for delegate to Congress—election of August 3, 1857.

T. B. CUMING,

Secretary of Nebraska.

NEMAHIA COUNTY.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
County of Nemaha, } ss.

I, William H. Hoover, county clerk in and for said county, do hereby certify that at an election held in said county on Monday, the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857, Bird B. Chapman received two hundred and thirteen (213) votes for delegate to Congress, Benjamin P. Rankin received one hundred and sixty-six (166) votes for delegate to Congress, Fenner Ferguson received fifty (50) votes for delegate to Congress, and John M. Thayer received nineteen (19) votes for delegate to Congress, as appears by the returns of said election, now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the [L. s.] seal of said county this 8th of August, A. D. 1857.

W. H. HOOVER, *Clerk.*

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original abstract of election returns in Nemaha county, so far as they relate to the vote cast for delegate to Congress—election of August 3, 1857.

T. B. CUMING,

Secretary of Nebraska.

JOHNSON COUNTY.

An abstract of the votes in and for Johnson county, Nebraska Territory, on the third day of August, A. D. 1857:

Fenner Ferguson had forty-seven votes for delegate to Congress.

Bird B. Chapman had twenty votes for delegate to Congress.

B. P. Rankin had three votes for delegate to Congress.

* * * * *

We, C. A. Goshen, county clerk, and Cyrus Wright and David McClure, householders of Johnson county, Nebraska Territory, do hereby certify that we have examined the poll books of the three precincts in said county, and that the foregoing named persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names for the above described offices.

Given under our hands and the seal of the county, this fourth day [L. s.] of August, A. D. 1857.

C. A. GOSHEN,
Clerk.

CYRUS WRIGHT,
DAVID McCLURE,
Householders.

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original abstract of election returns in Johnson county, so far as they relate to the vote for delegate to Congress—election of August 3, 1857.

T. B. CUMING,
Secretary of Nebraska.

OTOE COUNTY.

Abstract of votes cast in Otoe county, Nebraska Territory, at the election held on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857, canvassed by Curran C. Hail, county clerk, and John H. Rector and William H. Taylor, two disinterested householders residing in said county.

For Congress.

Fenner Ferguson	-	-	-	-	-	530 votes.
Benjamin P. Rankin	-	-	-	-	-	180 "
Bird B. Chapman	-	-	-	-	-	101 "
John M. Thayer	-	-	-	-	-	45 "
* * * * *						

We, the above named canvassers, hereby certify that the above is a correct abstract of the votes cast for the above officers in Otoe county, Nebraska Territory.

Given under our hands and seals this 5th day of August, A. D. 1857.

CURRAN C. HAIL, *County Clerk.* [L. s.]
JOHN H. RECTOR. [L. s.]
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR. [L. s.]

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
County of Otoe, } ss.

I, Curran C. Hail, county clerk of the aforesaid county, do hereby certify that the within is a true abstract of the votes cast in Otoe county, Nebraska Territory, for territorial officers, at the annual election held on the 3d day of August, A.D. 1857.

Given under my hand and seal of office, this 5th day of August, A.D. 1857.

CURRAN C. HAIL, *County Clerk.* [L. s.]

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original abstract of election returns in Otoe county, so far as they relate to the vote cast for delegate to Congress, election of August 3, 1857.

T. B. CUMING, *Secretary of Nebraska.*

CASS COUNTY.

Delegate to Congress.

Counties.	B. P. Rankin.	J. M. Thayer.	F. Ferguson.	B. B. Chapman.
Lancaster and Cass -	53	412	72	79
Clay -	—	—	—	—
Gage -	—	—	—	—

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
County of Cass, } ss.

I do hereby certify the accompanying abstract is from the poll-books of the election held on the first Monday in August, A.D. 1857, and that it is true and just.

Witness my hand and seal of said county, affixed at Plattsmouth, this — day of August, A.D. 1857.

JAMES R. PORTER,

Dep. Clerk Cass county, Nebraska Ter.

We, S. H. Elbert and W. Pottenger, have assisted the county clerk of Cass county, Nebraska Territory, in opening and canvassing the poll-books from the several precincts, and do hereby certify that the above is a true abstract of the same.

Witness our hands this — day of August, A.D. 1857.

WILLIT POTTENGER,
 SAM'L H. ELBERT.

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original abstract of election returns in Cass county, so far as they relate to the vote cast for delegate to Congress, election of August 3, 1857.

T. B. CUMING, *Secretary of Nebraska.*

GAGE COUNTY.

Through some oversight of the copying clerk, or of the secretary of the Territory, a certified copy of the abstract of the vote of Gage county, as returned to the governor, was omitted, although the vote

is given in the governor's abstract of votes hereunto attached, and stands thus:

Bird B. Chapman	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Fenner Ferguson	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
								B. B. C.

CLAY COUNTY.

Fenner Ferguson had twelve votes for delegate to Congress.

* * * * *

We, Samuel H. Elbert and Willitt Pottenger, do hereby certify that, after a careful canvass of the poll-books from Clay county, we find the votes to be as above set forth.

Witness our hands this twelfth day of August, 1857.

SAMUEL H. ELBERT,
WILLITT POTTENGER, } *Canvassers.*

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
County of Cass, } ss.

I do hereby certify that the above abstract is true, as taken from the poll-books of Clay county returned to this office by mail this 12th day of August, 1857, at 12 m.

Witness my hand and seal of said county, affixed at Plattsmouth this 12th day of August, A. D. 1857.

JAMES R. PORTER,
Deputy Clerk of Cass county, Nebraska Territory.

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original abstract of election returns in Clay county, so far as they relate to the vote cast for delegate to Congress, election of August 3, 1857.

T. B. CUMING, *Secretary of Nebraska.*

SARPY COUNTY.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
County of Sarpy, } ss.

At an election held at the Bellevue house, in the Bellevue precinct, in the county of Sarpy, and Territory of Nebraska, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857, the following named persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names for the following described offices:

Fenner Ferguson had 264 votes for delegate to Congress:

F. Ferguson,	1 vote	do.	do.
Judge Ferguson,	1 do.	do.	do.
Benjamin P. Rankin,	67 votes	do.	do.
B. P. Rankin,	11 do.	do.	do.
Bird B. Chapman,	61 do.	do.	do.
B. B. Chapman,	4 do.	do.	do.
John M. Thayer,	11 do.	do.	do.
Stephen Decatur,	1 do.	do.	do.

* * * * *

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
 County of Sarpy, } ss.

At an election held at the house of Simon P. Randolph, in Saunta Platford precinct, in the county of Sarpy, and Territory of Nebraska, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857, the following named persons received the number of votes annexed to their names for the following described offices: Fenner Ferguson had 14 votes for delegate to Congress, B. P. Rankin had 52 votes for delegate to Congress, John M. Thayer had 17 votes for delegate to Congress, B. B. Chapman had 5 votes for delegate to Congress.

* * * * *

We hereby certify that the above is a true and correct abstract of the poll-books as filed in the office of the county clerk of Sarpy county, Nebraska Territory.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our hand and seals, this 6th day of August, A. D. 1857, at Bellevue, Sarpy county, Nebraska Territory.

STEPHEN D. BANGS, [L. s.]

County Clerk of Sarpy County.

WM. R. SMITH, [L. s.]

SAMUEL M. PIKE, [L. s.]

Canvassers.

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original abstract of election returns in Sarpy county, so far as they relate to the vote cast for delegate to Congress, election of August 3, 1857.

T. B. CUMING, *Secretary of Nebraska.*

DOUGLAS COUNTY.

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being duly constituted a board of canvassers for the purpose of canvassing the returns of the late election held in Douglas county, Nebraska Territory, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857, find that in said election the following named persons received the number of votes set opposite their names, respectively, for the following described offices:

For Delegate to Congress.

Bird B. Chapman.....	447 votes.
John M. Thayer.....	434 "
Fenner Ferguson.....	371 "
Benjamin P. Rankin.....	272 "
* * * * *	

From several affidavits presented to us, the undersigned, constituting a board of canvassers for Douglas county, Nebraska Territory, it appears that the polls in the Florence precinct of said county were kept open after the hour of six o'clock p. m., and that several votes were cast between the hours of eight and nine p. m.

The board of canvassers have counted all the votes in said Florence precinct, as they are not clear that the statutes confer upon them the power of rejecting the same, though they are unanimous in the opinion that those votes should be rejected.

THOMAS O'CONNOR,
County Clerk Douglas County, Nebraska Territory.

ISAAC P. HALLOCK,
JOHN H. KELLUM.

OMAHA, *August 13, 1857.*

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original abstract of election returns in Douglas county, so far as they relate to the vote cast for delegate to Congress, election of August 3, 1857.

T. B. CUMING, *Secretary of Nebraska.*

DODGE COUNTY.

I, Sumner D. Prescott, clerk in and for Dodge county, Territory of Nebraska, hereby certify that, at the last general election held in the counties of Dodge, Platte, and Monroe, the following named persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names for the following described offices:

Bird B. Chapman received seventy-three votes for delegate to Congress.

Benjamin P. Rankin received fifty-nine votes for delegate to Congress.

John M. Thayer received one hundred and one votes for delegate to Congress.

Fenner Ferguson received one hundred and twenty-two votes for delegate to Congress.

* * * * *

I, Sumner D. Prescott, clerk in and for the county of Dodge, Territory of Nebraska, hereby certify that the foregoing abstract is a true and correct copy of the abstracts of the votes cast August 3, 1857, in the several counties of Dodge, Platte, and Monroe, as returned to my office by the board of canvassers, this 6th day of August, A. D. 1857.

SUMNER D. PRESCOTT,
Clerk in and for Dodge county, Territory of Nebraska.

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original abstract of election returns in Dodge county, so far as they relate to the vote cast for delegate to Congress, election August 3, 1857.

T. B. CUMING,
Secretary of Nebraska.

BURT COUNTY.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
 County of Burt,

We, the undersigned board of county canvassers of the county of Burt, in said Territory, duly appointed and qualified, do hereby certify that, at the general election holden in the several precincts in said county, on Monday, the third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, the whole number of votes cast for the office of delegate to Congress was two hundred and three, (203;) and they were cast for the following persons, viz: Benjamin P. Rankin received one hundred and fourteen (114) votes; John M. Thayer received sixty-one (61) votes; Bird B. Chapman received twenty-seven (27) votes; Fenner Ferguson received one (1) vote.

* * * * *

M. S. HOPKINS,
 JOHN SHARTEL,
Board of County Canvassers.
 PETER PETERSON,
County Clerk.

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original abstract of election returns in Burt county, so far as they relate to the vote cast for delegate to Congress, election of August 3, 1857.

T. B. CUMING,
Secretary of Nebraska.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

At a general election held on the 3d day of August, 1857, in the county of Washington, and Territory of Nebraska, the following named persons received the number of votes annexed to their respective names for the following described offices:

John Milton Thayer received one hundred and forty-one votes for delegate to Congress.

Bird B. Chapman received fifty-seven votes for delegate to Congress.

Fenner Ferguson received forty-nine votes for delegate to Congress.

B. P. Rankin received twelve votes for delegate to Congress.

* * * * *

This is to certify that the above is a correct abstract of the returns made to the county clerk of the foregoing election as canvassed by us this 7th day of August, A. D. 1857.

Z. JACKSON,
Register and Acting County Clerk.
 O. COLESTOCK,
 E. M. CLARK,
Assistant Canvassers.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of all that portion of the report or abstract of the county canvassers of the vote of Washington county which relates to the vote for territorial offices.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official signature, this 10th day of August, A. D. 1857.

Z. JACKSON,

Register and Acting County Clerk.

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original abstract of election returns in Washington county, so far as they relate to the vote cast for delegate to Congress, election of August 3, 1857.

T. B. CUMING,

Secretary of Nebraska.

DAKOTA COUNTY.

Abstract showing the number of votes cast in Dakota county, Nebraska Territory, for delegate to Congress, at the annual election, August 3, A. D. 1857.

Election precincts.	Names of persons.				
	Bird B. Chapman.	B. P. Rankin.	Judge Ferguson.	Dr. Ferguson.	John M. Thayer.
Dakota election precinct.....	157	2	4	1	-----
St. John's election precinct.....	98	62	-----	-----	-----
Omaha Creek election precinct.....	31	122	-----	-----	2
	286	186	4	1	2

For the office of delegate to Congress there were four hundred and seventy-nine ballots cast, of which number Bird B. Chapman had two hundred and eighty-six votes, B. P. Rankin had one hundred and eighty-six votes, Judge Ferguson had four votes, Dr. Ferguson had one vote, and John M. Thayer had two votes. Then follow the votes for other territorial officers.

We do hereby certify that the above abstract of votes for the several offices of delegate to Congress, territorial auditor, territorial treasurer, territorial librarian, and attorney general, are full, true, and complete copies of the vote cast for the several offices aforesaid, as the same ap-

appears upon the poll-books of the several election precincts in said county filed in the office of county clerk.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hand, this seventh (7th) day of August, A. D. 1857.

W. G. CRAWFORD,
County Clerk, Dakota County, Nebraska.

G. R. WILLIAMSON, }
JOHN J. TRACY, } *Canvassers.*

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original abstract of the election returns in Dakota county, so far as they relate to the vote cast for delegate to Congress, election of August 3, 1857.

T. B. CUMING,
Secretary of Nebraska.

L'EAU QUI COURT COUNTY.

Abstract of the votes cast in L'Eau qui Court county, Territory of Nebraska, at the election held on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857.

For Delegate to Congress.

The whole number of votes cast was fifty-six (56), of which number Bird B. Chapman received fifty-six (56).

I hereby certify this to be a correct abstract taken from the poll-books returned to me, and canvassed as provided by the statutes.

J. H. McHENRY,
*County Clerk, Cedar County,
Nebraska Territory.*

Attest:

S. H. TINGLY.
J. HUTCHINS.

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original abstract of election returns in L'Eau qui Court county, so far as they relate to the vote cast for delegate to Congress, election of August 3d, 1857.

T. B. CUMING,
Secretary of Nebraska.

CEDAR COUNTY.

Abstract of the votes cast in Cedar county, Territory of Nebraska, at the election held on the third (3d) day of August, A. D. 1857.

For delegate to Congress.

The whole number of votes cast was eighty-one (81;) of which number Bird Chapman received thirty-three (33,) J. M. Thayer thirty-seven (37,) and B. P. Rankin eleven (11.)

I hereby certify this to be a correct abstract taken from the poll-books returned to me, and canvassed as provided by the statutes.

T. H. McHENRY,

County Clerk, Cedar County, Nebraska Territory.

Attest: S. A. TINGLY.

J. HUTCHINS.

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original abstract of election returns in Cedar county, so far as they relate to the votes cast for delegate to Congress, election of August 3, 1857.

T. B. CUMING,

Secretary of Nebraska.

HENRY P. BROOKS *vs.* H. WINTER DAVIS.

MEMORIAL

OF

HENRY P. BROOKS,

CONTESTING

The right of H. Winter Davis to his seat as a representative from the fourth congressional district of the State of Maryland.

DECEMBER 16, 1857.—Referred to the Committee on Elections and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

Your memorialist respectfully represents to your honorable body that he and the honorable Henry Winter Davis were the only candidates for Congress in the fourth congressional district of Maryland, at the election which took place on the fourth day of November, 1857.

By the returns of that election the said Davis appears to have been elected, and has taken his seat in this body; but your memorialist believes and charges that fraud and violence characterized and controlled the whole proceedings at the said election on the 4th day of November, 1857, so as to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage, and produce a different result from what would have been the case had a fair election been held; and he has therefore determined to bring the matter before your honorable body, in order that justice may be done.

To this end your memorialist gave the notice required by the act of Congress of 1851 in reference to contested elections. The said notice was given on the 26th of November, 1857, and has not yet been replied to. It contains, specifically, the charges which your memorialist makes against the character of the said election, and which he expects to prove. The said notice is appended hereto, marked (A,) and is prayed to be taken as part of this memorial.

Your memorialist, however, respectfully submits to this House, and urges upon its attention, some reasons why he ought not to be required to proceed under the said act of Congress.

He believes that the said act would prove insufficient and unsatis-

factory in such a case as this, and he therefore respectfully asks that a committee with adequate powers may, either here or in Baltimore, investigate the affair in a full and ample manner.

The reasons suggesting the necessity for this course are as follows :

1st. That the disgraceful proceedings charged by your memorialist implicate the authorities of Baltimore as being either unwilling or unable to preserve the public peace ; and it is upon those authorities that reliance is to be placed, for inspiring the witnesses with that sense of personal security indispensable to the proper investigation of this case, for insuring their personal safety, and for preserving order during the examination.

2d. That but sixty days are allowed for evidence to be taken, with the right of the contestee to cross-question and examine the witnesses ; and the extensive nature of the conspiracy charged would prevent as full investigation as should be had, unless conducted by a power competent to prevent delays, which could not be as effectually done by any judge or magistrate as by a committee of this House with extraordinary powers.

3d. Ten days' notice is required, under the act of Congress, to be given to the contestee of the names and residences of witnesses, and your memorialist believes that many persons whose testimony is important would be intimidated and prevented from appearing.

4th. The disposition and character of the witnesses, so readily ascertained from their manner, by those present at an examination, will be totally lost in its effect if the evidence be in the nature of depositions.

Your memorialist therefore respectfully asks your honorable body, after being satisfied, by evidence summoned to the presence of the House, of the truth of the facts charged by the contestant against the character of the said election, or upon full investigation by a committee with adequate powers, to vacate the seat of the Hon. H. W. Davis, and order a new election to be held. And your memorialist will ever pray, &c., &c.

HENRY P. BROOKS.

A.

BALTIMORE, *November* 19, 1857.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the acts of Congress in relation to contested elections, I hereby give you notice of my intention to contest your right to a seat in the thirty-fifth Congress as the representative of the fourth congressional district of Maryland, on the following grounds, viz :

That the alleged election held on the fourth day of November, 1857, under which you claim, was in fact no election at all.

That intimidation, force, and fraud were used by the party whose nominee you were to such an extent as to deprive the proceedings of that day of all the true characteristics of an election.

That large numbers of qualified voters were excluded from the polls on that day by threats and by violence.

That both before and on the day of election threats and actual violence towards naturalized citizens became so notorious that that class of voters were almost entirely disfranchised.

That persons desiring to vote one ticket were compelled to vote the other.

That your party, by its organization, by the doctrines it promulgates, and by the oaths it imposes, having aroused animosities between different classes of our citizens, a conspiracy was formed by and between certain clubs, or orders, or councils, or persons, in the party whose nominee you were, to intimidate and exclude large numbers of legally qualified voters, and thus carry the election; and that this conspiracy was carried into effect by fraud, force, and intimidation.

That in pursuance thereof certain associations, bearing disgraceful and terrific appellations, have been admitted members of your party, and supplied with money by its prominent members, and that they armed themselves for the purpose of overawing and controlling the qualified voters of this city.

That further conspiracy, the managers of your party provided a ticket for the election on the 4th day of November, 1857, bearing uniform red stripes, (visible howsoever folded,) thus enabling your partisans to detect the sentiments of the voter, and destroying the secrecy of the vote by ballot.

That many of the polls were held at places on the extreme confines of wards, so as to bring them near to the polls of wards noted for violence, and for being strongholds of your party; and that such localities were unusual, illegal, inconvenient, and for the purpose of producing fear in the minds of our citizens.

That persons were not permitted to hold tickets adverse to your party at most of the polls in your district.

That the police refused to keep open the access to the places of voting, and, with few exceptions, to arrest persons assaulting voters at the polls—they being members of your party, and members of, or recommended as policemen by, the various clubs, councils or orders charged herein with conspiracy to prevent a fair election.

That the "Superior Council," an organization of prominent members of your party, who have taken certain so-termed degrees, directed the striping of the tickets, the holding of polling places, and other matters in furtherance of the conspiracy herein charged.

That when the governor of Maryland had repaired to the city of Baltimore, in order to provide for the carrying out of the election laws, and to secure the free exercise of the right of suffrage notoriously invaded, he was induced to forego the adoption of appropriate measures by assurances from the mayor of the city of Baltimore that he had made ample arrangements to secure a fair and peaceable election; but that the promises so made were not fulfilled, and, in effect, this city was given up to the control of clubs and members of your party, and terror and outrage prevailed throughout the day; and that prominent among those who advised and urged the abandonment of the measures proposed by the governor was yourself.

That the election laws of this State were violated by the judges so far as entirely to destroy the validity of their proceedings.

That they rejected the votes of legally qualified voters.

That they permitted persons to vote not qualified, such as minors and women, and allowed persons residing in their wards, and persons not residing therein, to vote and offer to vote repeatedly without committing them to jail.

That they received large numbers of ballots which they did not deposit in the ballot-box.

That they received the ballots of persons offering to vote without causing the names of the said persons to be registered by their clerks.

That they allowed the election to proceed whilst they were in actual fear of violence, instead of demanding from the authorities that protection which could alone have enabled them to discharge their duties.

That they witnessed assaults without ordering the arrest of the parties who committed them.

And, finally, that the proceedings on the 4th day of November, 1857, resulting in your return as the representative of the fourth congressional district of Maryland, were arbitrary, despotic, oppressive and unjust, striking down at a blow the common right of a voice in the government; at open war with the perpetuity of our institutions; disgraceful to the reputation of popular government; corrupting to the morals, and dangerous to the liberties of the people; that they were such as, unredressed in some legal mode, would invite to revolution and civil strife men who have once been free; and that they have, therefore, rendered it necessary that the House of Representatives of the United States, in its own defence, and in proper protection of the right of suffrage, should vacate your seat and order a new election.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY P. BROOKS.

Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS.

WILLIAM P. WHYTE *vs.* J. MORRISON HARRIS.

MEMORIAL

OF

WILLIAM P. WHYTE,

CONTESTING

The right of J. Morrison Harris to his seat as a representative from the third congressional district of the State of Maryland.

DECEMBER 16, 1857.—Referred to the Committee on Elections and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the third congressional district of Maryland, respectfully represents: That at the late election for members to represent the State of Maryland in your honorable body for the present Congress, the Hon. J. Morrison Harris and your memorialist were candidates for the third congressional district of that State, which district is composed of the first eight wards of the city of Baltimore and the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth districts of Baltimore county. It is with sincere regret that your memorialist feels it to be his imperative duty to state to your honorable body that said election, which was held upon the 4th day of November, 1857, was conducted in such a lawless, fraudulent, and turbulent manner in certain parts of said district, as to stifle the free voice of the people of those sections and to disfranchise a majority of the voters residing therein. Under these circumstances, the undersigned deems it due to a majority of the electors of the third congressional district to contest the right of the Hon. J. Morrison Harris to a seat in the thirty-fifth Congress as a representative from Maryland, for your memorialist believes that, upon full investigation of the matter, the undersigned will be found to have a majority of the sound and legal votes in said district.

Although the act of Congress of the 19th February, 1851, was scarcely designed to apply to such a case as the present, the under-

signed, on the 28th day of November, 1857, gave to Mr. Harris notice of his intention to contest the said election, in which he specified the grounds on which he should rely, from which notice the following specifications are truly copied, viz :

1. "That the election which appears to have been held on the first Wednesday of November, 1857, for a representative in Congress in that part of the third congressional district contained within the first seven wards of Baltimore, was so illegally and improperly conducted as to have been a mockery of the elective franchise.

2. "That certain political clubs, or associations of men, intending unlawfully to carry the said election by force, fraud, and violence, combined and conspired, and agreed among themselves to exclude and obstruct legal and qualified voters from exercising the right of suffrage ; and in pursuance of that combination and agreement did, on the said election day, in the first seven wards of the city of Baltimore, assemble around the polls of said wards, and on the avenues leading thereto, and by threats intimidated, and by force and violence obstructed and drove away from the polls thousands of legal electors who approached the same desiring to vote for me, but were thus prevented from depositing their ballots for me.

3. "That by intimidation many voters were deterred from approaching the polls of the several wards aforesaid who would have voted for me.

4. "That in all the wards of said city of Baltimore, within the third congressional district, thousands of ballots were received and counted for you which should have been rejected by the judges, because they were not such ballots as are legalized by the constitution and laws of this State, which secure to the voter the privilege of the secret ballot, in that in lieu thereof the tickets on which your name was printed were so striped with red lines that they became open declarations for you, as if made *viva voce*, which was plainly illegal.

5. "That the use of said tickets violated the spirit of the election laws of this State, in that they notified all persons how the electors were voting, and subjected to violence and ill usage all persons not offering to vote such striped ballots.

6. "That in the first ward of said city, comprised in the third district, there was placed in front of the place of voting a cannon, mounted and loaded, and exposed to public view, and which had been taken to said place through the streets of said ward on the evening preceding the election by twenty or thirty men, armed with muskets and guns, and which said cannon was so placed at said polls with the design on the part of said men to intimidate legal voters, and that voters in number more than five hundred were so intimidated and deterred from approaching said polls, because of said armed and avowed preparation to repel them, and because on a former election day many of them had been maltreated and beaten by persons then surrounding the polls.

7. "That the election in the first, second, and fifth wards of said city was unlawfully, irregularly, and loosely conducted, in that the judges, or some of them, received at the windows many hundreds of ballots

from persons offering to vote, which were not deposited in the ballot-boxes, but were destroyed by the judges.

8. "That the polls in said first ward of said city were not held at the usual place, but far remote from the centre of the ward and its populous section.

9. "That in the second ward of said city but two judges were commissioned and acted, although a third person was suggested for judge to the mayor, who neglected or refused to appoint him.

10. "That the polls of said second ward were located at a place unfrequented by reputable persons, and in immediate proximity to the headquarters of a notorious political club, known as the "Rough Skins," which was unusual and irregular, and prevented many qualified electors from voting for me, from a reasonable and well grounded fear of violence.

11. "That in the second ward of said city many voters legally qualified and desiring to vote for me were rejected by the judges, and that many persons not legally entitled, were permitted to vote for you.

12. "That the polls of the third ward in said city were removed from the usual place of voting, and located at a house where the American party of that ward hold their headquarters, and where the American riflemen kept their armory, which was done to intimidate voters, and did so intimidate them and prevent their approach to said polls.

13. "That the polls of the fifth, sixth, and seventh wards were located on the boundaries of said wards, far away from the centres, and inconvenient to be approached by the citizens of the said wards.

14. "That in the fourth ward of said city, the votes received and counted by the judges for you exceed in number by more than five hundred the legal voters of that ward of both political parties.

15. "That in the sixth ward of said city sundry minors and women were permitted to vote for you.

16. "That in all the first seven wards of said city sundry persons were allowed to vote for you who were not legally entitled to vote, and many voted more than once for you.

17. "That in the eighth district of Baltimore county, comprised within the third congressional district, twenty or more desperate men went from the city of Baltimore to a house near the place of voting in said district, on the night preceding the election day, and next day marched in front of the polls with arms in their hands to intimidate the electors, and did so intimidate them; and although not legal residents of the district voted for you, some voting but once, others oftener, which ballots were counted and reckoned for you.

18. "That in the twelfth district of Baltimore county, comprised in said third congressional district, a body of armed men in an omnibus proceeded from Baltimore city to the place of voting in said district, and there, by threats and the exhibition of guns and pistols, intimidated and deterred from voting sundry electors duly qualified, who were about to vote for me; and that said band of men subsequently drove by force many voters from approaching the polls, and in one instance attacked and drove back eleven or more voters in a body, who

were on their way to the polls intending to vote for me, by which means the majority in that district for me was greatly diminished.

19. "That by a general system of threats, violence, and abuse, many voters were intimidated so greatly that they dared not approach the polls of said district."

The undersigned begs leave to state, that in order to sustain these averments by proper and reasonable proofs, he encounters great difficulties in attempting to pursue the directions of the act of 1851, because there is no officer residing in the third congressional district, such as is designated by the 3d section of that act, as competent to issue subpoenas for witnesses and to take the necessary testimony.

Therefore your memorialist would be compelled to apply to two justices of the peace, who are authorized to act under the 10th section of said law. But now it so happens that all of the justices of the peace in the first eight wards of the city claim to hold their offices by virtue of the same election which, as to seven of said wards, is now the subject of dispute, and it would be impossible to obtain the action of two of them in taking evidence which would show their own title to place to be founded upon fraud and violence.

The system of violence and intimidation which prevailed at the polls on election day has been carried to such an extent that it is almost impossible to induce disfranchised and maltreated citizens to bear testimony against the wrong-doers, and especially to attend the office of a justice of the peace for such a purpose. The same scenes of lawlessness and riot will be enacted on the avenues leading to the place of examination as were exhibited on the fourth of November last, and these witnesses would find no more protection from the municipal police on such an occasion than was granted to their appeals on the last election day. Nor would the copies of the poll books, which might be filed under such a proceeding, give to your honorable body such proof, as to the manner in which the election was conducted, as will, on inspection of the originals, which bear upon them patent evidence of shameless, fraudulent voting. The character of the witnesses and their title to credibility, while bearing testimony, can better be ascertained when brought before a more enlightened tribunal, such as a committee of your honorable body.

Under the power of the House of Representatives, only, specially exerted in this behalf, can the facts of this case be fully and fairly presented for its consideration; and in view of all the circumstances, and the great importance of vindicating the purity of the elective franchise, your memorialist prays your honorable body to refer this matter to the proper committee, with power to them to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report such action as the case may require, and that the seat of the said honorable J. Morrison Harris may be vacated and your memorialist may be admitted thereto.

WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE.

BALTIMORE, *December*, 1857.

TREASURY NOTES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TO

The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives relative to the issue of Treasury notes.

DECEMBER 18, 1857.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 15, 1857.

SIR: In my annual report to Congress of the 8th instant an explanation of the causes which would lead to the necessity of supplying the treasury with the means of promptly meeting the lawful claims upon it was given. I stated that "such provision should be made at the earliest practicable period, as a failure of sufficient means in the treasury may occur at an early day."

At the time I prepared that statement the weekly expenditures were exceeding the receipts to an extent that induced the opinion thus given. While the estimated amount of importations justified the conclusion that the revenue for the present year might be sufficient to meet the wants of the government, yet the actual receipts into the treasury in time to provide for the wants of the public service was dependent, not on the amount of merchandise imported, but the portion entered for consumption. At this time there is held in warehouse in the city of New York alone merchandise subject to duty exceeding twenty-eight millions in value, on which, when entered for consumption, duties must be paid to the amount of more than six millions of dollars.

The period when such payment of duty will be made may be influenced by so many circumstances that the public credit should not be hazarded upon the contingency of its happening in time to meet the liabilities which we know must be provided for at an early day.

The amount now in the treasury subject to draft is considerably less

than six millions of dollars. When we reflect that balances must be kept in the hands of public officers in every part of the United States by whom drafts are required to be paid, it will be readily perceived that the fiscal operations of the government cannot be carried on with convenience and security with a less sum in the treasury. The excess of the expenditures over the receipts is daily reducing this balance. I have been compelled to withdraw from the mint and its branches the amount usually kept there for the purpose of facilitating the conversion of bullion into coin for the benefit of depositors. Such withdrawal necessarily occasions an inconvenience to the commercial community which should be obviated whenever it shall become practicable to do so.

It is proper to state that, in addition to the ordinary current demands on the treasury, the sum of \$722,652 29 must be paid on the 1st January next for interest on the public debt.

In view of this state of things, I have the honor to ask your attention to the recommendation in my annual report that authority be given by law to issue treasury notes. I think it important that Congress should act at once on the subject, that the necessary arrangements may be made by the first day of January to meet such public liabilities as become payable at and before that time, and which cannot be longer postponed.

Though the amount of twenty millions of dollars will not, in all probability, be needed at an early day, if at all, yet it is deemed best that the department be authorized to issue and keep out that sum, should it be required by the public service. The rate of interest, for manifest reasons, should be left discretionary with the department subject to the approval of the President, but not to exceed six per centum per annum.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

*Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS,

ASKING

*For the employment of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the protection
of the western frontier of the said State.*

DECEMBER 18, 1857.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be
printed.

A JOINT RESOLUTION instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in
the Congress of the United States to use their endeavors in procuring a regiment of
Texas mounted volunteers, to be raised for the protection of the western frontier of
Texas.

Whereas, depredations and murders are constantly occurring on our
borders; that a considerable mounted force has necessarily been with-
drawn from our frontier; and whereas Major General Twiggs, com-
manding the troops in the department of Texas, has recommended to
the government of the United States the great necessity of a mounted
volunteer corps from Texas, therefore,

*Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Texas, That our sena-
tors be instructed and our representatives be requested to urge upon
the Congress of the United States the passage of a law for raising and
equipping, at an early day as possible, a regiment of Texas mounted
volunteers, to serve not less than twelve months.*

*Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished each of our
senators and representatives in Congress.*

Passed November 17, 1857.

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. R. RUNNELS,

President of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Austin, Texas, November 18, 1857.

I, the undersigned, secretary of state of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the original joint resolution now on file in the Department of State.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of State, the day [L. s.] and year first above written.

EDWARD CLARK.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR,

Secretary of the House of Representatives.

H. R. 11777.

As witness, the Senate.

HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

ASKING

This Government to recognize the independence of Hayti and Liberia.

DECEMBER 18, 1857.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN.

RESOLVES respecting Hayti and Liberia.

Whereas there is a great, profitable, and increasing trade between the United States and Hayti, amounting in the year 1856 to more than four and a half millions of dollars, employing eighty-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-eight tons of American shipping, navigated by three thousand six hundred and four American seamen, and seventeen thousand four hundred and thirty-one tons of foreign shipping; and

Whereas, in the absence of a commercial treaty between the United States and Hayti, the commerce between the two countries is governed on the part of Hayti by such local laws as may from time to time be decreed, subject to sudden changes, and dependent on the caprice of an absolute monarch; and

Whereas full one-half of the foreign trade of Hayti is with the United States, furnishing a ready market for our fish, pork, beef, flour, rice, furniture, cotton goods, and is every year becoming more important and more necessary to both countries; and

Whereas Hayti has been *de facto* an independent state since January, eighteen hundred and one, by a declaration of her independence, and *de jure* since July, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, by the recognition of France, under Charles the Tenth, which indepen-

dence has since been confirmed by treaties passed and ratified between the governments of France and Hayti ; and

Whereas Hayti has given proof of her ability to maintain her independence by successful efforts against the armies of several European nations, and has adopted and sustained a regular government, and has caused her neutrality to be respected by belligerents ; and

Whereas Hayti has the attributes of a sovereign state, and as such has been recognized by Great Britain and by several powers of continental Europe, who are duly represented in Hayti, conformably to the comity of nations ; and

Whereas the people of Liberia, by their history and position, and by the efforts they are now making to improve their social, intellectual and religious character, have strong claims upon the sympathy of all civilized and Christian powers, especially of the United States ; and

Whereas the republic of Liberia is an independent nation, possessed of the materials of a profitable commerce, and is capable by its position of contributing to that great object of humanity, the suppression of the slave trade, and to the general interests of civilization and freedom and religion in Africa : Therefore—

Resolved, That our senators and representatives at Washington be, and hereby are, requested to urge upon Congress the importance of recognizing Hayti and Liberia as independent and sovereign states, and of placing our diplomatic and commercial relations with them on the same footing as those of other independent nations.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be, and hereby is, requested to cause copies of these resolves to be transmitted to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

House of representatives, May 23, 1857.—Passed.

CHARLES A. PHELPS, *Speaker*.

In senate May, 25, 1857.—Passed.

CHARLES W. UPHAM, *President*.

May 26, 1857.—Approved.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BOSTON, June 1, 1857.

A true copy.

Attest :

F. DEWITT,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MASSACHUSETTS CLAIM.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

CONCERNING

The Massachusetts claim against the general government.

DECEMBER 18, 1857.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN.

RESOLVES concerning the Massachusetts claim against the general government.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be, and they hereby are, requested to use their best endeavors to procure an early and complete adjustment of the claim of Massachusetts against the general government for militia services rendered during the late war with Great Britain.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolve to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *May 6, 1857.*

Passed.

CHARLES A. PHELPS, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, *May 7, 1857.*

Passed.

CHARLES W. UPHAM, *President.*

MAY 8, 1857.

Approved.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BOSTON, *May 19, 1857.*

A true copy.
Attest :

FRANCIS DE WITT,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MASSACHUSETTS CLAIM
RESOLUTIONS
THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts claim against the Government
In the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven
Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be
and they hereby are, requested to use their best endeavors to procure
an early and complete adjustment of the claim of Massachusetts
against the Federal Government, the militia services rendered during
the late war with Great Britain.
Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to forward
a copy of the foregoing resolve to each of our senators and representa-

tives in Congress
Passed
House of Representatives, May 6, 1857
CHARLES A. SMITH, Speaker
In Senate May 7, 1857
Passed
CHARLES W. LATHAM, President
May 8, 1857
HENRY J. GARDNER, Secretary

Printed by G. W. Barlow, Boston, May 18, 1857
FRANCIS DE WITT
A true copy
Attest

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LETTER

FROM THE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TRANSMITTING

*A statement of the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives
for the year ending December 1, 1857.*

DECEMBER 18, 1857.—Referred to a select committee of five, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 7, 1857.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 4th of March, 1842, which requires "that the Clerk deliver to the postmaster of the House such kind and quantities of stationery as from time to time may be necessary for the use of the House, keeping an accurate account of the same, and also of the quantity and value of that used in the Clerk's office; and that hereafter, in the annual reports now required by law to be made by the Clerk, showing the amount of expenditure from the contingent fund of the House, he be required to state, accurately and distinctly, the quantity and cost of the stationery used by the House and the Clerk's office, separately;" and also in obedience to the second section of the act entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the government, and for other purposes," approved August 26, 1852, which requires that the Clerk of the House of Representatives report to the House a detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund of the House has been expended, giving the names of every person to whom any portion thereof has been paid, and if for anything furnished, the quantity and price, and if for services rendered, the nature of such service and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause, in brief, that rendered such service necessary, and the amount of all former appropriations, in each case, on hand, either in the treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent—I have the honor to make the following report, contained in papers marked A, B, C, and D.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM CULLOM,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

Detailed statement of disbursements by the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the year ending December 1, 1857.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Burch	"Mail boy" for November, 1856	-----	\$75 00
B. F. Beverage	74 buckets paste for November, 1856	-----	74 00
M. M. Hitchcox	Services in folding room for November, 1856	-----	125 00
Robert Jackson	Services as laborer for November, 1856	-----	45 00
A. C. Dunham	Services in folding room for November, 1856	-----	125 00
C. W. C. Dunnington	Capital police for November, 1856	\$145 00	
John L. Wirt	do	110 00	
J. W. Griffith	do	110 00	
A. K. Arnold	do	110 00	
S. J. Johnson	do	110 00	
James T. Ball	do	110 00	
W. H. Thompson	do	110 00	
William Morgan	do	110 00	
		915 00	
William Sanborn	One half paid by the Senate	-----	457 50
John Costin	Compensation allowed by Committee on Accounts for November, 1856	-----	25 00
Levi Neal	Laborer for November, 1856	-----	60 00
William Smith	do	-----	45 00
Edward Spicer	do	-----	45 00
M. D. C. Williams	Messenger for September, October, and November, 1856	-----	300 00
J. N. Gordon	Services in land maps for October, 1856	-----	150 00
R. Prentice	Map clerk for November, 1856	150 00	
C. P. Wallach	do	150 00	
C. F. Hurlburt	do	150 00	
M. D. C. Williams	do	150 00	
			750 00

[illegible]

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
E. Tucker & Co.....	1 4-blade pearl knife.....	\$1 50	
	1 2-blade buck knife.....	44	
	1 large pruning knife.....	1 75	
Geo. S. Gideon.....	3,000,000 envelopes for folding documents, at \$2 80 per M.....		\$3 69
Woodford Stone.....	53 cords hickory wood, at \$8 24.....		8,400 00
Samuel F. Swope.....	Newspapers for 3d session 34th Congress.....		436 72
J. R. Edie.....	do.....do.....		50 00
John Wheeler.....	do.....do.....		50 00
A. S. Murray.....	do.....do.....		50 00
L. Barbour.....	do.....do.....		50 00
W. Millward.....	do.....do.....		17 19
W. H. Kelsey.....	do.....do.....		50 00
A. Harlan.....	do.....do.....		50 00
G. R. Pelton.....	do.....do.....		50 00
T. O. Day.....	do.....do.....		50 00
John P. Campbell.....	do.....do.....		47 00
E. S. Shorter.....	do.....do.....		50 00
S. P. Benson.....	do.....do.....		19 71
Wm. Barksdale.....	do.....do.....		48 50
F. K. Zollicoffer.....	do.....do.....		44 25
Jas. Thorrington.....	do.....do.....		47 06
W. R. Sapp.....	do.....do.....		50 00
L. J. Middleton.....	Ice, from March to September, balance of account.....		41 50
B. B. Thurston.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....		179 75
J. S. Carlile.....	do.....do.....		47 50
A. H. Cragin.....	do.....do.....		50 00
G. Porter.....	do.....do.....		35 00
D. F. Robinson.....	do.....do.....		46 50
J. W. Whitfield.....	do.....do.....		50 00
J. Buffinton.....	2 boxes for books.....		49 60
	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....		5 00
			17 50

G. A. Bally-----	7 copies volume 3d, 5th series of the Documentary History-----	115 19
J. W. Arnold-----	Binding 2,210 volumes "Perry's Expedition," vol. 3-----	1,657 50
	Binding 203 volumes "Perry's Expedition," vol. 1-----	152 25
F. S. Edwards-----	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress-----	1,809 75
A. De Witt-----	do-----do-----do-----	35 00
J. F. Dowdell-----	do-----do-----do-----	50 00
Jacob Broom-----	do-----do-----do-----	31 08
A. Wakeman-----	do-----do-----do-----	49 00
J. D. Thomson-----	do-----do-----do-----	50 00
	Removing matting in the hall-----	20 00
	Removing carpets in the galleries-----	15 00
	Cleaning paint in the hall and galleries-----	40 00
	Painting interior of hall-----	75 00
	Hanging cornice and draperies-----	50 00
	1,830 yards carpet for hall, &c-----	2,415 00
	Making same-----	345 00
	86 pieces binding-----	43 00
	Binding 1,376 yards carpet-----	258 00
	145 yards carpet for gentlemen's gallery-----	217 50
	Making and laying same-----	36 25
	5 sets curtains for hall-----	125 00
	Laborers' services, removing desks and chairs, 73 days-----	127 75
	Superintendent's time for same, 12 days, at \$4-----	48 00
	34 yards hair cloth-----	51 00
	10 pounds brass nails-----	15 00
	Brass nailing, in part, 160 chairs-----	40 00
	Repairing 12 chairs-----	6 00
	Seating 30 chairs-----	30 00
	Backing and brass nailing 17 chairs-----	25 50
	5 men 4½ days cleaning cellar-----	39 38
	Superintendent's time, 4½ days on ditto-----	13 50
	Hauling 38 loads ashes-----	18 00
	Cleaning brass in hall-----	8 00
	Laborers, cleaning desks, &c, 24 days-----	42 00
	Superintendent's time, 6 days-----	18 00
	Removing, cleaning, and hanging draperies over Speaker's chair-----	10 00
	Varnishing 256 desks in hall-----	128 00
	Varnishing 260 chairs-----	65 00
	Varnishing 32 reporter's desks-----	12 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Thomson—Continued.....	Varnishing Speaker's and Clerk's desks.....	\$4 00	
	Varnishing Speaker's chair.....	1 00	
	Varnishing screens, &c., in hall.....	15 00	
	Repairing backs of seats in ladies' gallery.....	4 00	
	6 pieces gimp for same.....	3 00	
	Varnishing 8 sofas.....	8 00	
	Varnishing shelves back of Speaker's chair.....	2 00	
	Varnishing 3 reporters' chairs.....	1 50	
	Varnishing 18 cane seat chairs.....	18 00	
	Removing furniture in Committee room on Public Lands.....	3 00	
	Laying carpet in same.....	4 00	
	Removing furniture in stationery room.....	2 00	
	Laying carpet in same.....	3 00	
	Removing furniture in post office.....	2 00	
	Laying carpet in same.....	3 00	
	Removing carpet in Speaker's room.....	4 00	
	Laying carpet in same.....	4 00	
	Removing carpet in Committee room of Roads and Canals.....	3 00	
	Laying carpet in same.....	3 00	
	65 yards carpet, chief clerk's room.....	113 75	
	Making and laying same.....	19 25	
	Removing furniture.....	4 00	
	98 yards carpet for room No. 16.....	171 50	
	Making and laying ditto.....	28 50	
	Removing furniture.....	4 00	
	44 yards carpet for folding room.....	77 00	
	Making and laying same.....	13 00	
	Removing furniture.....	2 00	
	24 yards oil cloth for hall, &c.....	36 00	
	Varnishing 6 chairs for Clerk's desk.....	1 50	
	Varnishing sideboard and mail boxes.....	2 50	
	Varnishing water stand in lobby.....	75	

Varnishing 6 chairs in lobby-----	1	20
Varnishing 4 washstands-----	2	00
3 gallons best varnish-----	12	00
1 gallon turpentine-----	1	50
Laying 24 yards oil cloth in hall, &c-----	3	00
Washing and hanging curtains in Speaker's room-----	4	00
Washing skylight in hall-----	10	00
2½ yards oil cloth in folding room-----	4	25
Painting bulkhead and entrance to hall-----	12	50
90 yards cocoa matting-----	67	50
8 yards red damask-----	12	00
Repairing curtains around the bar of hall-----	4	00
Covering water stand in lobby with zinc-----	4	50
5 large window shades and trimming for ladies' gallery-----	20	00
1 large tin bucket for doorkeeper-----	2	00
Repairing flag-----	3	00
1 candle stand, \$2; 3 lanterns, \$6-----	8	00
50 candlesticks-----	50	00
2 pairs shovel and tongs-----	10	00
		5,129 58
J. D. Thomson-----		
1 box sperm candles, 48 pounds-----	30	00
6 boxes patent candles, 216 pounds-----	162	00
4 boxes patent candles, 144 pounds-----	108	00
5 boxes patent candles, 180 pounds-----	135	00
		435 00
J. D. Thomson-----		
16 keys for desks-----	4	00
1 draw lock-----		75
Repairing 60 chairs-----	60	00
2 hooks and staples in Clerk's office-----	1	00
1 lock, \$1; 2 locks in hall, \$1 50-----	2	50
1 lock on gallery door, 2 keys-----	4	25
1 key for Judiciary Committee room-----	1	00
Repairing hall floor-----	3	00
Hanging windows in Clerk's office-----	1	00
Cords for do-----	3	00
Carpet strips in hall-----	4	00
1 key in doorkeeper's room-----		75
1 lock for Committee on Patents-----	3	50
1 lock for cellar door-----	1	75

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Thomson—Continued	Closet in doorkeeper's room.....	\$4 00	
	8 papers screws.....	8 00	
	2 papers sprigs.....	1 00	
	1 pound copper nails.....	1 25	
	2 holdfasts for wall.....	50	
	5 dozen dowells for desk legs.....	15 00	
	56 castors for chairs in hall.....	28 00	
	38 new racks for chairs in hall.....	47 50	
	Repairing floor in hall.....	15 00	
	4 carpet sills in office.....	3 00	
	Repairing 120 desk tops.....	60 00	
	Putting up screens in hall.....	20 00	
	104 strips for hall floor.....	52 00	
	58 back strips for hall.....	29 00	
	Putting up bulkhead at hall door.....	6 00	
	Hanging hall door.....	8 00	
	140 braces for desks.....	70 00	
	Hanging sash in gallery.....	10 00	
	78 knobs for hall drawers.....	19 50	
	Repairing water-stand in hall.....	1 00	
	Repairing banister in hall.....	50	
	Laying brass in hall.....	6 00	
	Repairing chairs in office.....	75	
	Hanging 4 windows in committee room.....	4 00	
	Lock on cellar door.....	1 75	
	1 door key.....	75	
	2 carpenters 8 days.....	44 00	
	1 laborer 10 days.....	17 50	
	Superintendent's time, 10 days.....	30 00	
	Twine on 219 head racks to chairs.....	32 85	
	Putting zinc on folding table.....	50	
	4 locks in hall.....	3 00	

1 pair shovel and tongs for post office	5 00	
24 Manila mats	48 00	
6 dozen tumblers	18 00	
3 dozen dusting brushes	27 00	
2 dozen buckets	8 00	
2 pounds brass nails	2 00	
24 papers tacks	2 00	
3 dozen japan spittoons	27 00	
3 soap trays for committee rooms	2 25	
2 slop jars for committee rooms	15 00	
16 tin cans for hall	4 50	
3 dozen stone spittoons	27 00	
6 papers screws	3 00	
1 calendar for hall	1 50	821 50
140 pounds soap	14 00	
12 shoe knives for folding room	3 00	
3 baskets for post office	4 50	
1 large basket for post office	3 00	
1 bottle turpentine	50	
2 coal shovels	4 00	
2 boxes brown soap, 50 pounds	5 00	
1½ dozen stove brushes	13 50	
2 dozen scrubbing brushes	14 00	
2 dozen patent scrubbing brushes	24 00	
2½ dozen wisp brooms	12 50	
10 pounds best sponge	25 00	
1 dozen chamois skins	12 00	
2 boxes toilet soap, 60 pounds	30 00	165 00
69 packing boxes	172 50	
1 packing box	2 25	
1 light glass in folding room	1 25	
1 dozen shoe knives	2 00	178 00
150 file sticks	3 00	
650 labels	6 50	
J. D. Thomson		9 50
G. W. Peck		46 00
Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		9

That the election laws of this State were violated by the judges so far as entirely to destroy the validity of their proceedings.

That they rejected the votes of legally qualified voters.

That they permitted persons to vote not qualified, such as minors and women, and allowed persons residing in their wards, and persons not residing therein, to vote and offer to vote repeatedly without committing them to jail.

That they received large numbers of ballots which they did not deposit in the ballot-box.

That they received the ballots of persons offering to vote without causing the names of the said persons to be registered by their clerks.

That they allowed the election to proceed whilst they were in actual fear of violence, instead of demanding from the authorities that protection which could alone have enabled them to discharge their duties.

That they witnessed assaults without ordering the arrest of the parties who committed them.

And, finally, that the proceedings on the 4th day of November, 1857, resulting in your return as the representative of the fourth congressional district of Maryland, were arbitrary, despotic, oppressive and unjust, striking down at a blow the common right of a voice in the government; at open war with the perpetuity of our institutions; disgraceful to the reputation of popular government; corrupting to the morals, and dangerous to the liberties of the people; that they were such as, unredressed in some legal mode, would invite to revolution and civil strife men who have once been free; and that they have, therefore, rendered it necessary that the House of Representatives of the United States, in its own defence, and in proper protection of the right of suffrage, should vacate your seat and order a new election.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY P. BROOKS.

Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS.

WILLIAM P. WHYTE *vs.* J. MORRISON HARRIS.

MEMORIAL

OF

WILLIAM P. WHYTE,

CONTESTING

The right of J. Morrison Harris to his seat as a representative from the third congressional district of the State of Maryland.

DECEMBER 16, 1857.—Referred to the Committee on Elections and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of the third congressional district of Maryland, respectfully represents: That at the late election for members to represent the State of Maryland in your honorable body for the present Congress, the Hon. J. Morrison Harris and your memorialist were candidates for the third congressional district of that State, which district is composed of the first eight wards of the city of Baltimore and the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth districts of Baltimore county. It is with sincere regret that your memorialist feels it to be his imperative duty to state to your honorable body that said election, which was held upon the 4th day of November, 1857, was conducted in such a lawless, fraudulent, and turbulent manner in certain parts of said district, as to stifle the free voice of the people of those sections and to disfranchise a majority of the voters residing therein. Under these circumstances, the undersigned deems it due to a majority of the electors of the third congressional district to contest the right of the Hon. J. Morrison Harris to a seat in the thirty-fifth Congress as a representative from Maryland, for your memorialist believes that, upon full investigation of the matter, the undersigned will be found to have a majority of the sound and legal votes in said district.

Although the act of Congress of the 19th February, 1851, was scarcely designed to apply to such a case as the present, the under-

signed, on the 28th day of November, 1857, gave to Mr. Harris notice of his intention to contest the said election, in which he specified the grounds on which he should rely, from which notice the following specifications are truly copied, viz :

1. " That the election which appears to have been held on the first Wednesday of November, 1857, for a representative in Congress in that part of the third congressional district contained within the first seven wards of Baltimore, was so illegally and improperly conducted as to have been a mockery of the elective franchise.

2. " That certain polical clubs, or associations of men, intending unlawfully to carry the said election by force, fraud, and violence, combined and conspired, and agreed among themselves to exclude and obstruct legal and qualified voters from exercising the right of suffrage ; and in pursuance of that combination and agreement did, on the said election day, in the first seven wards of the city of Baltimore, assemble around the polls of said wards, and on the avenues leading thereto, and by threats intimidated, and by force and violence obstructed and drove away from the polls thousands of legal electors who approached the same desiring to vote for me, but were thus prevented from depositing their ballots for me.

3. " That by intimidation many voters were deterred from approaching the polls of the several wards aforesaid who would have voted for me.

4. " That in all the wards of said city of Baltimore, within the third congressional district, thousands of ballots were received and counted for you which should have been rejected by the judges, because they were not such ballots as are legalized by the constitution and laws of this State, which secure to the voter the privilege of the secret ballot, in that in lieu thereof the tickets on which your name was printed were so striped with red lines that they became open declarations for you, as if made *viva voce*, which was plainly illegal.

5. " That the use of said tickets violated the spirit of the election laws of this State, in that they notified all persons how the electors were voting, and subjected to violence and ill usage all persons not offering to vote such striped ballots.

6. " That in the first ward of said city, comprised in the third district, there was placed in front of the place of voting a cannon, mounted and loaded, and exposed to public view, and which had been taken to said place through the streets of said ward on the evening preceding the election by twenty or thirty men, armed with muskets and guns, and which said cannon was so placed at said polls with the design on the part of said men to intimidate legal voters, and that voters in number more than five hundred were so intimidated and deterred from approaching said polls, because of said armed and avowed preparation to repel them, and because on a former election day many of them had been maltreated and beaten by persons then surrounding the polls.

7. " That the election in the first, second, and fifth wards of said city was unlawfully, irregularly, and loosely conducted, in that the judges, or some of them, received at the windows many hundreds of ballots

from persons offering to vote, which were not deposited in the ballot-boxes, but were destroyed by the judges.

8. "That the polls in said first ward of said city were not held at the usual place, but far remote from the centre of the ward and its populous section.

9. "That in the second ward of said city but two judges were commissioned and acted, although a third person was suggested for judge to the mayor, who neglected or refused to appoint him.

10. "That the polls of said second ward were located at a place unfrequented by reputable persons, and in immediate proximity to the headquarters of a notorious political club, known as the "Rough Skins," which was unusual and irregular, and prevented many qualified electors from voting for me, from a reasonable and well grounded fear of violence.

11. "That in the second ward of said city many voters legally qualified and desiring to vote for me were rejected by the judges, and that many persons not legally entitled, were permitted to vote for you.

12. "That the polls of the third ward in said city were removed from the usual place of voting, and located at a house where the American party of that ward hold their headquarters, and where the American riflemen kept their armory, which was done to intimidate voters, and did so intimidate them and prevent their approach to said polls.

13. "That the polls of the fifth, sixth, and seventh wards were located on the boundaries of said wards, far away from the centres, and inconvenient to be approached by the citizens of the said wards.

14. "That in the fourth ward of said city, the votes received and counted by the judges for you exceed in number by more than five hundred the legal voters of that ward of both political parties.

15. "That in the sixth ward of said city sundry minors and women were permitted to vote for you.

16. "That in all the first seven wards of said city sundry persons were allowed to vote for you who were not legally entitled to vote, and many voted more than once for you.

17. "That in the eighth district of Baltimore county, comprised within the third congressional district, twenty or more desperate men went from the city of Baltimore to a house near the place of voting in said district, on the night preceding the election day, and next day marched in front of the polls with arms in their hands to intimidate the electors, and did so intimidate them; and although not legal residents of the district voted for you, some voting but once, others oftener, which ballots were counted and reckoned for you.

18. "That in the twelfth district of Baltimore county, comprised in said third congressional district, a body of armed men in an omnibus proceeded from Baltimore city to the place of voting in said district, and there, by threats and the exhibition of guns and pistols, intimidated and deterred from voting sundry electors duly qualified, who were about to vote for me; and that said band of men subsequently drove by force many voters from approaching the polls, and in one instance attacked and drove back eleven or more voters in a body, who

were on their way to the polls intending to vote for me, by which means the majority in that district for me was greatly diminished.

19. "That by a general system of threats, violence, and abuse, many voters were intimidated so greatly that they dared not approach the polls of said district."

The undersigned begs leave to state, that in order to sustain these averments by proper and reasonable proofs, he encounters great difficulties in attempting to pursue the directions of the act of 1851, because there is no officer residing in the third congressional district, such as is designated by the 3d section of that act, as competent to issue subpoenas for witnesses and to take the necessary testimony.

Therefore your memorialist would be compelled to apply to two justices of the peace, who are authorized to act under the 10th section of said law. But now it so happens that all of the justices of the peace in the first eight wards of the city claim to hold their offices by virtue of the same election which, as to seven of said wards, is now the subject of dispute, and it would be impossible to obtain the action of two of them in taking evidence which would show their own title to place to be founded upon fraud and violence.

The system of violence and intimidation which prevailed at the polls on election day has been carried to such an extent that it is almost impossible to induce disfranchised and maltreated citizens to bear testimony against the wrong-doers, and especially to attend the office of a justice of the peace for such a purpose. The same scenes of lawlessness and riot will be enacted on the avenues leading to the place of examination as were exhibited on the fourth of November last, and these witnesses would find no more protection from the municipal police on such an occasion than was granted to their appeals on the last election day. Nor would the copies of the poll books, which might be filed under such a proceeding, give to your honorable body such proof, as to the manner in which the election was conducted, as will, on inspection of the originals, which bear upon them patent evidence of shameless, fraudulent voting. The character of the witnesses and their title to credibility, while bearing testimony, can better be ascertained when brought before a more enlightened tribunal, such as a committee of your honorable body.

Under the power of the House of Representatives, only, specially exerted in this behalf, can the facts of this case be fully and fairly presented for its consideration; and in view of all the circumstances, and the great importance of vindicating the purity of the elective franchise, your memorialist prays your honorable body to refer this matter to the proper committee, with power to them to send for persons, papers, and records, and to report such action as the case may require, and that the seat of the said honorable J. Morrison Harris may be vacated and your memorialist may be admitted thereto.

WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE.

BALTIMORE, *December*, 1857.

TREASURY NOTES.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TO

The chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives relative to the issue of Treasury notes.

DECEMBER 18, 1857.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 15, 1857.

SIR: In my annual report to Congress of the 8th instant an explanation of the causes which would lead to the necessity of supplying the treasury with the means of promptly meeting the lawful claims upon it was given. I stated that "such provision should be made at the earliest practicable period, as a failure of sufficient means in the treasury may occur at an early day."

At the time I prepared that statement the weekly expenditures were exceeding the receipts to an extent that induced the opinion thus given. While the estimated amount of importations justified the conclusion that the revenue for the present year might be sufficient to meet the wants of the government, yet the actual receipts into the treasury in time to provide for the wants of the public service was dependent, not on the amount of merchandise imported, but the portion entered for consumption. At this time there is held in warehouse in the city of New York alone merchandise subject to duty exceeding twenty-eight millions in value, on which, when entered for consumption, duties must be paid to the amount of more than six millions of dollars.

The period when such payment of duty will be made may be influenced by so many circumstances that the public credit should not be hazarded upon the contingency of its happening in time to meet the liabilities which we know must be provided for at an early day.

The amount now in the treasury subject to draft is considerably less

than six millions of dollars. When we reflect that balances must be kept in the hands of public officers in every part of the United States by whom drafts are required to be paid, it will be readily perceived that the fiscal operations of the government cannot be carried on with convenience and security with a less sum in the treasury. The excess of the expenditures over the receipts is daily reducing this balance. I have been compelled to withdraw from the mint and its branches the amount usually kept there for the purpose of facilitating the conversion of bullion into coin for the benefit of depositors. Such withdrawal necessarily occasions an inconvenience to the commercial community which should be obviated whenever it shall become practicable to do so.

It is proper to state that, in addition to the ordinary current demands on the treasury, the sum of \$722,652 29 must be paid on the 1st January next for interest on the public debt.

In view of this state of things, I have the honor to ask your attention to the recommendation in my annual report that authority be given by law to issue treasury notes. I think it important that Congress should act at once on the subject, that the necessary arrangements may be made by the first day of January to meet such public liabilities as become payable at and before that time, and which cannot be longer postponed.

Though the amount of twenty millions of dollars will not, in all probability, be needed at an early day, if at all, yet it is deemed best that the department be authorized to issue and keep out that sum, should it be required by the public service. The rate of interest, for manifest reasons, should be left discretionary with the department subject to the approval of the President, but not to exceed six per centum per annum.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
*Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS,

ASKING

For the employment of a regiment of mounted volunteers for the protection of the western frontier of the said State.

DECEMBER 18, 1857.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A JOINT RESOLUTION instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in the Congress of the United States to use their endeavors in procuring a regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, to be raised for the protection of the western frontier of Texas.

Whereas, depredations and murders are constantly occurring on our borders; that a considerable mounted force has necessarily been withdrawn from our frontier; and whereas Major General Twiggs, commanding the troops in the department of Texas, has recommended to the government of the United States the great necessity of a mounted volunteer corps from Texas, therefore,

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Texas, That our senators be instructed and our representatives be requested to urge upon the Congress of the United States the passage of a law for raising and equipping, at an early day as possible, a regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, to serve *not less* than twelve months.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

Passed November 17, 1857.

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

H. R. RUNNELS,

President of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Austin, Texas, November 18, 1857.

I, the undersigned, secretary of state of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the original joint resolution now on file in the Department of State.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Department of State, the day
[L. S.] and year first above written.

EDWARD CLARK.

HAYTI AND LIBERIA.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

ASKING

This Government to recognize the independence of Hayti and Liberia.

DECEMBER 18, 1857.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN.

RESOLVES respecting Hayti and Liberia.

Whereas there is a great, profitable, and increasing trade between the United States and Hayti, amounting in the year 1856 to more than four and a half millions of dollars, employing eighty-seven thousand five hundred and ninety-eight tons of American shipping, navigated by three thousand six hundred and four American seamen, and seventeen thousand four hundred and thirty-one tons of foreign shipping; and

Whereas, in the absence of a commercial treaty between the United States and Hayti, the commerce between the two countries is governed on the part of Hayti by such local laws as may from time to time be decreed, subject to sudden changes, and dependent on the caprice of an absolute monarch; and

Whereas full one-half of the foreign trade of Hayti is with the United States, furnishing a ready market for our fish, pork, beef, flour, rice, furniture, cotton goods, and is every year becoming more important and more necessary to both countries; and

Whereas Hayti has been *de facto* an independent state since January, eighteen hundred and one, by a declaration of her independence, and *de jure* since July, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, by the recognition of France, under Charles the Tenth, which indepen-

dence has since been confirmed by treaties passed and ratified between the governments of France and Hayti ; and

Whereas Hayti has given proof of her ability to maintain her independence by successful efforts against the armies of several European nations, and has adopted and sustained a regular government, and has caused her neutrality to be respected by belligerents ; and

Whereas Hayti has the attributes of a sovereign state, and as such has been recognized by Great Britain and by several powers of continental Europe, who are duly represented in Hayti, conformably to the comity of nations ; and

Whereas the people of Liberia, by their history and position, and by the efforts they are now making to improve their social, intellectual and religious character, have strong claims upon the sympathy of all civilized and Christian powers, especially of the United States ; and

Whereas the republic of Liberia is an independent nation, possessed of the materials of a profitable commerce, and is capable by its position of contributing to that great object of humanity, the suppression of the slave trade, and to the general interests of civilization and freedom and religion in Africa : Therefore—

Resolved, That our senators and representatives at Washington be, and hereby are, requested to urge upon Congress the importance of recognizing Hayti and Liberia as independent and sovereign states, and of placing our diplomatic and commercial relations with them on the same footing as those of other independent nations.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be, and hereby is, requested to cause copies of these resolves to be transmitted to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

House of representatives, May 23, 1857.—Passed.

CHARLES A. PHELPS, *Speaker*.

In senate May, 25, 1857.—Passed.

CHARLES W. UPHAM, *President*.

May 26, 1857.—Approved.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BOSTON, June 1, 1857.

A true copy.

Attest :

F. DEWITT,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MASSACHUSETTS CLAIM.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS,

CONCERNING

The Massachusetts claim against the general government.

DECEMBER 18, 1857.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN.

RESOLVES concerning the Massachusetts claim against the general government.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be, and they hereby are, requested to use their best endeavors to procure an early and complete adjustment of the claim of Massachusetts against the general government for militia services rendered during the late war with Great Britain.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolve to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *May 6, 1857.*

Passed.

CHARLES A. PHELPS, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, *May 7, 1857.*

Passed.

CHARLES W. UPHAM, *President.*

MAY 8, 1857.

Approved.

HENRY J. GARDNER.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BOSTON, *May 19, 1857.*

A true copy.
Attest :

FRANCIS DE WITT,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MASSACHUSETTS CLAIM

RESOLUTIONS

THE LEGISLATURE OF MASSACHUSETTS

The Massachusetts claim against the Federal Government

Resolved, That the claim against the Federal Government

Resolved, That the claim against the Federal Government

Resolved, That the claim against the Federal Government

Resolved, That the claim against the Federal Government

Resolved, That our agents and representatives in Congress be and they hereby are, requested to use their best endeavors to procure an early and complete adjustment of the claim of Massachusetts against the Federal Government for militia services rendered during the late war with Great Britain.

Resolved, That his excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolve to each of our agents and representatives in Congress.

House of Representatives, May 6, 1857

CHARLES A. BURKE, Speaker

By Senate, May 7, 1857

CHARLES W. LEBLANC, President

May 8, 1857

HENRY J. GARDNER

Secretary of the Senate, May 18, 1857

FRANCIS DE WITT

Secretary of the Commonwealth

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LETTER

FROM THE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives for the year ending December 1, 1857.

DECEMBER 18, 1857.—Referred to a select committee of five, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 7, 1857.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 4th of March, 1842, which requires "that the Clerk deliver to the postmaster of the House such kind and quantities of stationery as from time to time may be necessary for the use of the House, keeping an accurate account of the same, and also of the quantity and value of that used in the Clerk's office; and that hereafter, in the annual reports now required by law to be made by the Clerk, showing the amount of expenditure from the contingent fund of the House, he be required to state, accurately and distinctly, the quantity and cost of the stationery used by the House and the Clerk's office, separately;" and also in obedience to the second section of the act entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the government, and for other purposes," approved August 26, 1852, which requires that the Clerk of the House of Representatives report to the House a detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund of the House has been expended, giving the names of every person to whom any portion thereof has been paid, and if for anything furnished, the quantity and price, and if for services rendered, the nature of such service and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause, in brief, that rendered such service necessary, and the amount of all former appropriations, in each case, on hand, either in the treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent—I have the honor to make the following report, contained in papers marked A, B, C, and D.

Respectfully,

WILLIAM CULLOM,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

HON. JAMES L. ORR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

Detailed statement of disbursements by the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, for the year ending December 1, 1857.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Burch	"Mail boy" for November, 1856	-----	\$75 00
B. F. Beverage	74 buckets paste for November, 1856	-----	74 00
M. M. Hitchcox	Services in folding room for November, 1856	-----	125 00
Robert Jackson	Services as laborer for November, 1856	-----	45 00
A. C. Dunham	Services in folding room for November, 1856	-----	125 00
C. W. C. Dunnington	Capital police for November, 1856	\$145 00	
John L. Wirt	do	110 00	
J. W. Griffith	do	110 00	
A. K. Arnold	do	110 00	
S. J. Johnson	do	110 00	
James T. Ball	do	110 00	
W. H. Thompson	do	110 00	
William Morgan	do	110 00	
William Sanborn	One half paid by the Senate	915 00	457 50
John Costin	Compensation allowed by Committee on Accounts for November, 1856	-----	25 00
Levi Neal	Laborer for November, 1856	-----	60 00
William Smith	do	-----	45 00
Edward Spicer	do	-----	45 00
M. D. C. Williams	Messenger for September, October, and November, 1856	-----	300 00
J. N. Gordon	Services in land maps for October, 1856	-----	150 00
R. Prentice	Map clerk for November, 1856	150 00	
C. P. Wallach	do	150 00	
C. F. Hurlburt	do	150 00	
M. D. C. Williams	do	150 00	
	do	150 00	750 00

154 10
33 50
150 00

A. R. Parker-----	Services on land maps for November, 1856-----	75 00	610 00
M. W. Tappan-----	Newspaper, 3d session 34th Congress-----	75 00	65 00
J. N. Gordon-----	Services on land maps for September, 1856-----	75 00	
Folders, pay roll-----			
F. Fritz-----	For November, 1856-----	75 00	
W. H. H. Shin-----	do-----do-----	75 00	
Henry Taylor-----	do-----do-----	75 00	
John T. Chauncey-----	do-----do-----	75 00	
Theo. A. Foster-----	do-----do-----	75 00	
A. Henshillwood-----	do-----do-----	75 00	
J. G. Nokes-----	do-----do-----	75 00	
A. J. Deane-----	do-----do-----	30 00	
H. Benezett-----	do-----do-----	55 00	
Services as folder 26 days in October, 1856, at \$2 50-----			
New York "Day Book," as follows:			
Hon. Miles Taylor, \$6; H. Cobb, \$6-----		12 00	
Hon. J. A. Quitman, \$3 75; H. S. Bennett, \$6-----		9 75	
Hon. G. W. Jones, \$6; W. A. Richardson, \$6-----		12 00	
Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, \$6; J. F. Dowdell, \$6-----		12 00	
Hon. H. A. Edmundson, \$6; A. H. Stephens, \$6-----		12 00	
Hon. H. M. Fuller, \$3 75; J. A. Stewart, \$6-----		9 75	
Hon. J. W. Whitfield, \$1 50; J. W. Denver, \$6-----		7 50	
Hon. J. S. Phelps, \$6; P. T. Herbert, \$6-----		12 00	
Hon. D. B. Wright, \$6; H. C. Burnett, \$6-----		12 00	
Hon. J. V. Wright, \$6; P. Powell, \$6-----		12 00	
Hon. G. W. Peck, \$6; A. Rust, \$6-----		12 00	
Hon. J. M. Sandidge, \$6; J. P. Anderson, \$6-----		12 00	
Hon. D. Barclay, \$6; J. McQueen, \$6-----		12 00	
Hon. H. Warner, \$6; John Kelly, \$6-----		12 00	
Hon. J. Cadwalader, \$6; G. Eustis, jr., \$6-----		12 00	
Hon. J. S. Caskie, \$6; W. W. Valk, \$3 75-----		9 75	
Hon. N. P. Banks, \$6; S. W. Harris, \$6-----		12 00	
Hon. W. Aiken, \$6; P. H. Bell, \$6-----		12 00	
Hon. Thomas S. Bocoock, \$2; T. R. Whitney, \$6-----		8 00	
Hon. John Williams, \$2; B. Clark, \$6-----		8 00	

220 75

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
E. Tucker & Co.....	1 4-blade pearl knife.....	\$1 50	
	1 2-blade buck knife.....	44	
	1 large pruning knife.....	1 75	
Geo. S. Gideon.....	3,000,000 envelopes for folding documents, at \$2 80 per M.....		\$3 69
Woodford Stone.....	53 cords hickory wood, at \$8 24.....		8,400 00
Samuel F. Swope.....	Newspapers for 3d session 34th Congress.....		436 72
J. R. Edie.....	do.....do.....		50 00
John Wheeler.....	do.....do.....		50 00
A. S. Murray.....	do.....do.....		50 00
L. Barbour.....	do.....do.....		17 19
W. Millward.....	do.....do.....		50 00
W. H. Kelsey.....	do.....do.....		50 00
A. Harlan.....	do.....do.....		50 00
G. R. Pelton.....	do.....do.....		50 00
T. O. Day.....	do.....do.....		47 00
John P. Campbell.....	do.....do.....		50 00
E. S. Shorter.....	do.....do.....		19 71
S. P. Benson.....	do.....do.....		48 50
Wm. Barksdale.....	do.....do.....		44 25
F. K. Zollicoffer.....	do.....do.....		47 06
Jas. Thorrington.....	do.....do.....		50 00
W. R. Sapp.....	do.....do.....		41 50
L. J. Middleton.....	Ice, from March to September, balance of account.....		179 75
B. B. Thurston.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....		47 50
J. S. Carlile.....	do.....do.....		50 00
A. H. Cragin.....	do.....do.....		35 00
G. Porter.....	do.....do.....		46 50
D. F. Robinson.....	do.....do.....		50 00
J. W. Whitfield.....	do.....do.....		49 60
J. Buffinton.....	2 boxes for books.....		5 00
	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....		17 50

G. A. Bally-----	115 19
J. W. Arnold-----	1,657 50
	152 25
	1,809 75
F. S. Edwards-----	35 00
A. De Witt-----	50 00
J. F. Dowdell-----	31 08
Jacob Broom-----	49 00
A. Wakeman-----	50 00
J. D. Thomson-----	
7 copies volume 3d, 5th series of the Documentary History-----	
Binding 2,210 volumes "Perry's Expedition," vol. 3-----	
Binding 203 volumes "Perry's Expedition," vol. 1-----	
Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress-----	
do-----do-----do-----	
do-----do-----do-----	
do-----do-----do-----	
do-----do-----do-----	
do-----do-----do-----	
Removing matting in the hall-----	20 00
Removing carpets in the galleries-----	15 00
Cleaning paint in the hall and galleries-----	40 00
Painting interior of hall-----	75 00
Hanging cornice and draperies-----	50 00
1,830 yards carpet for hall, &c-----	2,415 00
Making same-----	345 00
86 pieces binding-----	43 00
Binding 1,376 yards carpet-----	258 00
145 yards carpet for gentlemen's gallery-----	217 50
Making and laying same-----	36 25
5 sets curtains for hall-----	125 00
Laborers' services, removing desks and chairs, 73 days-----	127 75
Superintendent's time for same, 12 days, at \$4-----	48 00
34 yards hair cloth-----	51 00
10 pounds brass nails-----	15 00
Brass nailing, in part, 160 chairs-----	40 00
Repairing 12 chairs-----	6 00
Seating 30 chairs-----	30 00
Backing and brass nailing 17 chairs-----	25 50
5 men 4½ days cleaning cellar-----	39 38
Superintendent's time, 4½ days on ditto-----	13 50
Hauling 38 loads ashes-----	18 00
Cleaning brass in hall-----	8 00
Laborers, cleaning desks, &c, 24 days-----	42 00
Superintendent's time, 6 days-----	18 00
Removing, cleaning, and hanging draperies over Speaker's chair-----	10 00
Varnishing 256 desks in hall-----	128 00
Varnishing 260 chairs-----	65 00
Varnishing 32 reporter's desks-----	12 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Thomson—Continued.....	Varnishing Speaker's and Clerk's desks.....	\$4 00	
	Varnishing Speaker's chair.....	1 00	
	Varnishing screens, &c., in hall.....	15 00	
	Repairing backs of seats in ladies' gallery.....	4 00	
	6 pieces gimp for same.....	3 00	
	Varnishing 8 sofas.....	8 00	
	Varnishing shelves back of Speaker's chair.....	2 00	
	Varnishing 3 reporters' chairs.....	1 50	
	Varnishing 18 cane seat chairs.....	18 00	
	Removing furniture in Committee room on Public Lands.....	3 00	
	Laying carpet in same.....	4 00	
	Removing furniture in stationery room.....	2 00	
	Laying carpet in same.....	3 00	
	Removing furniture in post office.....	2 00	
	Laying carpet in same.....	3 00	
	Removing carpet in Speaker's room.....	4 00	
	Laying carpet in same.....	4 00	
	Removing carpet in Committee room of Roads and Canals.....	3 00	
	Laying carpet in same.....	3 00	
	65 yards carpet, chief clerk's room.....	113 75	
	Making and laying same.....	19 25	
	Removing furniture.....	4 00	
	98 yards carpet for room No. 16.....	171 50	
	Making and laying ditto.....	28 50	
	Removing furniture.....	4 00	
	44 yards carpet for folding room.....	77 00	
	Making and laying same.....	13 00	
	Removing furniture.....	2 00	
	24 yards oil cloth for hall, &c.....	36 00	
	Varnishing 6 chairs for Clerk's desk.....	1 50	
	Varnishing sideboard and mail boxes.....	2 50	
	Varnishing water stand in lobby.....	75	

	Varnishing 6 chairs in lobby.....	1 20
	Varnishing 4 washstands.....	2 00
	3 gallons best varnish.....	12 00
	1 gallon turpentine.....	1 50
	Laying 24 yards oil cloth in hall, &c.....	3 00
	Washing and hanging curtains in Speaker's room.....	4 00
	Washing skylight in hall.....	10 00
	2½ yards oil cloth in folding room.....	4 25
	Painting bulkhead and entrance to hall.....	12 50
	90 yards cocoa matting.....	67 50
	8 yards red damask.....	12 00
	Repairing curtains around the bar of hall.....	4 00
	Covering water stand in lobby with zinc.....	4 50
	5 large window shades and trimming for ladies' gallery.....	20 00
	1 large tin bucket for doorkeeper.....	2 00
	Repairing flag.....	3 00
	1 candle stand, \$2; 3 lanterns, \$6.....	8 00
	50 candlesticks.....	50 00
	2 pairs shovel and tongs.....	10 00
		5,129 58
J. D. Thomson.....	1 box sperm candles, 48 pounds.....	30 00
	6 boxes patent candles, 216 pounds.....	162 00
	4 boxes patent candles, 144 pounds.....	108 00
	5 boxes patent candles, 180 pounds.....	135 00
		435 00
J. D. Thomson.....	16 keys for desks.....	4 00
	1 draw lock.....	75
	Repairing 60 chairs.....	60 00
	2 hooks and staples in Clerk's office.....	1 00
	1 lock, \$1; 2 locks in hall, \$1 50.....	2 50
	1 lock on gallery door, 2 keys.....	4 25
	1 key for Judiciary Committee room.....	1 00
	Repairing hall floor.....	3 00
	Hanging windows in Clerk's office.....	1 00
	Cords for do.....	3 00
	Carpet strips in hall.....	4 00
	1 key in doorkeeper's room.....	75
	1 lock for Committee on Patents.....	3 50
	1 lock for cellar door.....	1 75

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Thomson—Continued	Closet in doorkeeper's room.....	\$4 00	
	8 papers screws.....	8 00	
	2 papers sprigs	1 00	
	1 pound copper nails.....	1 25	
	2 holdfasts for wall	50	
	5 dozen dowells for desk legs	15 00	
	56 castors for chairs in hall	28 00	
	38 new racks for chairs in hall	47 50	
	Repairing floor in hall.....	15 00	
	4 carpet sills in office	3 00	
	Repairing 120 desk tops.....	60 00	
	Putting up screens in hall	20 00	
	104 strips for hall floor.....	52 00	
	58 back strips for hall.....	29 00	
	Putting up bulkhead at hall door.....	6 00	
	Hanging hall door.....	8 00	
	140 braces for desks	70 00	
	Hanging sash in gallery.....	10 00	
	78 knobs for hall drawers.....	19 50	
	Repairing water-stand in hall	1 00	
	Repairing banister in hall	50	
	Laying brass in hall.....	6 00	
	Repairing chairs in office.....	75	
	Hanging 4 windows in committee room.....	4 00	
	Lock on cellar door.....	1 75	
	1 door key.....	75	
	2 carpenters 8 days.....	44 00	
	1 laborer 10 days.....	17 50	
	Superintendent's time, 10 days.....	30 00	
	Twine on 219 head racks to chairs.....	32 85	
	Putting zinc on folding table.....	50	
	4 locks in hall	3 00	

J. D. Thomson.....	1 pair shovel and tongs for post office.....	5 00	821 50
	24 Manila mats.....	48 00	
	6 dozen tumblers.....	18 00	
	3 dozen dusting brushes.....	27 00	
	2 dozen buckets.....	8 00	
	2 pounds brass nails.....	2 00	
	24 papers tacks.....	2 00	
	3 dozen japan spittoons.....	27 00	
	3 soap trays for committee rooms.....	2 25	
	2 slop jars for committee rooms.....	15 00	
	16 tin cans for hall.....	4 50	
	3 dozen stone spittoons.....	27 00	
	6 papers screws.....	3 00	
	1 calendar for hall.....	1 50	
J. D. Thomson.....	140 pounds soap.....	14 00	165 00
	12 shoe knives for folding room.....	3 00	
	3 baskets for post office.....	4 50	
	1 large basket for post office.....	3 00	
	1 bottle turpentine.....	50	
	2 coal shovels.....	4 00	
	2 boxes brown soap, 50 pounds.....	5 00	
	1½ dozen stove brushes.....	13 50	
	2 dozen scrubbing brushes.....	14 00	
	2 dozen patent scrubbing brushes.....	24 00	
	2½ dozen wisp brooms.....	12 50	
	10 pounds best sponge.....	25 00	
	1 dozen chamois skins.....	12 00	
	2 boxes toilet soap, 60 pounds.....	30 00	
J. D. Thomson.....	69 packing boxes.....	172 50	178 00
	1 packing box.....	2 25	
	1 light glass in folding room.....	1 25	
	1 dozen shoe knives.....	2 00	
J. D. Thomson.....	150 file sticks.....	3 00	9 50
	650 labels.....	6 50	
G. W. Peck.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....	46 00	

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
S. Pratt.....	"Newmarket Gazette," for the Hon. James Buffinton	-----	\$2 00
Greely & McElrath	"New York Tribune," for the following members of the House :	-----	
	Hons. C. J. Albright, \$6; J. Allison, \$4 25	\$10 25	
	N. P. Banks, jr., \$3; D. Barclay, \$6	9 00	
	J. A. Bingham, \$6; Philo Bliss, \$2	8 00	
	T. S. Boccock, \$5 25; S. Brenton, \$3	8 25	
	James Buffinton, \$6; A. Burlingame, \$5 67	11 67	
	J. H. Campbell, \$3 87; C. C. Chaffee, \$6	9 87	
	E. Clarke, jr., \$4 25; J. D. Clawson, \$6	10 25	
	Will. Cumback, \$6; T. Davis, \$6	12 00	
	S. Dean, \$6; G. G. Dunn, \$4 25	10 25	
	J. R. Emrie, \$6; L. D. Evans, \$1	7 00	
	C. J. Faulkner, \$2; Samuel Galloway, \$4 30	6 30	
	R. B. Hall, \$3 88; John Hickman, \$3	6 88	
	J. Glancy Jones, \$6; C. L. Knap, \$6	12 00	
	E. Knowlton, \$8 50; J. Letcher, \$6	14 50	
	A. K. Marshall, 20 cents; A. C. M. Pennington, \$3 25	3 45	
	J. U. Pettitt, \$6; A. Sabin, \$6	12 00	
	J. M. Sandidge, \$2 W. R. Sapp, \$6	8 00	
	J. H. Savage, \$2; H. D. Scott, \$6	8 00	
	B. Stanton, \$6; A. H. Stephens, \$6	12 00	
	J. S. T. Stranahan, 26 cents; A. G. Talbot, \$4	4 26	
	M. W. Tapan, \$6; M. Taylor, \$1 42	7 42	
	L. Todd, \$6; W. L. Underwood, 30 cents	6 30	
	E. Wade, \$4 25; P. Walker, \$3 12	7 37	
	W. W. Welch \$6; J. Woodruff, \$4 25	10 25	
	J. H. Woodworth, \$6; J. Lare, \$6	12 00	
	J. M. Bernhisel, \$3; J. W. Whitfield, \$1 75	4 75	
	B. B. Chapman, \$2 62; Lucien Barbour, \$2	4 62	
	A. Burlingame.....	5 67	
	A. H. Cragin, \$6; T. C. Day, \$6	12 00	

25 00
50 00
50 00
50 00

John Wheeler	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress.	900 00
S. C. Bradshaw	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.	540 00
A. E. Roberts	do do do	540 00
J. J. Pearce	do do do	450 00
Officers, clerks, and others, pay-roll—		
Wm. Cullom	For the quarter ending 31st December, 1856	450 00
Wm. P. Ingram	do do do	450 00
J. M. Barclay	do do do	450 00
Daniel Buck	do do do	450 00
Thomas D. Harris	do do do	450 00
Isaac Strohman	do do do	450 00
Wm. Haslett	do do do	450 00
N. B. Makrle	do do do	450 00
P. B. Thompson	do do do	450 00
C. B. Adams	do do do	450 00
J. O. Walker	do do do	450 00
John Harvey	do do do	450 00
Wm. H. Minnix	do do do	450 00
R. W. Bates	do do do	441 60
F. Emmerick	do do do	300 00
John Messimer	do do do	300 00
A. T. Owens	do do do	300 00
A. J. Glossbrenner	do do do	540 00
Wm. G. Flood	do do do	450 00
C. Cole	do do do	300 00
A. R. Corbin	do do do	450 00
R. Cochran	do do do	450 00
T. Morrice	do do do	441 60
R. Morris	do do do	540 00
C. H. Upton	do do do	360 00
M. Weyand	do do do	360 00
R. O. Dormer	do do do	360 00
J. R. Campbell	do do do	360 00
B. C. Brown	do do do	360 00
N. Darling	do do do	540 00
H. B. Babcock	do do do	450 00
Ira Goodnow	do do do	435 00

A--Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. M. McCarty	Officers, clerks, and others, pay-roll—	\$441 00	
C. P. Babcock	For the quarter ending 31st December, 1856	375 00	
Jas. Nokes	do	375 00	
J. R. Sweeney	do	200 00	
J. W. Jones	do	375 00	
Geo. W. Rogers	do	250 00	
Geo. T. Whittington	do	300 00	
Jos. Garrettsen	do	300 00	
C. K. Darling	do	375 00	
T. W. Phipps	do	300 00	
Wm. Sanborn	do	300 00	
M. Albert	do	300 00	
J. D. Ward	do	300 00	
B. F. Beveridge	do	300 00	
J. P. Raub	do	300 00	\$19,009 80
J. R. Campbell	Services as clerk in the office of House of Representatives, from 30th November, 1856, to December 31, 1856, inclusive		156 52
John Upton	Services as messenger under the doorkeeper, for December, 1856		100 00
T. F. Clark	Services as messenger under the doorkeeper, for December, 1856		125 00
Duncan France	Pages, pay-roll—		
S. E. Buckner	For December, 1856	62 00	
J. B. Wilde	do	62 00	
E. S. Schriner	do	62 00	
J. C. Lewis	do	62 00	
George Mann	do	62 00	
W. B. Cushing	do	62 00	
Geo. C. Mitchell	do	62 00	
W. P. Bell	do	62 00	

R. W. Townshend	do	62 00	
E. S. Matthews	do	62 00	
David Johnson	do	62 00	
R. M. Page	do	62 00	
Alonzo Durin	do	62 00	868 00
F. Emmerich	Horse and carriage, for December, 1856		62 00
Levi Neal	Laborer, for December, 1856		46 50
A. K. Marshall	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		49 00
Ed. Spicer	Messenger, for December, 1856		100 00
A. C. Dunham	Services as folder, December, 1856		125 00
J. Covode	Newspapers, 1st session 34th Congress		49 33
S. A. Smith	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		48 00
H. Winter Davis	do do do		50 00
Th. L. Harris	do do do		50 00
R. W. Bates	Horse, for December, 1836		46 50
J. A. Hughston	Newspapers, 3d session 24th Congress		50 00
John Bailey	Services as temporary clerk, for December, 1856		150 00
E. B. Washburne	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		50 00
Map clerks, pay-roll—			
J. N. Gordon	For December, 1856	150 00	
Rufus Prentice	do	150 00	
C. P. Wallach	do	150 00	
C. F. Hurlburt	do	150 00	
J. J. Burnett	do	150 00	
J. C. Greenlease	do	150 00	
Wm. Baily	do	150 00	
D. Knowlton	do	150 00	1,200 00
A. R. Parker	Services on land maps for December, 1856		154 18
J. Washburn, jr	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		29 50
S. Galloway	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		42 25
A. J. Larnier	Services, as folder in the office House of Representatives from 24th November to 31st December, 1856, 38 days		95 00
Jas. Thornington	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		24 00

A.—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
	Folders, pay-roll—		
W. H. H. Shinn	For December, 1856	\$77 50	
J. P. Chauncey	do	77 50	
Henry Taylor	do	77 50	
J. E. Evans	do	77 50	
Theo. A. Foster	do	77 50	
H. Benzett	do	77 50	
G. W. Fridley	do	77 50	
A. Henshillwood	do	77 50	
J. G. Nokes	do	77 50	
Albert Noyes	do	77 50	
N. C. Orr	do	77 50	
			\$852 50
C. C. Washburne	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	50 00	
M. H. Nichols	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	19 00	
S. S. Stanton	Services as temporary clerk in the office of the House of Representatives for December, 1856	150 00	
G. A. Grow	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	43 98	
Wm. Sanborn	Compensation, in part, for services as messenger, for December, 1856	25 00	
Robert ackson	Laborer, for December, 1856	46 50	
Wm. Smith	Laborer, for December, 1856	46 50	
G. F. Whittington	Compensation, per resolution of 16th August, 1856, for December, 1856	48 80	
M. M. Hitchcox	Services as folder, for December, 1856	125 00	
C. H. Upton	Compensation, per resolution of 16th August, 1856, for December, 1856	25 00	
S. F. Swope	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	21 00	
John Costin	Laborer, for December, 1856	62 00	
Albert Noyes	Services as folder, from 27th October to November 18, 1856, 23 days	57 50	
W. V. Hudson	Services as messenger for December, 1856	125 00	
T. W. Phipps	Compensation, in part, for services as messenger for October, November, and December, 1856	75 00	
C. B. Shirley	Services as messenger for September, 1856	100 00	

Capitol police, pay-roll—

C. W. C. Dunnington	For December, 1856	145 00	
J. L. Wirt	do	110 00	
A. K. Arnold	do	110 00	
J. W. Griffith	do	110 00	
J. T. Ball	do	110 00	
S. J. Johnson	do	110 00	
Wm. H. Thompson	do	110 00	
Wm. Morgan	do	110 00	
		915 00	
Samuel Lee	One-half paid by the Senate		457 50
C. B. Stewart	Services as "mail boy" for December, 1856		75 00
W. D. Wallach	Page to sergeant-at-arms from November 19 to December 31, 1856, 43 days		86 00
T. C. Day	Advertising list of appropriations in the "Evening Star," 850 squares, at \$1		850 00
Gales & Seaton	Stationery, 1st session 34th Congress		22 19
	Advertising list of appropriations in the "National Intelligencer," 850 squares, at \$1		850 00
G. W. Dant	Attending furnaces in the crypt for December, 1856		46 50
John Bell	Laborer in the Hall of the House of Representatives for December, 1856		45 00
James H. Campbell	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		50 00
E. Etheridge	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		50 00
C. Billinghamurst	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		50 00
James Henry	Hauling 457 loads in December, 1856		228 50
James Henry	4 horses and carryalls for December, 1856	248 00	
	3 saddle horses from 24th November to 31st December, 1856, 38 days	171 00	
			419 00
Henson Brown	Services as scavenger for September, October, and November, at \$1, and December, 1856, at \$1 50 per day		137 50
Will. Cumback	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		45 25
A. J. Deane	"Mail boy," from 24th to 31st December, 1856, 7 days		16 93
A. C. M. Pennington	Newspapers, 1st session 34th Congress	8 85	
	Same, 3d session 34th Congress	50 00	
J. G. Boyd	The "Tobacco Plant, for Hon. Wm. O. Goode, for the years 1854, '55, '56, and '57		58 85
Lewis Butler	Laborer, for December, 1856		8 00
J. D. Birch	"Mail boy," from 12th to 24th December, 1856, inclusive		45 00
			58 07

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
M. D. Potter & Co.....	The "Commercial" to the following members, 34th Congress:		
	J. R. Emrie.....	\$6 50	
	B. Stanton.....	6 00	
	M. H. Nichols.....	5 00	
			\$17 50
Frank Barrett.....	Folder for December, 1856.....	10 14	
J. T. Camey.....	do.....	14 68	
S. B. Deitz.....	do.....	4 14	
J. H. Dixon.....	do.....	5 36	
J. C. Fisher.....	do.....	2 21	
James E. Gaither.....	do.....	10 00	
F. S. Gaither.....	do.....	10 91	
D. C. Hickey.....	do.....	8 34	
John Howard.....	do.....	14 38	
John G. Kolb.....	do.....	14 81	
G. H. Miller.....	do.....	5 18	
James Redmond.....	do.....	4 76	
A. N. Thompson.....	do.....	8 14	
W. H. H. West.....	do.....	11 16	
T. L. Burch.....	do.....	5 33	
George P. S. Tucker.....	do.....	10 12	
John T. Shaw.....	do.....	5 95	
Samuel Strachan.....	do.....	5 05	
W. H. Dorsey.....	do.....	5 70	
James M. Lake.....	do.....	2 00	
Charles Crider.....	do.....	7 82	
John Dement.....	do.....	3 75	
James Mighan.....	do.....	1 46	
W. H. Wilson.....	do.....	7 69	
W. F. Shaw.....	The "Aurora" for Hon. J. J. Pearce.....		179 08
			1 50

James Bishop	Stationery, 1st session 34th Congress		6 64
James G. Beet	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		50 00
	Excess of postage on letters and packages for members of the House of Representatives, from 1st July to 31st December, 1856		
A. Z. McCarty	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		91 38
Bullock & Noble	The "Daily Times," for the Hon. David Barclay, 1st session 34th Congress		50 00
H. W. Dutton & Son	The "Evening Transcript," furnished to Hon. A. Burlingame to December 3, 1856		6 00
Henry Waldron	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		4 72
F. S. Claxton	Witness before select committee, of which Hon. Ed. Ball was chairman, from 14th July to 7th August, 1856, 25 days		50 00
Woodford Stone	24½ cords of hickory wood, at \$8 24		50 00
Charles Ready	Stationery, 1st session 34th Congress		204 97
W. F. Corbitt	Laborer in House post office, for December, 1856		29 86
George Richardson	Laborer in House post office, for December, 1856		50 00
Thomas Rivers	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		50 00
W. G. King	Clerk to Committee on Commerce, for December, 1856		44 00
W. K. Mehaffy	Clerk to Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, for December, 1856		124 00
Robert Beer	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands, for December, 1856		124 00
A. S. Kellogg	Clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims, for December, 1856		124 00
George S. Gideon	1½ dozen Crook's knives	40 00	
	1½ do do	13 75	
	2 do do	56 00	
	1 do do	24 00	
	2 do do	40 00	
	1½ do do	9 17	
	1 do do	11 00	
	3 do do	14 67	
	1½ do do Worsteholme's knives	42 17	
	1½ do do do	34 50	
	10 do do Rodgers' knives	240 00	
	10 do do do	300 00	
	2 do do do	40 00	
	5½ do do do	99 00	
	1 do do do	25 00	
	2½ do do do	30 00	
	1 do do do	12 00	
	2 do do do	56 00	
	1 do do do	10 00	
	1 do do do	8 50	

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
George S. Gideon—Continued.....	3 dozen Rodgers' knives.....	\$75 00	
	2½ do.....do.....	30 00	
	1 pruning knife.....	5 60	
	1 do.....	6 50	
	1 dozen pruning knives.....	7 50	
	5 dozen Rhoad's shears.....	37 50	
	4½ dozen Rhoad's shears.....	50 00	
	11 cases Rhoad's scissors.....	44 00	
	3 dozen Rodgers' erasers.....	12 00	
	3 do.....do.....	12 00	
	4 do.....do.....	20 00	
	8 cases Rodgers' scissors.....	44 00	
	18 do.....do.....	72 00	
	16 cases Crook's scissors.....	64 00	
	300 dozen red tape.....	60 00	
	50 dozen white tape.....	12 50	
	300 dozen red tape.....	81 00	
	4 dozen tuck diaries.....	1 13	
	1 do.....do.....	3 50	
	1 do.....do.....	2 50	
	2 do.....do.....	10 00	
	2 dozen tuck memols.....	3 00	
	1 do.....do.....	2 20	
	1 do.....do.....	4 50	
	1 do.....do.....	4 50	
	4 dressing cases.....	20 00	
	2 do.....do.....	10 00	
	5 do.....do.....	27 50	
	5 do.....do.....	30 00	
	3 do.....do.....	18 00	
	5 do.....do.....	30 00	
	1 do.....do.....	6 00	

2	do	14 00
5	do	37 50
4	do	30 00
1	do	7 50
2	do	15 00
1	do	7 50
1	do	7 50
1	do	8 00
2	do	16 00
1	do	9 00
1	do	9 00
6	do	45 00
1	do	9 00
1	do	9 00
2	do	18 00
1	do	10 00
3	do	36 00
1	do	12 00
4	do	48 00
1	do	12 00
2	do	24 00
2	do	24 00
1	do	12 00
1	do	12 00
1	do	12 00
15	odor cases	75 00
3	do	12 00
3	do	15 00
3	do	19 50
2	cigar cases	10 00
2	do	10 00
3	do	16 50
2	do	12 00
1	dozen tuck memoirs	5 00
1	dozen metallic memoirs	10 00
2	dozen silver extension cases	15 00
2	do do	20 00
2	do do	24 00
1	dozen rubber penholders, medium	5 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
George S. Gideon—Continued.....	1 dozen rubber penholders, large.....	\$5 50	
	1 pen and pencil case, gold head.....	5 00	
	1.....do.....do.....	5 00	
	1 ladies' reticule.....	3 00	
	4.....do.....	14 00	
	6.....do.....	21 00	
	6.....do.....	24 00	
	6.....do.....	24 00	
	4.....do.....	18 00	
	9.....do.....	36 00	
	12.....do.....	54 00	
	12.....do.....	48 00	
	4 cigar cases.....	20 00	
	10 gross penholders.....	30 00	
	37 fancy inkstands.....	152 50	
	24 dozen Draper's large patent inkstands.....	228 00	
	1 dozen English inkstands.....	7 50	
	7½.....do.....do.....	7 00	
	1.....do.....do.....	14 00	
	2.....do.....do.....	15 00	
	1½.....do.....do.....	22 50	
	1½.....do.....do.....	26 25	
	1½.....do.....do.....	4 17	
	1½.....do.....do.....	6 00	
	1½.....do.....do.....	7 00	
	1½.....do.....do.....	8 00	
	1½ dozen glass desk weights.....	15 00	
	1½ dozen fancy desk weights.....	21 00	
	4 dozen portfolios.....	160 00	
	2.....do.....	72 00	
	1.....do.....	50 00	
	1½.....do.....	73 33	

5-----do-----	270 00
2 dozen albums-----	27 00
4 dozen albums, illuminated-----	192 00
5 gross Gillott's pens-----	10 00
5-----do-----	10 00
10 gross Gillott's bullion pens-----	30 00
42 pounds Rhoad's commercial wax-----	42 00
24 pounds Rhoad's Washington wax-----	24 00
24 pounds Rhoad's hiba. and parliamentary wax-----	30 00
18 pounds Rhoad's best hard India-----	22 50
1 box fancy colored wax-----	1 00
230 gross Wheeler's United States pens-----	172 50
54 dozen rubber pen and pencil cases-----	165 00
50 gross Perry's elastic pens-----	25 00
25 gross Perry's double patent pens-----	53 75
5 gross Leman's albata-----	2 00
12 dozen boxes wax matches-----	72 00
5 gross penholders-----	22 50
6 scrap books-----	7 50
6-----do-----	15 00
8-----do-----	14 00
8-----do-----	10 00
2,410 copies Congressional Directory-----	602 50
250-----do-----do-----	62 50
Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress-----	-----
"Boston Morning Journal," for-----	-----
Hon. R. B. Hall-----	4 00
A. Burlingame-----	5 56
Repairing 3 bells, February 14, 1856-----	8 00
Repairing 1 bell, May 2, 1856-----	2 00
Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress-----	-----
Stationery, 1st session 34th Congress-----	-----
Omnibus tickets for December, 1856-----	13 50
Services as clerk to Committee of Elections for December, 1856-----	124 00
Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress-----	13 50
Robert Morris-----	\$5,019 59
W. R. Smith-----	665 00
C. O. Rogers-----	50 00
C. H. Munck-----	9 56
B. B. Thurston-----	10 00
V. B. Horton-----	19 75
N. Darling-----	12 34
George W. Weston-----	13 50
S. W. Harris-----	124 00
	13 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
D. D. T. Leech.....	"Post Office Directory" for the Hons. H. M. Fuller, Percy Walker, C. C. Chaffee, (2 copies,) L. M. Cox, W. H. Kelsey, B. Clark, A. S. Murray, J. P. Campbell, and W. A. Lake, (2 copies,) at \$1 25 per copy.....		\$13 75
John Tretler.....	Binding Perry's Expedition: 562 copies volume 1..... 548 copies volume 3.....	\$562 00 548 00	
John Cassin.....	Drawing, painting, and coloring 2,000 copies each of six plates of birds for "Perry's Expedition," 12,000 plates..... Drawing, painting, and coloring 2,000 copies each of six plates of birds for "Perry's Expedition," 12,000 plates..... Drawing, painting, and coloring 2,000 copies each of six plates of birds for "Perry's Expedition," 12,000 plates..... Drawing, painting, and coloring 2,000 copies each of six plates of birds for "Perry's Expedition," 12,000 plates..... Drawing, painting, and coloring 2,000 copies each of six plates of birds for "Perry's Expedition," 12,000 plates..... Mitchell's map for Committee on Territories..... do.....Committee on the Pacific Railroad..... do.....Committee on the Judiciary.....		1,110 00 840 00 840 00 840 00 840 00 840 00
T. B. Tilden.....	Transferring and printing 11,530 copies each of 17 quarto plates of views to illus- trate "Emory's United States and Mexican Boundary Survey," 196,010 plates, at 60 cents per 100..... Transferring and printing 11,530 copies each of 10 quarto plates of botany to illus- trate "Pacific Railroad Surveys, 115,200 plates, at 60 cents per 100..... Per diem from December 3, 1855, to August 1, 1856, 243 days, at \$8 per day, while contesting the seat of Hon. J. W. Whitfield, of Kansas..... Mileage, 2,120 miles at 80 cents.....	15 00 7 00 7 00	29 00
P. S. Duval & Co.....	Drawing and printing in colors 60,000 copies "cow" plates for Patent Office Report for 1855 at \$50 per 1,000..... Lithographing and printing in colors 60,000 copies of "cow" plates for Patent Office Report for 1855 at \$50 per 1,000.....	1,944 00 1,696 00	1,176 06 691 20
Andrew H. Reeder.....			3,640 00
Thomas Sinclair & Co.....			3,000 00 3,000 00

A. B. Greenwood	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		50 00
B. F. Leiter	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		30 00
S. P. Hanscom	Clerk to Committee on Territories from December 22 to 31, 1856, inclusive, 10 days		40 00
Wm. W. Valk	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		43 54
A. Strong & Co	"Rochester Democrat," for Hon. David Carpenter, 1st session 34th Congress		6 00
J. B. Ricard	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		38 94
Edward Dodd	do		50 00
Jesse O. Norton	do		50 00
A. S. Abell & Co	"Baltimore Sun" for the following members, 1st session 34th Congress:		
	Hons. W. Cumbach, 41 cents; T. F. Bowie, \$4	4 41	
	J. M. Bernhisel, \$4; S. Colfax, \$2 85	6 85	
	J. R. Edie, \$4; D. P. Holloway, \$2 78	6 78	
	John Letcher, \$2 78; C. J. Faulkner, \$4	6 78	
	T. L. Harris, \$4; G. Porter, \$2 78	6 78	
	J. A. Stewart, \$4; John S. Phelps, \$4	8 00	
	P. Bliss, \$2 78; Z. Kidwell, \$4	6 78	
	L. M. Keitt, \$4; Thomas H. Bayly, \$4	8 00	
	James L. Orr, \$4; J. W. Denver, \$4	8 00	
	W. A. Richardson, \$4; E. D. Cullen, \$1	5 00	
J. W. Harris	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		67 38
G. G. Fogg	"Entire" compensation as clerk to Kansas Investigating Committee		44 25
D. R. Goodloe	do		300 00
Michael W. Cluskey	Clerk to Committee on Military Affairs for December, 1856		300 00
Daniel Mace	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		124 00
Mordecai Oliver	do		50 00
Charles Ready	do		47 50
J. V. N. Throop	do		49 00
	Printing cards and engraving knives for the following members:		
	Hons. N. P. Banks, \$1; D. P. Holloway, \$1	2 00	
	W. H. Sneed, \$1 50; Smith Miller, 50 cents	2 00	
	B. B. Chapman, 50 cents; J. H. Campbell, 50 cents; C. J. Albright, \$1	2 00	
Wm. Williams	Repairing the flag, and new halyards		6 00
T. L. Clingman	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		10 00
M. G. Hart	Clerk to Committee on Judiciary from 17th to 31st December, 1856, 15 days		20 00
J. R. Giddings	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		60 00
F. K. Zollicoffer	Stationery, 1st session 34th Congress		33 00
			31 86

A—Continued

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler.....	Binding documents for the following members 34th Congress : C. C. Washburne, 62½ cents ; T. T. Flagler, \$3 75 J. L. Morrill, \$1 25 ; C. J. Albright, 62½ cents F. E. Spinner, 62½ cents ; J. Hickman, 75 cents H. C. Burnett, 75 cents ; same, \$1 87½ W. H. Kelsey, \$1 87½ ; J. Knox, 75 cents S. Galloway, \$1 25 ; J. D. Clawson, \$1 37½ T. G. Davidson, 75 cents	\$4 37½ 1 87½ 1 37½ 2 62½ 2 12½ 2 62½ 75	\$15 75 1,497 75
John Tretler.....	Binding 1,997 copies Congressional Globe, 1st session 34th Congress Binding 2 vols. Congressional Directory Do. 2 vols. receipts and expenditures Do. 5 reams, royal, acts, bills, &c Do. 6 quires medium paper and ruling Do. 1 ream ex. cap, ruling Do. ½ ream ex. cap, ruling Do. House Journal Do. Contingent Expenses Do. Decisions Court of Claims Do. House list private claims Do. Kansas Report, 2 vols. Do. Kansas laws Do. Constitution, 12 copies	75 1 00 17 50 4 50 6 00 3 00 75 63 62 3 50 1 25 62 12 00	
John Tretler.....	Binding 400 copies House Journal, 1st session 34th Congress, 2 vols. each, for public libraries, 800 vols Binding 110 copies House Journal, 1st session 34th Congress, 2 vols. each, for Library of Congress, 220 vols Binding 52 copies House Journal, 1st session 34th Congress, for library and office of House of Representatives Binding 250 copies House Journal, 1st session 34th Congress, 2 vols. each, for members, 500 vols	 65 00 305 00	52 12 400 00 134 20

		117	12	
John Tretler-----	Binding 192 vols. House Journal, 1st session 34th Congress, for departments and foreign legations-----			487 12
	Binding 2,871 vols. Congressional Globe for members 34th Congress-----			2,153 25
	Binding 35 copies Appendix to Congressional Globe, 1st session 34th Congress-----			26 25
	Binding documents for Hon. James L. Orr, 75 cents; do. for Mr. Houston, 62½ cents; do. for Mr. Millson, \$3 75; do. for Mr. Jones, 62½ cents, do. Mr. Davidson, \$1 50; do. for Mr. Albright, 75 cents-----			8 00
	Binding documents for Hon. P. Bliss, \$1 62½; do. for Hon. A. E. Roberts, \$1 87½; do. for Hon. J. P. Campbell, \$1 50; do. for Hon. William R. Sapp, \$1 25; Z. Kidwell, 62½ cents-----			6 87
B. R. Sulgrove-----	"Indianapolis Journal" for the-----			
	Hon. L. Barbour-----	4	00	
	Hon. W. Cumbach-----	6	00	
	Hon. D. P. Halloway-----	6	00	
A. E. Maxwell-----	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress-----			16 00
R. W. Bates-----	Use of horse for January, 1857-----			49 60
Lemuel Todd-----	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress-----			46 50
	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress-----			46 75
John Bailey-----	Temporary clerk in the office House Representatives for January, 1857-----			28 50
J. V. N. Throop-----	Engraving and printing for-----			150 00
	Hons. G. A. Grow, \$1; B. Stanton, \$4-----	5	00	
	P. Walker, \$6; A. H. Stephens, \$2-----	8	00	
	N. S. Damrell, \$11; George Eustis, jr., \$4-----	15	00	
	Wm. Cumbach, \$4; H. Cobb, \$2-----	6	00	
	G. R. Pelton, \$5; Andrew Oliver, \$1-----	6	00	
	V. B. Horton, \$2; G. Porter, \$1-----	3	00	
	Wm. Millward, \$3; G. R. Robbins, \$1-----	4	00	
	M. W. Tappan, \$1; Wm. H. Kelsey, \$1-----	2	00	
	A. H. Cragin, \$1; E. D. Cullen, \$3-----	4	00	
	Samuel Dickson, \$1; L. D. Campbell, \$3-----	4	00	
	J. U. Pettit, \$1; A. Sabin, \$1-----	2	00	
				59 00
S. S. Stanton-----	Temporary clerk in office House Representatives for January, 1857-----			150 00
Bowne & Halloway-----	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 31 maps for Coast Survey Report, 1855—357,120 maps-----			5,071 10

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Bondurant, Elliott & Shields.....	Richmond Whig for—		
	Hon. Thos. Rivers.....	\$4 00	
	Hon. John Letcher.....	16 00	
	Hon. J. R. Giddings.....	7 25	
	Hon. T. M. Bibighaus.....	3 00	\$30 25
James Henry.....	Use of 4 horses and carryalls for January, 1857.....	248 00	
	Use of 3 saddle horses for January, 1857.....	139 50	387 50
C. W. Heydon.....	Attending clocks from 13th of June to 13th December, 1856.....	50 00	50 00
G. M. Weston.....	Clerk to Committee of Elections for January, 1857.....	124 00	124 00
George T. Whittington.....	Compensation for January, 1857, under resolution of August 16, 1856.....	48 80	48 80
	Pages, pay-roll—		
Duncan France.....	For January, 1857.....	62 00	
Samuel F. Buckner.....	do.....	62 00	
Jos. B. Wilde.....	do.....	62 00	
E. Stanly Schriener.....	do.....	62 00	
Jos. C. Lewis.....	do.....	62 00	
George Mann.....	do.....	62 00	
W. B. Cushing.....	do.....	62 00	
George C. Mitchell.....	do.....	62 00	
W. P. Bell.....	do.....	62 00	
R. W. Townshend.....	do.....	62 00	
E. S. Matthews.....	do.....	62 00	
David Johnson.....	do.....	62 00	
Reuben M. Page.....	do.....	62 00	
Alonzo Durin.....	do.....	62 00	868 00
George W. Dant.....	Attending furnaces in the crypt for January, 1857.....	46 50	46 50
William Sanborn.....	Compensation as messenger for January, 1857.....	25 00	25 00
Fred. Emmerich.....	Horse and wagon for January, 1857.....	62 00	62 00
C. H. Upton.....	Compensation for January, 1857, by resolution of August 16, 1857.....	25 00	25 00

George Richardson	Laborer in House Post Office for January, 1857	50 00
John C. Rives	Reporting and publishing proceedings of the House in the Globe, from December 2, 1856, to January 28, 1857, 392 columns, 183 lines, at \$7 50 per column	2,946 66
William V. Hudson	Messenger in charge of gentlemen's gallery, for January, 1857	125 00
Levi Neal	Laborer in office House of Representatives for January, 1857	46 50
Robert Beer	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands for January, 1857	124 00
William Smith	Laborer in the House of Representatives for January, 1857	46 50
Robert Jackson	Laborer in the House of Representatives for January, 1857	46 50
Edward Spicer	Messenger in the office House of Representatives for January, 1857	100 00
W. F. Corbitt	Laborer in the Post Office of the House of Representatives for January, 1857	50 00
Charles B. Stewart	Page to the Sergeant-at-arms for January, 1857	62 00
Henson Brown	Laborer in the House of Representatives for January, 1857	46 50
A. S. Kellogg	Clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims for January, 1857	124 00
T. W. Phipps	Compensation as messenger in the House of Representatives for January, 1857	25 00
Capitol police, pay-roll—		
C. W. C. Dunnington	For January, 1857	145 00
John L. Wirt	do	110 00
A. K. Arnold	do	110 00
J. W. Griffith	do	110 00
S. J. Johnson	do	110 00
James T. Ball	do	110 00
William H. Thompson	do	110 00
William Morgan	do	110 00
One-half paid by the Senate		
		915 00
		457 50
M. W. Cluskey	Clerk to Committee on Military Affairs for January, 1857	457 50
W. K. Mehaffy	Clerk to Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads for January, 1857	124 00
M. G. Hart	Clerk to Judiciary Committee for January, 1857	124 00
James Henry	Hauling 599 loads public documents, boxes, &c, at 50 cents	299 50
A. J. Deane	Mail boy in the Post Office for January, 1857	75 00
William M. Morrison	9 Colton's Map of Minnesota	3 37
	9 Maps of California, Oregon, and Utah	3 38
	9 Maps of Kansas and Nebraska	3 37
	9 Whitmans & Searl's Map of Kansas	5 40
Samuel Lee	Mail boy in the Post Office for January, 1857	15 52
		75 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Daniel Waldo.....	Chaplain to the House of Representatives from the 22d to the 31st December, 1856.	-----	\$20 60
Alexander H. Stephens.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	45 00
T. R. Horton.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	50 00
S. P. Hanscom.....	Clerk to Committee on Territories for January, 1857.....	-----	124 00
Thomas Sinclair & Co.	Lithographing and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 11 plates, for Pacific Railroad Report, 126,720 plates, at \$26 per M.	-----	
Edward Ball.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	3,294 72
John Costin.....	Laborer in office House of Representatives for January, 1857.....	-----	32 75
John Roche.....	The Irish News, for Hon. John Kelly, 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	62 00
John Webber.....	Hack to convey Joint Committee of Congress to the President's house.....	-----	3 00
M. W. Galt & Bro.	Newspapers furnished Hon. John Sherman at 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	2 00
Lewis Butler.....	Laborer in the House of Representatives for January, 1857.....	-----	4 00
Lucien Barbour.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	46 50
Samuel Bowles & Co.	The Springfield Republican, for Hon. James Buffington, 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	43 50
John Hickman.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	5 00
James Knox.....	do.....do.....do.....	-----	47 00
Thomas C. Connolly.....	Services as copyist to special committee, of which Hon. G. A. Simmons was chairman, 1st session 34th Congress.....	-----	50 00
Wagner & McGuigon.....	Lithographing and printing in colors 211,520 copies of ox plates, for Patent Report for 1855.....	-----	10 00
John Bell.....	Laborer in the House of Representatives for January, 1857.....	-----	
John Allison.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	10,576 00
George Vail.....	do.....do.....do.....	-----	46 50
W. G. King.....	Clerk to Committee on Commerce for January, 1857.....	-----	42 25
James A. Boyce.....	Cleaning five hot-air furnaces and all the hot-air flues of the hall of House of Representatives, self and laborer 14 days, at \$3 75 per day for both.....	-----	50 00
	61½ pounds 10-inch pipe, at 20 cents, (done in October, 1856).....	\$52 50 12 30	124 00
Ezra Clark, jr.	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	
John Woodruff.....	do.....do.....do.....	-----	64 80
James Ackerman.....	Lithographing and printing in colors 12,000 copies, each, of 2 diagrams for Japan Expedition, at \$2 60 per 100.....	-----	45 25
		-----	44 00
		-----	625 04

P. H. Bell	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	50 00
J. H. Woodworth	do do do	50 00
Mark Trafton	do do do	50 00
F. Emmerich	Amount paid Adams' Express Company for 2 packages from Canada	3 25
W. A. Howard	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	30 25
Cincinnati Gazette Co.	Amount expended as chairman of Kansas Investigating Committee	9 96
	The Gazette for the—	
	Hon. B. Stanton	8 00
	J. A. Bingham	4 00
E. Knowlton	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	12 00
John Williams	do do do	49 00
Joseph R. Williams	Binding 20,000 copies Agricultural Patent Report, 1st session 34th Congress	50 00
Wm. Aiken	Do do do do	2,500 00
C. J. Albright	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	2,500 00
Samuel Brenton	do do do	23 00
J. C. Allen	do do do	43 66
Thomas P. Akers	do do do	50 00
J. D. Clawson	do do do	45 00
W. W. Boyce	do do do	50 00
Hendly S. Bennett	do do do	50 00
A. R. Parker	Services on land maps for January, 1857	50 00
J. M. Wood	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	154 16
Samuel Carruthers	do do do	47 50
N. B. Durfee	do do do	45 00
Samuel Dickson	do do do	50 00
C. C. Chaffee	do do do	50 00
Timothy Davis	do do do	34 00
L. B. Comins	do do do	12 25
P. S. Bliss	do do do	50 00
W. S. Damrell	do do do	50 00
G. G. Dunn	do do do	36 00
Henry Bennett	do do do	47 50
David Barclay	do do do	50 00
John Tretler	do do do	24 00
	Binding 3,991 copies Congressional Globe, 1st session 34th Congress, vol. 2	2,993 25
	Binding 350 copies Congressional Globe, 1st session 34th Congress, vol. 3	262 50
	Binding 100 copies Congressional Globe, 1st session 34th Congress	75 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Raymond, Wesley, & Co.....	The New York Times for the—		
	Hon. A. Burlingame.....	\$6 00	\$22 00
	Thomas S. Boccock.....	1 00	45 41
	S. A. Purviance.....	6 00	5 50
	N. P. Banks.....	3 00	48 50
	R. H. King.....	6 00	33 25
			44 00
			50 00
Sidney Dean.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....		
Thomas F. Bowie.....	do.....do.....do.....		
J. R. Emrie.....	do.....do.....do.....		
Thomas G. Davidson.....	do.....do.....do.....		
E. D. Cullen.....	do.....do.....do.....		
M. J. Crawford.....	do.....do.....do.....		
Gales & Seaton.....	do.....do.....do.....		
	Advertising in the Intelligencer:		
	List of appropriations, 785 squares.....	785 00	
	Advertising proposals for stationery.....	37 50	
	Advertising proposals for coal, &c.....	3 75	
	Advertising proposals for envelope paper.....	3 75	
George R. Smith.....	The Democratic Review for Hon. John Kelly, 3d session 34th Congress.....		830 00
George T. Hodges.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....		3 00
L. M. Cox.....	do.....do.....do.....		50 00
Bayard Clark.....	do.....do.....do.....		50 00
William H. English.....	do.....do.....do.....		43 25
H. C. Burnett.....	do.....do.....do.....		41 00
Jonathan Knight.....	do.....do.....do.....		36 64
John Dick.....	do.....do.....do.....		38 00
Beales, Greene, & Co.....	do.....do.....do.....		48 00
	The Boston Post for 34th Congress to—		
	Hon. Thomas L. Harris.....	8 00	
	John H. Savage.....	1 67	
E. Cowley & Co.....	The Leader for the Hon. Phileman Bliss.....		9 67
			3 00

Selmar Siebert	Engraving on copper 3 charts for the Japan Expedition	995 00
	Deduct 25 per cent	248 75
	One-third paid by Senate	497 50
Selmar Siebert	Engraving on copper chart of Kelung harbor, for Japan Expedition	746 25
	Deduct 25 per cent	248 75
	One-third paid by Senate	495 00
		123 75
	One-third paid by Senate	371 25
		123 75
	Engraving on copper 15 charts for Japan Expedition	6,312 00
	Deduct amount paid, 75 per cent	4,734 00
		1,578 00
		526 00
	Paid by Senate	1,052 00
Selmar Siebert	Engraving on copper, 4 pieces, chart of coast of China and Japan, for Japan Expedition	1,175 00
	Less 25 per cent. reserved	293 75
	One-third paid by Senate	881 25
		293 75
	Engraving on copper 2 charts for Japan Expedition, at \$430 and \$790	1,220 00
	Less 25 per cent. reserved	305 00
	Paid by Senate	915 00
		305 00
J. W. Arnold	Binding 1,350 copies Gilliss' Report, 1st session 33d Congress	610 00
Thomas J. Galt	Compensation as superintendent of folding room from January 1, 1852, to July 1, 1853, at \$1 500 per annum	1,147 50
	Deduct amount received	2,250 00
		1,641 00
C. Wendell	Printing 1,200 copies of the Congressional Directory, 3d session 34th Congress	609 00
		150 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Schouler & Co.....	The Ohio State Journal to the following members 34th Congress : Hons. P. Bliss, \$4; S. Galloway, \$1 50.....	\$5 50	\$25 50
	D. P. Holloway, \$1 50; S. Colfax, 50 cents.....	2 00	50 00
	B. F. Leiter, \$6; John Sherman, \$6.....	12 00	
	Ed. Ball.....	6 00	
H. M. Fuller.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	10,576 00
Sarony & Co.....	Lithographing and printing 211,520 copies of bull plate for Patent Report, 1855, at \$5 per 100.....	-----	50 00
Nathaniel G. Foster.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	
John Covode.....	do.....do.....	-----	50 00
T. T. Flagler.....	do.....do.....	-----	50 00
V. B. Horton.....	do.....do.....	-----	50 00
Amos P. Granger.....	do.....do.....	-----	50 00
R. B. Hall.....	do.....do.....	-----	50 00
William O. Goode.....	do.....do.....	-----	42 50
Russell Sage.....	do.....do.....	-----	12 00
H. A. Edmundson.....	do.....do.....	-----	50 00
J. W. Denver.....	do.....do.....	-----	39 33
John Sherman.....	do.....do.....	-----	45 00
J. M. Elliott.....	do.....do.....	-----	28 75
W. C. Bryant & Co.....	do.....do.....	-----	50 00
	The Evening Post for the following members of the 34th Congress : Hons. Ed. Wade, \$10; J. R. Emrie, \$10.....	20 00	
	T. C. Day, \$10; C. K. Watson, \$10.....	20 00	
	M. W. Tappan, \$10; W. A. Howard, \$10.....	20 00	
	Richard W. Mott, \$10; C. L. Knapp, \$4.....	14 00	
	J. J. Perry, \$4; P. Bliss, \$4.....	8 00	
	John Hickman, \$5; N. P. Banks, \$5.....	10 00	
	A. Burlingame, \$10; G. A. Grow, \$4.....	14 00	
	M. H. Nichols, \$1.....	1 00	
			107 00

G. R. Robbins	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		50 00
T. J. D. Fuller	do		50 00
D. P. Halloway	do		30 25
Oscar F. Moore	do		45 75
R. P. Trippe	do		50 00
S. G. Haven	do		50 00
J. S. Harrison	do		41 25
Jacob C. Davis	do		50 00
T. B. Florence	do		50 00
Holden & Wilson	do		5 00
James F. Babcock	do		
	The North Carolina Standard for Hon. Burton Craige	2 00	
	The New Haven Palladium furnished the following members of the 34th Congress:		
	Hon. Thomas B. Osborne, 26th Congress	4 00	
	Truman Smith, 29th Congress	7 00	
	S. D. Hubbard, 29th Congress	6 00	
	James Dixon, 30th Congress	8 00	
	J. A. Rockwell, 30th Congress	8 32	
	Charles Chapman, 32d Congress	6 00	
	Truman Smith, 30th Congress	3 83	
	C. M. Ingersoll		
	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		45 15
C. L. Knapp	do		42 75
Rufus H. King	do		50 00
H. W. Hoffman	do		50 00
George W. Jones	do		17 00
J. C. Kunkell	do		50 00
W. A. Gilbert	do		50 00
John Kelly	do		39 00
John Cadwalader	do		50 00
Harvey L. Scott	do		28 83
John Alexander	do		
	1 large astral lamp	10 50	
	1 large map of United States	13 75	
	The Kansas Herald of Freedom, for the—		24 25
G. W. Brown & Co.	Hon. Jas. Pike	2 00	
	C. J. Albright, \$2; Wm. A. Howard, \$2	4 00	
	John Sherman, \$2; John Woodruff, \$2	4 00	
	John Dick, \$2; B. F. Leiter, \$2	4 00	
	H. D. Scott, \$2; B. Stanton, \$2	4 00	
			18 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	'Amount.	Total.
James Pike-----	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress-----	-----	\$48 00
Joseph R. Williams-----	Binding 30,000 copies Agricultural Patent Office Report, 1st session 34th Congress-----	\$3,750 00	
	Binding 5,000 copies Finance Report, 3d session 34th Congress-----	625 00	
Joseph R. Williams-----	Binding 10,000 copies Finance Report, 1st session 34th Congress-----	-----	4,375 00
Benjamin Stanton-----	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress-----	-----	1,250 00
Alexander Hay-----	2,000 pounds large soft twine-----	750 00	35 00
	500 pounds large hard twine-----	187 50	
	500 pounds small soft twine-----	312 50	
B. Pringle-----	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress-----	-----	1,250 00
Wm. A. Lake-----	do-----do-----	-----	50 00
Sylvester J. Megargee-----	5 $\frac{7}{16}$ reams plate paper, for Agricultural Patent Office Report, 2d sess. 33d Congress-----	53 50	40 50
	5 $\frac{7}{16}$ do-----do-----do-----	53 50	
John M. Barclay-----	Services on the Alphabetical Index of Claims, 33d Congress-----	-----	107 00
Killian Miller-----	Newspapers, 34th Congress-----	-----	250 00
J. A. Quitman-----	Stationery, 1st session, 34th Congress-----	-----	95 00
	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress-----	-----	25 76
Geo. A. Simmons-----	do-----do-----	-----	50 00
Alvah Sabin-----	do-----do-----	-----	50 00
S. S. Marshall-----	do-----do-----	-----	38 00
Edwin B. Morgan-----	do-----do-----	-----	50 00
J. M. Parker-----	do-----do-----	-----	50 00
W. R. W. Cobb-----	do-----do-----	-----	36 00
J. J. Perry-----	do-----do-----	-----	50 00
R. C. Puryear-----	do-----do-----	-----	47 00
Smith Miller-----	do-----do-----	-----	48 00
J. S. Morrell-----	do-----do-----	-----	28 00
A. Rust-----	do-----do-----	-----	21 50
John Bailey-----	Services in office of House of Representatives, from 12th February to 25th March, 1856, inclusive, 43 days-----	-----	212 64

Adeline Sergeant	Part of additional allowance on \$34, 133 37, binding documents for 33d Congress.	2,000 00
James L. Seward	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	50 00
Thos. R. Whitney	do	35 00
Burton Craige	do	50 00
Land maps, pay-roll of clerks—		
J. J. Burnett	For January, 1857.	150 00
J. C. Greenlease	do	150 00
Wm. Bailey	do	150 00
Chas. F. Hurlburt	do	150 00
J. N. Gordon	do	150 00
C. P. Wallach	do	150 00
Rufus Prentice	do	150 00
David Knowlton	do	150 00
John Letcher	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	1,200 00
J. H. Lumpkin	do	24 40
O. B. Matteson	do	10 00
Percey Walker	do	40 00
Hiram Warner	do	33 50
Zedekiah Kidwell	do	45 00
Hugh Lochrey	do	44 00
Taking down and resetting five monuments in the congressional burying grounds, viz: Hons. R. Rantoul, jr., H. A. Muhlenberg, Besley Ewing, Brookins Camp- bell, and John F. Snodgrass, \$25 each.		
E. S. Shorter	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	125 00
William H. Sneed	do	43 00
James A. Stewart	do	32 00
James A. Stewart	Stationery, 1st session 34th Congress	45 00
M. A. Otero	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	19 50
Richard Mott	do	50 00
L. M. Kennett	do	44 00
Edward Wade	do	49 00
J. S. T. Stranahan	do	31 00
James L. Orr	do	56 61
D. S. Walbridge	do	12 00
F. McMullen	do	50 00
Job R. Tyson	do	50 00
W. L. Underwood	do	49 00
S. Colfax	do	39 05

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John M. Bernhisel	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	\$43 50
Francis E. Spinner	do	-----	49 50
Lemuel D. Evans	do	-----	50 00
H. M. Rice	do	-----	50 00
Miles Taylor	do	-----	48 00
J. L. D. Morrison	do	-----	41 00
J. V. Wright	do	-----	48 00
Joseph Lane	do	-----	50 00
William Smith	do	-----	50 00
F. K. Zollicoffer	do	-----	49 00
Andrew Oliver	do	-----	50 00
D. B. Wright	do	-----	50 00
W. W. Welch	do	-----	48 50
J. J. Lindley	do	-----	50 00
S. A. Purviance	do	-----	50 00
John U. Pettit	do	-----	25 50
A. G. Watkins	do	-----	27 00
J. M. Sandidge	do	-----	43 00
Warren Winslow	do	-----	26 00
B. B. Chapman	do	-----	50 00
George Vail	Expenses incurred in conveying Committee on Enrolled Bills to the President's, at 2d and 3d sessions of the 34th Congress	-----	218 75
David Ritchie	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	50 00
S. De Camp	Ruling 1 ream cap paper	-----	1 25
T. R. Hazzard	The Monongahela Republican for Hon. Jona. Knight, 34th Congress	-----	2 50
H. M. McCarty	Bardstown (Ky.) Gazette for Hon. J. H. Jewett	-----	2 50
John Bailey	Temporary clerk for February, 1857	-----	150 00
Thomas Sinclair & Co.	Lithographing and printing in colors 31,520 copies of "Cow" plate for Patent Office Report, 1855, at \$5 per 100	-----	1,576 00
John Cassin	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies each of 6 plates of birds for Japan Expedition, at \$7 per 100	-----	840 00

John Cassin-----	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies each of 10 plates birds for Pacific Railroad Surveys, 20,000 plates, at \$7 per 100-----	1,400 00
John Cassin-----	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,020 copies each of 6 plates birds for Japan Expedition, 12,120 plates, at \$7 per 100-----	848 40
L. D. Campbell-----	Newspapers, 1st and 3d sessions 34th Congress-----	76 25
Daniel Wells, jr-----	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress-----	48 75
G. T. Whittington-----	Compensation, by resolution of August 16, 1856, for February, 1857-----	34 40
Levi Neal-----	Laborer, for February, 1857-----	42 00
John Costin-----	Laborer, for February, 1857-----	56 00
C. H. Upton-----	Compensation, by resolution of August 16, 1856, for February, 1857-----	25 00
A. R. Parker-----	Services on land maps, for February, 1857-----	154 16
J. W. Arnold-----	Binding 650 copies Gillis report, volume 6, 1st session 33d Congress-----	552 50
James Henry-----	Use of four horses and carryalls, for February, 1857-----	\$224 00
	Use of three saddle horses, for February, 1857-----	126 00
James Henry-----	Hauling 848 loads of public documents, in February, 1857-----	350 00
Samuel Lee-----	Mail boy, for February, 1857-----	424 00
George Richardson-----	Laborer in House post office, for February, 1857-----	75 00
		50 00
C. W. C. Dunnington-----	Capitol police-----	
John L. Wirt-----	Pay-roll for February, 1857-----	145 00
A. K. Arnold-----	do-----	110 00
J. W. Griffith-----	do-----	110 00
S. J. Johnson-----	do-----	110 00
William Morgan-----	do-----	110 00
W. W. Thompson-----	do-----	110 00
James T. Ball-----	do-----	110 00
	One-half paid by Senate-----	915 00
		457 50
R. W. Bates-----	Horse, for February, 1857-----	457 50
Samuel Brereton-----	Newspapers, 1st session 34th Congress-----	42 00
William F. Corbitt-----	Laborer in the House post office, for February, 1857-----	3 00
Frederick Emmerich-----	Horse and carryall, for February, 1857-----	50 00
A. J. Dean-----	Mail boy in House post office, for February, 1857-----	56 00
W. F. Hudson-----	Messenger, for February, 1857-----	75 00
S. S. Stanton-----	Temporary clerk, for February, 1857-----	125 00
		150 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
William Sanborn	Compensation for February, 1857		\$25 00
John Tretler	Binding 1,596 copies of Congressional Globe, for House of Representatives	\$1,197 00	
	Binding 5,863 copies of do do do do	4,397 25	
Adeline Sergeant	Binding documents—		5,594 25
	10 copies volume 19, part 1, Senate document, in calf, at \$1 50	15 00	
	260 do do 19, do do 1, do do	390 00	
	390 do do 15, do do 6, House executive documents	585 00	
	600 do do 15, do do 6, do do at \$1	600 00	
Edward Spicer	Services as messenger in the office of the House of Representatives, for February, 1837		1,590 00
J. J. Burnett	Map clerk		100 00
J. N. Gordon	do	150 00	
C. P. Wallach	do	150 00	
C. F. Hurlburt	do	150 00	
J. C. Greenlease	do	150 00	
William Bailey	do	150 00	
David Knowlton	do	150 00	
Rufus Prentice	do	150 00	
Robert Jackson	Laborer, for February, 1857		1,200 00
William Smith	Laborer, for February, 1857		42 00
J. H. Richards	Engraving on copper seven (4to) plates of natural history and fishes, for Perry's report	315 00	
	One-third paid by Senate	105 00	
			210 00
J. H. Richards	Engraving on copper 17 (4to) plates, "Mammals and reptiles," for Pacific railroad report	765 00	
	One-half paid by the Senate	382 50	
			382 50

J. H. Richards	Engraving 8 quarto copper plates, "Mammals and reptiles," for Pacific railroad report	360 00	180 00
	One-half paid by the Senate	180 00	25 00
T. W. Phipps	Compensation as messenger, for February, 1857		
Adeline Sergeant	Binding documents, 1st session 34th Congress—		
	270 copies volume 1, Senate documents	164 70	
	270 do 2, do	164 70	
	270 do 3, do	164 70	
	270 do 10, do	164 70	
	270 do 15, do	164 70	
	10 do 5, do	6 10	
	10 do 8, do	6 10	
	270 do 11, do	164 70	
Robert Beer	Clerk to Committee on Public Lands, from February 1, to March 3, 1857		1,000 40
Wm. G. King	Clerk to Committee on Commerce, from February 1 to March 3, 1857		124 00
Mich. W. Cluskey	Clerk to Committee on Military Affairs, from February 1 to March 3, 1857		124 00
Elizabeth Costin	Washing towels for quarter ending September 30, 1856, 81½ dozen		40 75
	Washing towels for quarter ending December 31, 1856		40 00
	Attending furnaces in the crypt, from February 1 to March 3, 1857		46 50
Geo. W. Dant	12 bottles Martinique snuff	12 00	
John Sessford	Do	12 00	
Joseph Garrettson	Service in the folding-room, from March 1, 1856, to March 4, 1857		24 00
Henson Brown	Laborer, from February 1 to March 3, 1857, inclusive		543 35
Wm. K. Mehaffy	Clerk to Committee on Post Office and Post Roads, from February 1 to March 3, 1857		46 50
	Pages, pay-roll—		124 00
Duncan France	For February and 4 days in March, 1857	64 00	
Samuel E. Buckner	do	64 00	
Jos. B. Wilde	do	64 00	
E. Stanly Scriner	do	64 00	
Jos. C. Lewis	do	64 00	
Geo. Mann	do	64 00	
W. B. Cushing	do	64 00	
Geo. C. Mitchell	do	64 00	
W. P. Bell	do	64 00	
Ed. S. Matthews	do	64 00	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Richard W. Townsend.....	Pages, pay-roll—Continued.		
David Johnson.....	For February and 4 days in March, 1857.....	\$64 00	\$896 00
Reuben M. Page.....	do.....do.....	64 00	47 00
Alonzo Durin.....	do.....do.....	64 00	14 56
	do.....do.....	64 00	124 00
J. H. Jewett.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....		15 00
G. M. Weston.....	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress.....		124 00
B. H. Richardson & Co.....	Clerk to Committee on Elections, for February and 30 days in March, 1857.....		15 00
M. G. Hart.....	Advertising proposals for copperplate engraving.....		124 00
C. B. Stewart.....	Clerk to Committee on the Judiciary, for February and 3 days in March, 1857.....		64 00
J. U. Pettitt.....	Page to the sergeant-at-arms, from February 1 to March 4, 1857.....		6 94
S. P. Hanscom.....	Stationery, 1st session 34th Congress.....		124 00
Christman & Clokey.....	Clerk to Committee on Territories, from February 1 to March 3, 1857.....		2 00
Wm. H. Sneed.....	The Commonwealth, for Hon. Jona. Knight.....		7 66
	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress.....		6 00
J. J. Perry.....	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....		22 13
Daniel Waldo.....	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress.....		916 90
F. K. Zollicoffer.....	Chaplain of the House, per joint resolution of March 2, 1857.....		17 07
J. Pike.....	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress.....		22 26
J. J. Lindley.....	do.....do.....		18 89
Jas. Buffinton.....	do.....do.....		18 07
Geo. T. Hodges.....	do.....do.....		11 69
A. Oliver.....	do.....do.....		7 56
A. G. Talbot.....	do.....do.....		16 00
	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress.....		46 50
Russel Sage.....	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress.....		23 32
A. Wakenan.....	do.....do.....		15 84
M. A. Otero.....	do.....do.....		7 44
M. A. Horton.....	do.....do.....		16 07
T. B. Knaapp.....	do.....do.....		7 25
C. L. Knaapp.....	do.....do.....		

75
23 07
13 47
17 47
46 50
12 00
15 41
2 21
18 20
6

S. P. Benson	do	do	22 75
A. H. Cragin	do	do	13 07
A. F. Roberts	do	do	17 47
Lewis Butler	Laborer in hall from February 1 to March 3, 1857		46 50
J. M. Sandidge	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		12 00
E. Knowlton	do	do	15 41
S. F. Swope	do	do	2 21
C. C. Washburn	do	do	18 20
J. Washburn, jr	do	do	6 00
Wm. Barksdale	do	do	1 11
S. A. Purviance	do	do	12 80
J. Covode	do	do	16 25
J. S. Harrison	do	do	4 40
E. B. Morgan	do	do	21 65
J. L. Orr	do	do	8 21
B. Craige	do	do	4 75
Wm. Williams	do	do	2 50
Alexander Hay	Repairing flag-staff on 2d day of March, 1857		2,250 00
W. W. Welch	6,000 pounds hard twine, (for folding documents)		16 52
Samuel Dickson	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		14 23
Jona. Knight	do	do	16 14
L. B. Comins	do	do	25 00
Killian Miller	do	do	16 66
L. Barbour	Stationery, 1st and 3d sessions 34th Congress		6 17
G. A. Grow	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		15 88
S. W. Harris	do	do	3 85
S. G. Haven	do	do	2 85
Wm. A. Gilbert	do	do	17 58
C. H. Upton	Stationery to Hon. A. Rust	\$14 76	
	do	14 44	
	do	15 26	
	do	7 47	
	do		
	Stationery to Hon. A. Rust		
	do	J. Hickman	
	do	S. C. Bradshaw	
	do	P. H. Bell	
J. O. Norton	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		51 93
J. P. Anderson	do	do	13 26
	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		11 36
	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		45 00
J. L. D. Morrison	do	do	12 11
S. Colfax	do		12 65
A. C. Dunham	Services in folding room for January and February, 1857		250 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
T. F. Bowie	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	\$3 05
J. H. Woodworth	do	-----	12 59
John Bell	Laborer in hall from February 1 to March 3, 1857	-----	46 50
D. S. Walbridge	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	15 77
Miles Taylor	do	-----	17 64
J. V. N. Throop	Engraving cards for Hon. R. B. Hall	-----	2 00
C. K. Watson	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	30 00
	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	2 69
	Stationery, 1st session 34th Congress	-----	3 44
O. B. Matteson	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	11 78
Mark Trafton	do	-----	5 89
H. W. Hoffman	do	-----	18 16
J. M. Parker	do	-----	19 61
Ezra Clark, jr.	do	-----	4 68
R. C. Puryear	do	-----	12 00
R. B. Hall	do	-----	2 54
Asa Packer	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	45 00
	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	20 33
Edward Dodd	do	-----	16 89
A. S. Murray	do	-----	15 58
H. Warner	do	-----	22 54
James Knox	do	-----	3 30
John Allison	do	-----	9 77
T. G. Davidson	do	-----	5 95
G. R. Pelton	do	-----	11 49
R. H. King	do	-----	8 03
H. Marshall	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	40 00
	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	7 31
D. Ritchie	do	-----	15 87
F. Y. Naylor	Reel late kettle	\$0 50	
	love pipe	2 34	
	agents; turn-top and spindle, \$1 75	2 00	

1 00
1 00
2 75
50

11 19
5,070 00
16 49

John
W. D.
Howe

John Tretler	Putting up the same	1 50	11 19
W. A. Howard	Repairing sky-light, clearing gutter, 16 feet flashing	1 60	5,070 00
E. D. Cullen	1 man 1 day	2 00	16 49
T. L. Clingman	1 dozen gas pipe hooks	75	2 38
J. C. G. Kennedy	1 dozen wire hooks	50	18 30
Daniel Wells, jr	Binding documents of the 34th Congress		232 00
J. H. C. Mudd	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		4 56
Geo. Eustis, jr	do do		20 00
Thos. Ruffin	do do		10 00
J. S. Millson	Clerk to Committee on Foreign Affairs, from January 5 to March 3, 1857		15 00
W. D. Wallach	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		4 46
	Temporary clerk in the office of House of Representatives, 3d session 34th Congress		39 91
	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		11 10
	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		
	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		
	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		
	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		
	The Evening Star for the following members of the 34th Congress, viz:		
	Hons. S. Colfax, \$2 84; E. Clark, jr., \$2 84	5 68	
	W. Aiken, \$4; W. Barksdale, \$2 67	6 67	
	Thos. Ruffin, \$4; Thos. S. Boccock, \$2 84	6 84	
	Thos. L. Harris, \$4; G. S. Hueston, \$4	8 00	
	J. A. Stewart, \$4; J. S. Phelps, \$4	8 00	
	G. W. Jones, \$4; L. M. Keitt, \$4	8 00	
	A. H. Stephens, \$4; Z. Kidwell, \$2 84	6 84	
	Thos. L. Clingman, \$2 84; H. S. Bennett, \$2 84	5 68	
	J. H. Lumpkin, \$4; B. B. Chapman, \$1 67	5 67	
	H. C. Burnett, \$4; S. W. Harris, \$4	8 00	
	J. M. Wood, \$4; R. B. Hall, \$2	6 00	
	Jno. Woodruff, \$2; E. G. Reade, \$2	4 00	
	W. R. W. Cobb, \$2 50; Warren Winslow, \$4	6 50	
	Thos. S. Boccock, 44 cents; J. M. McQueen, \$4	4 44	90 32
W. D. Wallach	Advertising proposals for wood and coal	9 00	
	Librarian's notice	1 75	10 75

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
W. D. Wallach.....	Advertising proposals for wood engraving.....	\$8 75	
	Advertising proposals for lithographing.....	12 50	
	Advertising proposals for copper plate and wood engraving.....	12 00	
	Advertising proposals for copper plate engraving.....	22 50	
	Do.....do.....	9 00	
		64 75	
G. S. Gideon.....	One-half paid by the Senate.....	-----	\$32 38
	600 reams stripping paper.....	1,200 00	
	200 reams manilla, (for folding documents).....	506 00	
		-----	1,706 00
G. S. Gideon.....	6 dozen assorted knives.....	132 00	
	6 dozen portfolios.....	216 00	
	20 fancy inkstands.....	60 00	
	50 reams superior Congress cap paper.....	187 50	
	50 reams superior quarto post.....	150 00	
	50 reams superior note, ruled and gilt.....	137 50	
	6 cases scissors.....	24 00	
	15 dozen double enameled cards.....	45 00	
	2 dozen silver extension cases.....	20 00	
	12 dozen assorted dressing cases.....	60 00	
	6 pearl card cases.....	24 00	
	5,000 heavy white laid envelopes.....	32 50	
		-----	1,088 50
J. D. Thomson.....	Covering table and desk in folding room.....	4 00	
	150 pen wipers, for hall dasks.....	56 25	
	Material and lining case in stationery room.....	5 00	
	5 dozen linen towels for hall.....	30 00	
	1 sheet iron fireboard, document room.....	10 00	
	Repairing cushion on page's seat.....	2 00	
	3 pairs shovel, tongs and pokers.....	21 00	
	3 fenders, \$12; 6 best English hair brushes, \$15.....	27 00	

6 combs, \$4 50	4 50
Listing doors and windows in committee rooms, Claims and Judiciary	4 00
Repairing water cooler	4 00
6 bushels lime for plastering	4 50
Listing doors and windows, Committee Ways and Means	2 00
Comb and brush, room 48	3 25
1 mirror in room 48, \$35; 5 yards damask, \$10	45 00
Repairing desk and cushion	3 50
Listing windows in Clerk's office	2 00
2 dozen tumblers, \$6; 1 dozen brooms, \$6	12 00
1 dozen scrubbing brushes	9 00
2 dozen patent brushes	24 00
6 hearth brushes, \$12; 6 dozen linen towels, \$36	48 00
1 dozen wisp brooms, \$5; 1 dozen dusters, \$9	14 00
3 pounds sponge, \$7 50; hanging shades in hall, \$5	12 50
Hanging curtains in hall	1 00
3½ yards blue cloth, Committee on Claims	17 50
Covering 2 tables, Committee on Claims	3 00
1 thermometer for the hall	2 00
1 mirror for Committee on Roads and Canals	45 00
1 stove, pipe, fireboard, zinc, &c., for Committee on Engraving	30 00
1 sheet iron fender and fireboard for folding room	10 00
1 air-tight stove, fireboard, pipe, &c., for Committee on District of Columbia	30 00
6 bushels lime for plastering	4 50
3 dozen patent scrubbing brushes	36 00
1 dozen wisp brooms	5 00
1 dozen small coal shovels	5 00
1 iron bedstead	15 00
1 pair linen sheets and pillow cases	8 00
1 pair blankets and quilt	12 50
1 feather pillow and husk mattress	9 50
1 curled hair mattress	20 00
1 large reclining chair	45 00
Repairing call bells	18 00
12 yards oil cloth	18 00
Laying same	2 00
Repairing cushion, Clerk's office	1 00
5 pounds cuttle bone	5 00
24 bottles pounce	6 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Thomson—Continued	2 dozen tumblers, \$6; 3 chamoise skins, \$3	\$9 00	
	12 candlesticks	12 00	
	90 yards tapestry carpet	157 50	
	80 yards matting	40 00	
	Making 90 yards carpet	16 87	
	Making and laying 80 yards matting	10 00	
	Thread and laying carpet	4 50	
	2 extra size venetian blinds, \$16 and \$17	33 00	
	2 manilla mats	5 00	
	4 cane seat stools	8 00	
			\$992 37
J. D. Thomson	Repairing chair, \$1 50; putting down brass, \$1	2 50	
	1 key, 75 cents; repairing chair, 75 cents	1 50	
	4 locks and keys, \$4; repairing table, \$3	7 00	
	114 keys in hall, and 16 old locks	32 50	
	Hooks and staple, and 36 keys	9 75	
	10 locks in the hall	7 50	
	6 patent springs for hall doors	9 00	
	1 patent spring for post office, \$1 50; 1 draw, \$3 25	4 75	
	6 strips for windows, and repairing hod	2 50	
	1 door key and lock	2 25	
	2 keys, and zinc	4 50	
	2 boxes for hall, and repairing drawers	3 00	
	2 spigots for water cooler	2 00	
	6 brass keys for committee rooms	4 50	
	1 lock and extra keys	4 25	
	Glass for post office lamps	75	
	Repairing 4 chairs	4 00	
	2 hat hooks, 75 cents and \$1 50	2 25	
	Repairing chair	75	
	Repairing door	1 00	
	8 extra keys to committee rooms	6 00	

J. D. Thomson	3 locks, \$2 25; 1 door key, 75 cents	3 00	225 50
	1 padlock and hasps	1 50	
	Repairing 5 chairs	5 00	
	4 keys and 3 locks	1 75	
	6 keys for committee rooms	4 50	
	12 keys for desks	3 00	
	Repairing 4 chairs, \$4; 4 castors, \$2	6 00	
	Repairing stool, 25 cents; 3 locks, 75 cents	1 00	
	1 hat hook, 75 cents; 1 lock for cellar, \$1	1 75	
	Repairing 7 chairs, \$7; 3 drawer locks, \$2 25	9 25	
	1 glass in post office, 25 cents; 4 locks and 6 keys, \$4 50	4 75	
	6 castors, \$3; 1 drawer and lock, \$3 75	6 75	
	1 lock, 75 cents; 11 keys, \$2 75	3 50	
	2 hat hooks, \$1 50; 1 seat to chair, \$1	2 50	
	Covering desk with cloth	4 50	
	5 locks, \$3 75; repairing 4 chairs, \$4	7 75	
	3 locks \$2 25; repairing drawers in Hall, \$4	6 25	
	8 locks, \$2; 2 keys, 50 cents	2 50	
	Repairing 2 chairs	2 00	
	4 hat hooks, \$3; 5 keys, \$1 25	4 25	
	Repairing 2 chairs, \$2; 2 locks for desks, \$1 50	3 50	
	Repairing door, \$1; painting windows, \$1 50	2 50	
	Putting up screen, 75 cents; 4 desk locks, \$3	3 75	
	2 keys, 2 hat hooks, and 1 lock	2 75	
	Bars in window, \$1 50; 6 locks, \$4 50	6 00	
	1 lock, 75 cents; 1 key, 25 cents	1 00	
	Repairing 2 chairs	2 00	
	Repairing chairs and desks	2 00	
	Repairing braces in hall	1 75	
	1 large patent lock for folding room	4 50	
			225 50
J. D. Thomson	650 packing boxes	1,625 00	
	232 small boxes, at 30 cents	69 60	
			1,694 60
J. D. Thomson	5 gross matches	12 50	
	85 barrels charcoal	34 00	
	190 lbs. patent sperm candles	142 50	
	40 barrels charcoal	20 00	
			209 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Thomson.....	Furniture in south wing of Capitol, Committee room on Public Buildings and Grounds:		
	12 revolving chairs	\$228 00	
	1 pair walnut sofas	90 00	
	1 large committee table.....	70 00	
	1 marble-top washstand.....	45 00	
	1 complete toilet set.....	17 00	
	1 hair brush and comb.....	3 25	
	1 dozen spittoons.....	4 50	
	1 walnut bookcase	90 00	
	1 coal stove, pipe, fire board, &c.....	30 00	
	1 mantel mirror.....	275 00	
	1 pair shovel and tongs, poker, &c.....	7 00	
	4 sets curtains, cornice, &c.....	400 00	
	90 yards carpet	157 50	
	Thread and making same	18 00	
	Laying same.....	4 00	
			\$1,439 25
J. D. Thomson.....	Furniture in Committee room on Expenditures of the Navy Department:		
	1 pair walnut sofas	90 00	
	1 large committee table.....	70 00	
	9 revolving chairs.....	171 00	
	1 walnut bookcase.....	90 00	
	1 marble top washstand.....	45 00	
	1 complete toilet set.....	17 00	
	6 spittoons	4 50	
	1 stove, pipe, fireboard, &c.....	30 00	
	1 pair shovel, tongs, poker, &c.....	7 00	
	1 comb and brush.....	3 25	
	2 sets curtains, cornice, &c.....	200 00	
	65 yards carpe t.....	113 75	
	Thread and making same	13 00	

J. D. Thomson.....	Laying same.....	3 00	857 50
	Furniture for room of Committee on Expenses of Post Office and Treasury Departments:		
	9 revolving chairs.....	171 00	
	1 mantle mirror.....	100 00	
	1 large committee table.....	70 00	
	1 marble top washstand.....	45 00	
	1 complete toilet set.....	17 00	
	1 hair brush and comb.....	3 25	
	1 walnut sofa.....	45 00	
	1 walnut bookcase.....	90 00	
	1 pair shovel, tongs, poker, &c.....	7 00	
	40 yards carpet.....	70 00	
	Thread, and making same.....	8 50	
	Laying carpet.....	2 00	
	6 spittoons.....	4 50	
			633 25
J. D. Thomson.....	Furniture for room of Committee on Territories, south wing of Capitol extension:		
	1 pair walnut sofas.....	90 00	
	1 large committee table.....	70 00	
	12 revolving chairs.....	228 00	
	1 walnut bookcase.....	90 00	
	1 marble top washstand.....	45 00	
	1 complete toilet set.....	17 00	
	1 hair brush and comb.....	3 25	
	3 sets curtains, cornice, &c.....	300 00	
	1 large mantle mirror.....	275 00	
	1 stove, pipe, fireboard, zinc, &c.....	30 00	
	1 pair shovel, tongs, poker, &c.....	7 00	
	95 yards carpet.....	166 25	
	Thread, and making same.....	19 00	
	Laying carpet.....	4 00	
	6 spittoons.....	4 50	
			1,349 00
J. D. Thomson.....	20 pounds nails, \$2; 2 hammers, \$1 50.....	3 50	
	1 Webster's Dictionary, (Speaker's room).....	12 50	
	1 screwdriver, 75 cents; 24 pounds fancy soap, \$12.....	12 75	
	1 saw, \$1 50; 2 baskets, \$4.....	5 50	

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Thomson—Continued	1 sole leather valise, (Clerk's office) -----	\$10 00	
	1 brace and bit, (Clerk's office) -----	2 50	
	1 bottle turpentine -----	50	
	1 dozen paper punches -----	3 00	
	500 file sticks for document room -----	10 00	
			\$60 25
J. D. Thomson	Measuring and superintending the receipt of 200 cords wood and 200 tons coal for use of the House of Representatives -----		138 00
J. D. Thomson	Furniture for Committee room of Military Affairs :		
	1 pair walnut sofas -----	90 00	
	1 large committee table -----	70 00	
	12 revolving chairs -----	228 00	
	1 walnut bookcase -----	90 00	
	1 marble top washstand -----	45 00	
	1 hair brush and comb -----	3 25	
	3 sets curtains, cornice, &c -----	300 00	
	95 yards carpet -----	166 25	
	Thread and making carpet -----	19 00	
	Laying carpet -----	4 00	
	1 large mantle mirror -----	275 00	
	1 stove, pipe, fireboard, &c -----	30 00	
	1 pair shovel, tongs, poker, &c -----	7 00	
	6 spittoons -----	4 50	
			1,349 00
J. D. Thomson	Spring to Hall door -----	2 25	
	Repairing desk, \$1 25 ; nailing down brass, 75 cents -----	2 00	
	Repairing 2 desks, \$2 ; repairing 2 chair slats, \$3 -----	5 00	
	1 lock on door -----	1 50	
	3 hat hooks, \$1 50 ; repairing desk, \$1 25 -----	2 75	
	136 keys for desks -----	34 00	
	1 patent spring, \$2 25 ; 12 braces for desks, \$9 -----	11 25	
	Repairing snuff box, 37 cents ; 6 braces for desks, \$1 50 -----	1 87	

13 braces for desks, \$3 25 ; hanging hall door, \$1 50	4 75
1 lock and extra key, \$6 ; 2 cloak hooks, \$1	7 00
Repairing 2 chairs, \$2 ; 3 new drawers, \$13 50	15 50
4 braces for desks, \$3 ; 6 hat hooks, \$3	6 00
1 lock, \$1 ; 1 lock, key, &c., \$4 50	5 50
2 dozen broom handles, \$2 ; repairing window, \$3 50	5 50
1 extra seat, \$1 ; 12 braces to desks, \$3	4 00
Repairing door, 37 cents ; 3 hat hooks, \$1 50	1 87
Repairing woodhorse, \$1 50 ; 1 hat hook, 50 cents	2 00
Repairing 6 chair legs, \$1 50 ; 1 brass padlock and key, \$1 75	3 25
1 office chair, \$8 ; 1 large door key, \$1	9 00
Repairing brooms and handles, \$3 ; 1 padlock, \$1 50	4 50
Strapping 1 box, 75 cents ; 2 hat hooks, \$1	1 75
Repairing wheelbarrow, \$1 ; repairing chair, 75 cents	1 75
1 lock and key, \$1 ; 1 dozen broom handles, \$1	2 00
18 braces to desks, \$4 50 ; 1 pair door knobs, \$1 25	5 75
1 cot, &c., \$6 ; materials for 1 pair baize doors, glass, &c., \$30 ; repairing broom handles, 75 cents	36 75
Hanging door, \$1 ; 50 file sticks, \$1 50	2 50
Repairing and putting up screens in hall	20 00
Nailing brass, 25 cents ; repairing 1 chair, \$1 50	1 75
1 patent spring, \$2 25 ; repairing door folding room, \$5	7 25
1 coal rake, \$2 50 , repairing chair legs, \$1	3 50
14 braces for desks, \$3 50 ; putting up frame, \$1	4 50
Materials and repairing bulkhead	6 00
1 iron rake, \$2 25 ; repairing shovel, \$1 50	3 75
1 large lock and extra key for south door	8 00
4 braces to desks, \$2 ; 4 old ditto, \$1	3 00
Repairing woodhorse, 75 cents ; repairing desk, \$1	1 75
1 brass lock and key, \$1 50 ; 6 drawer locks and keys, \$4 50	6 00
Repairing wheelbarrow, \$1 25 ; handle to shovel, 37 cents	1 62
1 socket castor, \$1 50 ; 1 hair cushion, \$5 50	7 00
Repairing chair, \$1 50 ; removing and repairing drawers, \$1 50	3 00
Repairing desk top, 75 cents ; closing up window, \$2	2 75
Repairing desk top, 75 cents ; repairing gas fixtures, 75 cents	1 50
Bracing 12 desks, \$3 ; repairing spittoon, 25 cents	3 25
Taking down and putting up bulkhead	4 00
Repairing stool, 50 cents ; 6 braces to desks, \$3	3 50
4 old braces, \$1 ; repairing bulkhead, \$1	2 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Thomson—Continued	1 brass lock, \$1 50 ; materials and repairing desks, \$9	\$10 50	
	Repairing woodhorse, 75 cents ; repairing drawer, 75 cents	1 50	
	Repairing desk and chair, \$2 50 ; 10 braces to desks, \$2 50	5 00	
	2 hat hooks, \$1 ; strapping box, 75 cents	1 75	
	Springs to hall and b-ement doors	6 75	
	7 braces to desks, \$3 50 ; 8 old ditto, \$2	5 50	
	Knob for hall door, \$1 50 ; 1 handle, 75 cents	2 25	
	Repairing chair, \$2 50 ; repairing chair, 75 cents	3 25	
	Materials and making woodhorse	5 00	
	8 privy seats, \$16 ; repairing desk, 75 cents	16 75	
	Repairing desk and chair, \$2 50 ; 3 new braces, \$1 50	4 00	
	6 old braces, \$1 50 ; 1 brass socket castor, \$1 25	2 75	
	Nailing brass, \$1 ; putting up bulkhead, \$4	5 00	
	Repairing desks, \$1 ; repairing water closet, \$4	5 00	
	1 brass lock, \$1 25 ; 1 spring on basement door, \$2 25	3 50	
	Repairing desk, \$1 50 ; making woodhorse, \$5	6 50	
	4 old braces, \$1 ; spring on hall door, \$2 25	3 25	
	2 hat hooks	1 00	
	10 castors for Committee on Engraving and Printing	5 00	
	Repairing bookcase and 4 keys, Committee on Territories	4 00	
	18 castors for same committee room, \$9 ; repairing cases, \$8	17 00	
	Materials and putting up bulkhead for Committee on Territories	70 00	
	Repairing 3 lanterns for post office, \$3 ; repairing window, \$1	4 00	
	Repairing lanterns, 50 cents ; repairing lanterns, \$2 50	3 00	
	Repairing door in post office, \$1 75 ; repairing drawers in post office, 50 cents	2 25	
	Spring to post office door	2 25	
	2 brass locks for Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads	3 00	
	Hat rack for Committee on Patents	5 00	
	Repairing chair, \$1 75 ; cloth and covering table, \$5	6 75	
	12 reflecting brass castors for Committee of Claims	20 00	
	1 Venetian door for Committee of Claims	23 00	
	Hanging window sash in Clerk's office	3 50	

Repairing lock, 75 cents; repairing chair, \$3 50; repairing desk, \$1; repairing table, \$2; repairing chairs, \$2	9 25
1 button, 39 cents; repairing desk, \$1 50	1 89
Making show case for stationery	48 00
Making sliding desk for stationery	10 00
1 lock, \$1 50; 2 cases drawers, \$4	5 50
Making 1 drawer, extra size	6 00
Repairing table, \$1 75; hat racks, \$8 75	10 50
2 locks, \$1 50; 1 box tools, \$2 50	4 00
1 case, \$3; 1 window light, \$1 50	4 50
Repairing door to Public Lands Committee room	2 00
Repairing lock and window sash for Judiciary Committee	4 25
Repairing door for same committee room	2 50
Repairing table for Commerce Committee	1 50
4 keys, \$1; nailing brass on steps, \$1 50	2 50
1 desk lock, \$1 50; 5 large brass keys, \$5	6 50
1 slate, 37 cents; repairing table, \$4 50	4 87
Bulkhead for Judiciary Committee room	70 00
5 socket castors for Committee on Revolutionary Claims	5 00
1 sofa castor for same committee	1 00
Repairing table for same committee	2 50
Spring to folding room door	2 25
Repairing and hanging same door	4 00
2 large keys, \$2; case for folding room, \$12	14 00
1 door lock for folding room	2 00
Repairing 2 chairs	1 50
Changing bulkhead doors for Committee of Ways and Means	4 00
Strips to windows, 2 hooks to doors, repairing sash	3 50
Painting and glazing case in stationery room	25 00
Painting door for Committee of Claims	7 00
3 new braces for chairs	2 25
Varnishing cases for Committee of Claims	6 50
2 oval glasses for hall	3 00
1 glass in post office, 50 cents; old braces to desks, \$3 75	4 25
Iron bolts to bulkhead door	2 00
1 patent spring on gallery door	2 25
Repairing desk in hall, \$1 50; repairing woodhorse, 75 cents	2 25
1 cane seat chair, \$2 50; repairing wafer box, 50 cents	3 00
47 keys to desks, \$11 75; repairing chairs, \$2	13 75

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. D. Thomson—Continued	6 braces to desks, \$4 50; 8 old braces, \$2	\$6 50	
	Repairing desk, \$1; 1 castor, 75 cents; 1 patent spring, \$2 25	4 00	
	Hinges and repairing door, \$1 50; 1 brass lock, \$1 25	2 75	
	12 old braces, \$3; repairing desk, 75 cents	3 75	
	8 new privy seats	16 00	
	Repairing desk, \$2; 3 old braces, 75 cents	2 75	
	Putting down matting, 50 cents; 1 castor, 50 cents	1 00	
	7 braces to desks	5 25	
	Repairing woodhorse	1 50	
	Repairing desks and chair	1 75	
	Repairing table in folding room	1 50	
	12 brass castors for Committee on Engraving	12 00	
	Repairing lantern in post office	1 75	
	9 socket castors for Committees on Judiciary and Territories	9 00	
	1 steel ruler for Clerk's office	75	
	2 keys for desks, 50 cents; repairing chairs for Committee of Ways and Means, \$1 50 ..	2 00	
	3 socket castors, \$3, and 3 keys for Committee on Agriculture, 75 cents	3 75	
	Repairing desks, 50 cents; repairing drawers in desks, 50 cents	1 00	
	Repairing water stand in hall, and brass	2 25	
			\$916 12
M. R. H. Garnett	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	---	16 00
L. D. Evans	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	---	10 78
A. B. Greenwood	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	---	12 81
G. W. Jones	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	---	6 28
Clason, Huntsman & Co	The News to Hon. J. B. Marcy, 2d session 33d Congress	---	1 00
Bull & Tuttle	The Baltimore Clipper for Hon. L. Barbour, 34th Congress	---	1 00
Worthington, Flanders & Guild	The Evening Traveller, for Hon. N. P. Banks, 2d session 33d Congress	---	1 00
Gales & Seaton	The National Intelligencer for the following members of the 3d session 34th Congress:	---	
	Hon. W. H. Sneed, \$10; B. F. Leiter, \$2 50; J. M. Bernhisel, \$10	22 50	
	W. A. Lake, \$2 50; R. T. Paine, \$10; W. Aiken, \$5	17 50	
	C. C. Chaffee, \$10; B. B. Thurston, \$2 50; T. L. Clingman, \$10	22 50	
	M. H. Nichols, \$12 50; John Sherman, \$2 50; W. Winslow, \$10	25 00	

W. R. Sapp, \$2 50; J. A. Bingham, \$10; M. R. H. Garnett, \$7	19 50	
I. Washburn, jr., \$2 50; C. L. Knapp, \$2 50; O. F. Moore, \$1 75	6 75	
C. K. Watson, \$2 50; J. S. Phelps, \$10; J. L. D. Morrison, \$10	22 50	
J. Allison, \$2 50; Thos. F. Bowie, \$10; L. Barbour, \$2 50	15 00	
J. S. Morrill, \$10; H. Cobb, \$10; A. G. Watkins, \$10	30 00	
E. Ball, \$2 50; J. L. Orr, \$10; Samuel Caruthers, \$2 50	15 00	
G. Eustis, jr., \$10; J. S. Harrison, \$2 50; S. Galloway, \$2 50	15 00	
D. Barclay, \$10; J. H. Lumpkin, \$10; J. Knight, \$2 50	22 50	
L. D. Campbell, \$12 75; G. A. Grow, \$1 75; H. C. Burnett, \$1 75	16 25	
Thomas G. Davidson, \$1 75; J. U. Pettit, \$10; H. Marshall, \$10	21 75	
G. G. Dunn, \$2 50; J. B. Ricaud, \$10; J. S. Millson, \$6	18 50	
S. P. Benson, \$1 50; S. Colfax, \$4 50; R. T. Paine, \$10	16 00	
Thomas S. Bock, \$3; L. D. Campbell, \$2 50	5 50	
3 copies, for files in office House of Representatives and Library, to December 18, 1857, 2 years	60 00	371 75
4 days' service as engrossing clerk, by order of the House		20 00
Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		50 00
Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		17 59
4 days' service as engrossing clerk, by order of the House		20 00
Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		10 54
Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		35 00
Binding 3 volumes Congressional Globe for Hon. J. J. Lindley	2 16	
Binding 4 volumes Congressional Globe for Hon. J. V. Peck	2 88	
Binding 4-quire stationery book	7 50	
Cutting 189 bundles paper	18 90	
3 check books, 2 quires each	6 00	
1 cap ledger	6 00	
4 days' service as engrossing clerk, by order of the House		43 44
do do do do do		20 00
do do do do do		20 00
do do do do do		20 00
do do do do do		5 00
Richmond Examiner for Hon. C. K. Watson		84 00
Newspapers, 1st session, 34th Congress		23 00
Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		7 41
do do do do do		20 45
Stationery, 1st session 34th Congress		11 50
The Globe, furnished Hon. J. S. Millson		50 00
Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress		
W. H. Colledge		
Augustus Hall		
Wm. Smith		
J. C. Burche		
J. L. Seward		
George S. Houston		
George S. Gideon		
A. E. Barclay		
W. H. H. Barclay		
J. M. Lemon		
Wm. Lloyd		
J. S. Caskie		
A. H. Stephens		
Samuel Caruthers		
J. C. Rives		
John McQueen		

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Sherman	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	\$10 11
Wm. R. Sapp	do.-----do.	-----	22 64
F. McMullen	do.-----do.	-----	21 41
C. J. Albright	do.-----do.	-----	14 03
Joe. Severns & Co.	Advertising proposals for copper plate engraving, in May, 1856	\$9 00	
	Advertising proposals for copper plate engraving, in July, 1856	13 50	
John Kelley	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	22 50
J. S. McCalla	Newspapers to Hon. J. S. Millson	-----	7 06
J. Glancy Jones	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	5 00
S. J. Dennis	Stationery, as per account rendered, for use of the House of Representatives	-----	45 00
L. J. Middleton	Same, for use of House of Representatives	-----	864 67
N. P. Banks	360 bushels ice, to February 28, 1857	-----	41 87
P. S. Duvall & Co.	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	180 00
W. H. Dugal	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	17 00
	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 4 plates to illustrate Pacific Railroad Report, 46,080 plates	-----	6 84
	Engraving on copper 10 quarto plates, fishes, for Pacific Railroad Surveys, at \$45 each	450 00	
	One half paid by the Senate	225 00	
W. H. Dugal	Engraving on copper 6 quarto plates of fishes, for Japan Expedition, at \$45 each	270 00	
	Paid by the Senate	90 00	
Worthington, Flanders & Guild	Advertising proposals for copper plate and wood engraving	-----	225 00
John C. Rives	Excess of 966 pages on each copy of the Congressional Globe and Appendix taken by the House of Representatives for the first and the extra sessions of the 34th Congress, at the rate of "one cent for every five pages of that work exceeding 3,000 pages for a long session, or 1,500 for a short one, including the indexes and the laws of the United States;" see laws of the United States, 1st session 34th Congress; the Congressional Globe for the 1st and extra sessions makes 3,966 pages	-----	180 00
		-----	13 50
		-----	11,174 69

A. S. Kellogg	Clerk to Committee on Private Land Claims from February 1 to March 4, 1857	124 00
William Aiken	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	21 76
O. F. Moore	do	12 75
M. Oliver	do	10 86
Samuel Galloway	do	18 13
William H. English	do	13 50
M. J. Crawford	do	21 76
F. E. Spinner	do	6 52
E. G. Reade	do	50 00
E. Etheridge	Newspapers, 3d session 34th Congress	23 12
D. F. Robinson	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress	10 65
J. R. Edie	do	15 71
A. E. Maxwell	do	16 80
J. A. Hughston	do	16 62
Edward Wade	do	13 32
J. C. Kunkel	do	11 04
Richard Mott	do	18 96
George S. Houston	do	14 26
A. P. Granger	do	19 67
John Dick	do	18 15
S. M. Cox	do	9 53
D. B. Wright	do	12 81
J. M. Wood	do	14 93
H. S. Bennett	do	13 76
W. R. W. Cobb	do	11 72
E. B. Washburne	do	15 95
P. Bliss	do	15 12
L. M. Kennett	do	13 59
Samuel Hein	do	14 18
A. J. Joyce	Engraving 60 sketches for report of Superintendent of Coast Survey for 1855	2,150 00
J. C. Rives	Repairing carriage at sundry times, as per bill	20 50
	Reporting and publishing the proceedings of the House of Representatives from January 29 to March 3, 1857, inclusive, in the Daily Globe, 536 columns 198 lines, at \$7 50 per column	4,027 20
L. H. Brown	1 day's attendance as a witness before select committee of the 9th of January, 1857, travel from Watertown, New York, to Washington, and back, 1,274 miles, at 10 cents	129 40

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
W. H. Sigourney-----	1 day's attendance as a witness before select committee of the 9th of January, 1857, and travel from Watertown, New York, to Washington, and back, 1,274 miles, at 10 cents-----	-----	\$129 40
S. Brintnal-----	2 days' attendance before select committee of January 9, 1857, at \$2-----	\$4 00	
	2 miles' travel at, 10 cents-----	20	
L. Bess-----	Clerk to Committee on Invalid Pensions from June 1 to August 18, 1856, 79 days, at \$4-----	316 00	
	Same from December 1, 1856, to March 3, 1857, inclusive, 93 days, at \$4-----	372 00	
			688 00
Wm. Cullom-----	Extra compensation under resolution of August 15, 1856-----	-----	720 00
W. P. Ingram-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	432 00
J. M. Barclay-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	432 00
Daniel Buck-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
T. D. Harris-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
Isaac Strohm-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
Wm. Haslett-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
N. B. Markle-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
P. B. Thompson-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
E. A. Acton-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
J. C. Walker-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
John Harvey-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
W. H. Minnix-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
John Bailey-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
C. B. Adams-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
S. S. Stanton-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
A. R. Parker-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	370 00
Wm. Baily-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
J. C. Greenlease-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
J. N. Gordon-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00
W. D. Washburn-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	360 00

Rufus Prentice	do	do	do	do	360 00
C. P. Wallach	do	do	do	do	360 00
J. J. Burnett	do	do	do	do	360 00
C. F. Hurlburt	do	do	do	do	360 00
R. W. Bates	do	do	do	do	360 00
F. Emerich	do	do	do	do	350 00
John Messimer	do	do	do	do	240 00
A. T. Owens	do	do	do	do	240 00
A. R. Corbin	do	do	do	do	240 00
R. Cochran	do	do	do	do	360 00
T. Morrice	do	do	do	do	360 00
O. Waldo	do	do	do	do	350 40
A. J. Glossbrenner	do	do	do	do	150 00
W. G. Flood	do	do	do	do	432 00
C. Cole	do	do	do	do	360 00
Robert Morris	do	do	do	do	240 00
C. H. Upton	do	do	do	do	432 00
R. O. Dormer	do	do	do	do	288 00
B. C. Brown	do	do	do	do	288 00
M. W. Weyand	do	do	do	do	288 00
J. R. Campbell	do	do	do	do	288 00
Samuel Lee	do	do	do	do	180 00
W. F. Corbett	do	do	do	do	180 00
A. G. Seaman	do	do	do	do	600 00
Wm. Towers	do	do	do	do	360 00
J. S. Williams	do	do	do	do	360 00
George D. Jewett	do	do	do	do	360 00
S. H. Lamborn	do	do	do	do	360 00
S. S. Lurvey	do	do	do	do	262 80
N. Darling	do	do	do	do	432 00
H. B. Babcock	do	do	do	do	360 00
J. C. McCarty	do	do	do	do	350 40
G. T. Whittington	do	do	do	do	240 00
Ira Goodnow	do	do	do	do	348 00
C. P. Babcock	do	do	do	do	300 00
James Nokes	do	do	do	do	300 00
J. W. Jones	do	do	do	do	300 00
C. W. Rogers	do	do	do	do	300 00
C. K. Darling	do	do	do	do	300 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
T. W. Phipps	Extra compensation under resolution of August 15, 1856		\$240 00
Wm. Sanborn	do		240 00
Jos. Garrettsen	do		240 00
J. R. Sweeney	do		240 00
Joseph D. Ward	do		240 00
Michael Albert	do		240 00
Ben. Beveridge	do		240 00
J. P. Raub	do		240 00
C. B. Shirley	do		240 00
Wm. Cullom	Officers, clerks, and others, pay-roll—	\$900 00	
Wm. P. Ingram	For the quarter ending March 31, 1857	540 00	
J. M. Barclay	do	540 00	
D. Buck	do	450 00	
Thomas D. Harris	do	450 00	
Isaac Strohman	do	450 00	
Wm. Haslett	do	450 00	
N. B. Markle	do	450 00	
P. B. Thompson	do	450 00	
J. R. Campbell	do		\$315 00
Joseph L. Chester	do	135 00	
John Harvey	do	450 00	
J. C. Walker	do	450 00	
C. B. Adams	do	450 00	
W. H. Minnix	do	450 00	
R. W. Bates	do	432 00	
F. Emerich	do	300 00	
A. T. Owens	do	300 00	
John Messimer	do	300 00	

A. J. Glossbrenner	do	do	do	540 00
W. G. Flood	do	do	do	450 00
C. Cole	do	do	do	300 00
A. R. Corbin	do	do	do	450 00
R. Cochran	do	do	do	450 00
T. Maurice	do	do	do	450 00
Robert Morris	do	do	do	432 00
C. H. Upton	do	do	do	540 00
M. Weyand	do	do	do	360 00
R. O. Dormer	do	do	do	360 00
J. R. Campbell	do	do	do	360 00
B. C. Brown	do	do	do	360 00
N. Darling	do	do	do	360 00
H. B. Babcock	do	do	do	540 00
J. C. McCarty	do	do	do	450 00
G. T. Whittington	do	do	do	432 00
Ira Goodnow	do	do	do	300 00
J. W. Jones	do	do	do	435 00
James Nokes	do	do	do	375 00
C. P. Babcock	do	do	do	375 00
C. K. Darling	do	do	do	375 00
T. F. Clark	do	do	do	375 00
J. D. Ward	do	do	do	300 00
Michael Albert	do	do	do	300 00
J. P. Raub	do	do	do	300 00
Wm. Sanborn	do	do	do	300 00
T. W. Phipps	do	do	do	300 00
J. Garretson	do	do	do	300 00
B. F. Beveridge	do	do	do	300 00
John Upton	do	do	do	300 00
J. R. Williams	Binding 20,000 copies Agricultural Patent Report, 1st session 34th Congress			19,656 00
V. Ellis	Advertising notice of Librarian			2,500 00
George S. Gideon	469 reams Manilla paper			1 40
	420 do			1,280 37
	260 do			1,335 60
				1,365 00
H. Tyler	1 day's attendance before select committee and 2 miles' travel			3,980 97
Jacob C. Davis	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress			2 20
				16 86

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
T. D. Harris	Horse and carriage from December 4, 1856, to February 28, 1857, inclusive, 87 days.		\$174 00
J. M. Barclay	Amount allowed by resolution of March 3, 1857		5,706 97
Daniel Buck	do		4,320 00
P. B. Thompkins	do		378 46
James C. Walker	do		1,748 67
Daniel Waldo	Chaplain for January, 1857		62 50
C. W. C. Dunnington	Capitol police, pay-roll—	\$145 00	
John L. Wirt	For March, 1857	110 00	
A. K. Arnold	do	110 00	
I. W. Griffith	do	110 00	
Sam. J. Johnston	do	110 00	
J. T. Ball	do	110 00	
William H. Thompson	do	110 00	
William Morgan	do	110 00	
E. V. Campbell	do	66 66 ² / ₃	
		981 66 ² / ₃	490 83
Adeline Sergeant	One-half paid by Senate		
	Binding, 1st and 2d sessions 34th Congress:		
	260 copies vol. 14, Senate Documents	158 60	
	260 copies vol. 16, Senate Documents	158 60	
			317 20
John Cassin	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies of 10 plates of birds for Pacific Railroad Report		1,400 00
P. Emmerich	Use of horse and carryall for March, 1857		62 00
John Bailey	Services as temporary clerk for March, 1857		150 00
N. G. Foster	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		13 37
R. W. Bates	Horse for March, 1857		46 50
Ed. Spicer	Messenger, for March, 1857		100 00

Hallock, Hale & Hallock	Journal of Commerce for the following members of the House of Representatives:	15 00	62 38
	Hon. J. S. Phelps, \$10; W. Winslow, \$5	10 00	148 18
	Thomas L. Harris, \$5; A. H. Stephens, \$5	20 00	
	G. W. Jones, \$10; J. Williams, \$10	12 35	
	John Letcher, \$2 35; Howell Cobb, \$10	5 03	
	H. Warner, \$2 53; W. H. English, \$2 50		
A. R. Parker	Services on land maps for March, 1857		
John Appleton	The Daily Union to the following members of the House of Reps., 34th Congress:		
	Hon. G. A. Grow	2 00	
	B. F. Leiter	2 50	
	H. D. Scott, \$1; S. Colfax, \$1 25	2 25	
	W. A. Lake, \$2 50; W. Aiken, \$5	7 50	
	M. H. Nichols, \$2 50; H. Warner, \$2 50	5 00	
	J. Sherman, \$1; T. Davis, \$2 50	3 50	
	J. A. Bingham, \$2 50; W. H. English, \$2 50	5 00	
	S. Caruthers, \$2 50; G. Porter, \$2 50	5 00	
	M. Oliver, \$2 50; J. U. Pettit, \$2 50	5 00	
	J. Knight, \$2 50; J. F. Dowdell, \$2 50	5 00	
	H. C. Burnett, \$1 67; G. S. Houston, \$2 75	4 42	
	J. S. Millson, \$2 75; J. L. D. Morrison, \$2 75	5 50	
	A. Rust, \$2 75; G. W. Peck, \$2 75	5 50	58 17
David Knowlton	Map clerks, pay-roll—	35 00	
M. D. C. Williams	For March, 1857	115 00	
J. N. Gordon	do	150 00	
C. P. Wallach	do	150 00	
C. F. Hurlburt	do	150 00	
J. C. Greenlease	do	150 00	
William Bailey	do	150 00	
Rufus Prentice	do	150 00	1,050 00
A. W. Clark	1 day's attendance as witness before select committee, and travel from Watertown, New York, and back, 1, 274 miles		129 40
C. E. Clarke	2 days' attendance as witness before select committee, and travel from Great Bend, New York, and back, 1, 298 miles		133 80
Alonzo Maxan	1 day's attendance as witness before select committee, and travel from Watertown, New York, and back, 1, 274 miles		129 40

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Judah Lord.....	Two days' attendance as a witness before select committee, and travel from Watertown, New York, and back, 1,274 miles.....	-----	\$141 40
Levi H. Brown.....	One day's attendance as a witness before select committee, and travel from Watertown, New York, and back, 1,274 miles.....	-----	129 40
B. Beveridge.....	110 pails paste for folding room, for January, 1857.....	-----	110 00
Gales & Seaton.....	90 sets Annals of Congress, 42 vols.....	\$18,900 00	
	90 sets Register of Debates, 29 vols.....	13,050 00	
	90 sets Senate Land Laws, 2 vols.....	900 50	
M. M. Hitchcox.....	Services rendered in folding room, for January and February, 1857.....	-----	32,850 00
H. Bennezeit.....	Washing 81 dozen towels, at 50 cents.....	-----	250 00
	Folders, pay-roll—	-----	40 50
John T. Chauncey.....	For January, 1857.....	77 50	
W. H. H. Shinn.....	do.....	77 50	
Henry Lee.....	do.....	77 50	
H. Bennezett.....	do.....	77 50	
A. Henshillwood.....	do.....	77 50	
T. A. Foster.....	do.....	77 50	
J. G. Nokes.....	do.....	77 50	
J. E. Evans.....	do.....	77 50	
Richard Stewart.....	do.....	77 50	
A. M. Noyes.....	do.....	77 50	
A. C. Orr.....	do.....	77 50	
	Folders, pay-roll—	-----	852 50
J. T. Chauncey.....	For February, 1857.....	70 00	
W. H. H. Shinn.....	do.....	70 00	
Theo. A. Foster.....	do.....	70 00	
H. Bennezett.....	do.....	70 00	
A. Henshillwood.....	do.....	70 00	
J. G. Nokes.....	do.....	70 00	
John E. Evans.....	do.....	70 00	

Richard H. Stewart	do	70 00	
Albert M. Noyes	do	70 00	
A. C. Orr	do	70 00	
Henry Lee	do	70 00	
			770 00
Folders, pay-roll—			
J. T. Chauncey	For March, 1857	77 50	
W. H. H. Shinn	do	77 50	
H. Bennezette	do	77 50	
Henry Lee	do	77 50	
A. Henshillwood	do	77 50	
T. A. Foster	do	77 50	
J. G. Nokes	do	77 50	
John E. Evans	do	77 50	
Richard H. Stewart	do	77 50	
A. M. Noyes	do	77 50	
George A. Bassett	do	77 50	
			852 50
B. Beveridge	70 pails paste for folding documents, in December, 1856		70 00
A. J. Larner	Folder in office of House of Representatives, from November 24, 1856, to March 30, 1857		
	Deduct \$95 received	330 58	
		95 00	
A. J. Larner	Services as folder in the office of House of Representatives, from March 4 to 31, 1857		235 58
Middleton Burkhead	Messenger to select committee, from January 12 to February 19, 1857		93 33
Van Ingen & Snyder	Engraving and furnishing electrotype plates, one wood cut, for Coast Survey Report, 1856		162 50
Van Ingen & Snyder	Engraving on wood five pages, insects, &c., for Patent Office Report, 1855	175 00	13 50
	Deduct \$35 paid by the Senate	35 00	
			140 00
B. B. French	Four days' services as temporary clerk, resolution of March 3, 1857		20 00
A. J. Dean	Mail boy in post office, for March, 1857		75 00
Samuel Lee	Mail boy in post office, for March, 1857		75 00
John C. Rives	24 copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate (241) of the session of Congress which ended March 3, 1857, at \$3 each copy, (act of August 18, 1856)		
John Costin	Laborer in office of House of Representatives, for March, 1857		17, 352 00
Elizabeth Costin	Washing 48½ dozen towels		62 00
Levi Neal	Laborer in office of House of Representatives, for March, 1857		24 25
			46 50

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. G. Berrett, (postmaster)-----	Excess on letter postage addressed to members of the House of Representatives, from January 1 to March 2, 1857-----	-----	\$93 30
Howell Cooper-----	One day's attendance as a witness before select committee, and travel from Watertown, New York, to Washington, and back, 1,274 miles-----	-----	129 40
C. B. Hoard-----	One day's attendance as a witness before select committee, and travel from Watertown, New York, to Washington, and back, 1,274 miles-----	-----	129 40
J. M. Clarke-----	One day's attendance as a witness before select committee, and travel from Watertown, New York, to Washington, and back, 1,274 miles-----	-----	129 40
H. J. Raymond-----	1 day's attendance before select committee, and travel from New York city to Washington and back 460 miles-----	-----	48 00
J. W. Simonton-----	6 days' attendance as a witness before select committee, and travel-----	-----	12 20
James Henry-----	Use of 4 horse- and carryalls for March, 1857-----	\$248 00	
	Use of 3 saddle horses from 1st to 11th day of March, 1857-----	49 50	
			297 50
R. W. Bates-----	Use of wagon for office House of Representatives from February 11, 1856, to 4th March, 1857, 387 days-----	-----	193 50
J. M. Hollingsworth-----	454 ¹ / ₂ reams plate paper, for Pacific railroad report for 1855, and Japan expedition-----	-----	5,459 40
J. Kingsland & Son-----	382 ⁷ / ₁₀ reams map paper for coast survey report for 1855, and for Japan expedition-----	-----	2,414 80
C. B. Shirley-----	Messenger in south wing of Capitol extension for March, 1857-----	-----	125 00
C. B. Shirley-----	Messenger in south wing of Capitol for August, September, October, and November, 1856-----	500 00	
	Paid on this account-----	200 00	
			300 00
	Messenger in south wing of Capitol for December, 1856-----	125 00	
	Do-----do-----do-----for part of July, 1856-----	21 39	
			146 39
	Do-----do-----do-----for January, 1857-----	-----	125 00
	Do-----do-----do-----for February, 1857-----	-----	125 00
	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 4 plates for Pacific railroad surveys, (46,080 plates,) at 60 cents per hundred-----	-----	276 48
James Ackerman-----	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies of 8 plates for Pacific railroad surveys, (92,160 plates,) at 60 cents per 100-----	-----	552 96

John S. Hickman.....	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies of 10 plates for Pacific railroad surveys, 115,200 plates,) at 60 cents per 100.....	691 20
	Fifty cents per day for each day he has been actually employed as a messenger, or otherwise, about the Capitol during the recesses of Congress, as per resolution of the House of Representatives of the 16th August, 1856—time being 2,006 days, at 50 cents.....	1,003 00
	Paid on this account, September 29, 1856.....	500 00
James Henry	Hauling 270 loads documents, boxes, &c., 1st to 4th March, 1857.....	503 00
	Do 400.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	135 00
Adeline Sergeant	Binding 400 copies vol. 15, pt. 6., House ex. doc., 1st session, 33d Congress.....	200 00
	Binding 260 copies vol. 5, Senate document.....	480 00
	Binding 260 copies vol. 8, Senate document.....	187 20
		187 20
Adeline Sergeant	Binding 260 copies vol. 18, Senate document.....	374 40
	Do. 10 copies Senate Journal.....	390 00
	Do. 10 copies miscellaneous documents.....	7 20
	Do. 10 copies reports, vol. 1.....	7 20
	Do. 10.....do.....vol. 2.....	7 20
	Do. 10.....do.....vol. 18.....	15 00
James Ackerman	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of six plates, botany, for Pacific railroad surveys (69,120 plates).....	433 80
	The following stationery—	414 72
George S. Gideon.....	6 pearl card cases.....	15 00
	6.....do.....do.....	18 00
	12.....do.....do.....	48 00
	12.....do.....do.....	48 00
	12.....do.....do.....	48 00
	1 dozen clips and calendars.....	24 00
	3 dozen reference files.....	6 00
	3.....do.....do.....	6 75
	24 dozen Rhodes' mucilage, No. 1.....	120 00
	3.....do.....do.....pints.....	15 00
	7.....do.....do.....do.....	35 00
	7 dozen Bryant & Wilcox fluid.....	17 50
	3.....do.....do.....do.....	7 50
	20 dozen Maynard & Noyes ink, pints.....	35 00
	10.....do.....do.....do.....quarts.....	27 50

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
George S. Gideon—Continued	103 ladies port monnaies	\$292 00	
	2½ dozen pearl shopping tablets	44 00	
	5 dozen buckskin purses	70 00	
	3 dozen pocket books	60 00	
	15 ladies' companion	35 00	
	2 dozen pocket books	20 00	
	33 bronze desk weights	55 00	
	1 dozen rubber pen and pencil, gold mounted	48 00	
	2 dozen rubber pencils	12 00	
	11 ladies' port monnaies	55 00	
	6 ladies' companions	16 50	
	21 bronze desk weights	48 75	
	148 pounds red wafers	88 30	
	62.....do.....do	37 20	
	3 M. best quills	125 00	
	60 cap record books	60 00	
	60 demi 4to.....do	60 00	
	32 gross Lubin's octagon pencils	126 50	
	12 English travelling cases	123 50	
	3 English despatch boxes	75 00	
	19½ M. amber laid envelopes	87 50	
	12 gross Lubin's octagon pencils	60 00	
	4 cigar cases	29 00	
	47 bronze desk weights	119 00	
	123 reams sup. com. Congress cap	443 25	
	25 reams ladies' Bath post 4to, gilt	87 50	
	68 reams sup. Congress cap	255 00	
	21½ reams superior Congress cap	64 50	
	140.....do.....do.....cream	300 00	
	50,000 heavy white laid government envelopes	175 00	
	75,000.....buff.....do.....do	262 50	
	20,000.....do.....do.....do	60 00	

25,000	do	do	do	87 50
100,000	white	do	do	650 00
36	reams ladies' Bath post			126 00
84	reams note paper			212 50
12	dozen desk inkstands			30 00
40	reams Bath post, ruled and gilt			140 00
246	reams note paper, ruled and gilt			650 00
50,000	buff envelopes			200 00
8	dozen gold pens, with or without cases			220 00
96	pounds hard India wax			106 80
15,000	cloth envelopes			267 50
28,000	Chinese envelopes			84 00
123	reams Bath paper			298 50
7 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozen vesta taper boxes			70 50
3 $\frac{3}{4}$	dozen glass weights			37 50
5	pounds black wax			4 00
110	reams fine Bath post			347 50
6	dozen packs double enamelled cards			18 00
2	dozen Rodgers' knives			24 00
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	dozen crooks			87 50
2	dozen rubber pen and pencil, gold mounted			120 00
2	dozen ivory Congress knives			20 00
1 $\frac{1}{4}$	pocket diaries, for 1857			6 71
20	reams best English note paper			70 00
3	dozen Arnold's red ink			18 00
2	dozen cards gilt pens			8 00
27	large capped piston pens			108 00
Engraving on stone 18 quarto plates of botany, for Pacific Railroad Surveys, \$180 ; half paid by Senate, \$90				\$8,100 76
Engraving on stone 12 plates, "Cactaceae," and 8 plates of plants for Pacific Railroad Surveys, \$12 and \$13, and \$8 and \$10, each				90 00
Half paid by the Senate				236 00
Drawing and engraving on wood 5 cuts, to illustrate Japan Expedition.				118 00
Paid by Senate				110 00
				36 67
				73 33

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Nathan Orr.....	Drawing and engraving on wood 57 cuts, for Pacific Railroad Surveys.....	\$1,002 00	
	Paid by Senate.....	501 00	\$501 00
William Roberts.....	Engraving on wood 4 pages for Patent Report, 1855.....	140 00	
	Paid by Senate.....	28 00	
William Roberts.....	Engraving on wood 2 pages of insects for Patent Report, 1855.....	-----	112 00
Selmar Siebert.....	Engraving on copper 4 charts for Japan Expedition.....	1,194 00	70 00
	25 per cent. reserved.....	298 50	
	Paid by Senate.....	895 50	
		298 50	597 00
Joseph R. Williams.....	Binding 10,000 copies Agricultural Patent Report.....	1,250 00	
	Binding 5,000 copies Message, 3d session 34th Congress.....	625 00	
Francis H. Smith.....	Clerk to select committee, under resolution of February 19, 1857.....	-----	1,875 00
Francis H. Smith.....	Carriage hire for the committee.....	-----	650 00
W. V. Hudson.....	Messenger in hall of House of Representatives, for March, 1857.....	-----	5 00
E. V. Campbell.....	Capitol police, for January and February, 1857.....	-----	125 00
	One-half paid by Senate.....	133 33	
		66 66	66 67
Ben. Beveridge.....	115 buckets of paste, for February, 1857.....	-----	115 00
H. Benezett.....	Services in folding room, for November, 1856.....	-----	75 00
Joseph R. Williams.....	Binding 4,000 copies Commercial Relations.....	2,600 00	
	Do..20,000 Agricultural Patent Report.....	2,500 00	
	Do..10,000 Message and documents.....	1,250 00	
	Do...5,000.....do.....do.....	625 00	
	The following plate paper—		6,975 00
J. M. Hollingsworth.....	57½ reams, for 211,500 copies of 1 plate for Agricultural Patent Report.....	632 50	
	41 reams, for 151,520 copies of 1 plate for same work.....	451 00	

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A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Taylor & Maury—Continued	25 reams waste paper.....	\$12 50	\$81 00
	1 gold pen and holder.....	3 25	
	1 mammoth ditto	3 50	
Taylor & Maury.....	Webster's large Dictionary.....	-----	8 50
Taylor & Maury.....	1 dozen fine drawing pencils	1 00	
	1 dozen Faber's pencils.....	1 00	
	4 cakes colors, \$1; 1 dozen sable brushes, \$1 50	2 50	
	3 rules, 81 cents; camel's hair brush, 60 cents.....	1 41	
	1 box wood scales	2 50	
	1 dozen carmine ink.....	3 00	
	6 sable brushes	3 75	
	4 cakes colors	1 00	
	2 dozen camel's hair brushes.....	1 00	
Greeley & McElrath.....	New York Tribune, for the following members of the 34th Congress:		17 16
	Hons. E. Knowlton, \$1; C. J. Allbright, \$1 50.....	2 50	
	J. Buffington, \$6; W. Cumback, \$1 50	7 50	
	B. F. Leiter, \$1 50; H. D. Scott, \$1 50	3 00	
	Ed. Wade, \$6; D. P. Holloway, \$6.....	12 00	
	E. Clark, jr., \$1 50; J. Woodruff, \$1 50.....	3 00	
	J. R. Giddings, \$3; A. Sabin, \$6	9 00	
	J. Letcher, \$1 30; M. R. H. Garnett, \$1 50	2 80	
	W. R. Sapp, \$6; C. C. Chaffee, \$6	12 00	
	M. W. Tappan, \$6; A. H. Cragin, \$6	12 00	
	T. Davis, \$2; A. Burlingame, \$6.....	8 00	
	G. A. Grow, \$1 50; J. A. Bingham, \$6	7 50	
	G. Eustis, jr., \$6; B. Stanton, \$6	12 00	
	P. Walker, \$1 50; S. Galloway, \$1 50	3 00	
	D. Barclay, \$6; N. P. Banks, \$6.....	12 00	
	C. L. Knapp, \$1 20; S. Dean, 84 cents	2 04	
	W. W. Welch, \$1 50; W. S. Damrell, \$3	4 50	

Greeley & McElrath	T. S. Bock, \$3; J. M. Bernhisel, \$3	6 00	122 84
	M. H. Nichols, \$2; Ed. Ball, \$2	4 00	
	Advertising for copper plate and wood engraving	16 50	
	Advertising for copper plate engraving	12 20	
	Folders, pay-roll—		27 70
	For January, 1857	12 36	
F. Barrett	do	2 21	
Thos. L. Burch	do	13 05	
J. T. Carney	do	12 39	
C. Crider	do	3 88	
S. B. Deitz	do	9 43	
John Dement	do	6 88	
John H. Dixon	do	9 14	
Wm. H. Dorsey	do	79	
J. C. Fisher	do	11 75	
Jas. E. Gaither	do	11 15	
F. S. Gaither	do	5 40	
R. Hall	do	11 04	
D. C. Hickey	do	20 08	
J. Howard	do	15 30	
J. G. Kolb	do	8 83	
James Mighan	do	8 40	
G. H. Miller	do	4 18	
J. Redmond	do	6 65	
J. T. Shaw	do	6 15	
S. Strachan	do	9 49	
A. H. Thompson	do	7 72	
G. P. S. Tucker	do	11 81	
W. H. West	do	6 79	
W. H. Wilson	do		214 87
	For February, 1857	7 84	
F. Barrett	do	6 75	
T. L. Burch	do	7 35	
C. Crider	do	7 39	
S. B. Deitz	do	7 16	
J. Dement	do	6 98	
J. H. Dixon	do	7 72	
W. H. Dorsey	do		

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Folders, pay-roll—Continued.			
Jas. E. Gaither.....	For February, 1857	\$7 16	
F. S. Gaither.....	do	7 46	
F. O. Hall.....	do	6 38	
D. C. Hickey.....	do	6 11	
John Howard.....	do	7 54	
J. G. Kolb.....	do	9 71	
Jas. Mighan.....	do	8 21	
G. H. Miller.....	do	6 86	
J. Redmond.....	do	6 90	
J. T. Shaw.....	do	6 88	
S. Strachan.....	do	6 11	
A. H. Thompson.....	do	6 68	
G. P. S. Tucker.....	do	7 31	
W. H. West.....	do	6 41	
W. H. Wilson.....	do	6 82	
J. D. Birch.....	do	9 38	
W. H. Dudley.....	do	6 60	
G. H. Noyes.....	do	6 68	
J. Y. Bryant.....	do	3 82	
			\$184 21
F. Barrett.....	From March 1 to 4, 1857	1 72	
T. L. Burch.....	do	37	
C. Crider.....	do	1 73	
S. B. Deitz.....	do	94	
J. Dement.....	do	1 75	
J. H. Dixon.....	do	1 25	
J. E. Gaither.....	do	2 00	
F. S. Gaither.....	do	2 18	
F. O. Hall.....	do	1 43	
D. C. Hickey.....	do	1 78	
J. Howard.....	do	98	

J. G. Kolb	do	2 18	
J. Mighan	do	1 69	
G. G. Miller	do	1 35	
J. Redmond	do	90	
J. T. Shaw	do	1 67	
S. Strachan	do	90	
A. H. Thompson	do	37	
G. P. S. Tucker	do	1 50	
W. H. West	do	15 00	
W. H. Wilson	do	1 95	
J. D. Birch	do	3 88	
H. W. Dudley	do	83	
G. H. Noyes	do	1 58	
J. Y. Bryant	do	1 75	
W. H. Dorsey	do	93	52 61
F. S. Gaither	For March, 1857	28 80	
F. O. Hall	do	28 65	
J. Howard	do	29 40	
G. H. Noyes	do	28 16	
J. Mighan	do	27 94	
F. J. Seybolt	1 day's attendance as a witness before select committee and travel	142 95	
G. R. Herrick	do	2 20	
Simeon Smith	do	2 20	
Peter Lammond	do	2 20	
T. J. O'Dill	do	2 20	
L. M. Closs	do	4 20	
Wm. Smith	2 days' attendance	46 50	
Wm. McClosky	Laborer for March, 1857	15 00	
Wm. F. Corbitt	Omnibus tickets for House of Representatives for February, 1857	25 00	
John S. Williams	Laborer in House post office from 1st to 16th March, 1857		
A. R. Parker	Paid Adams' Express Company for transportation of wood-cuts, electrotypes, proofs, &c., from June 9, 1856, to February 28, 1857		
A. B. Parker	Amount paid J. C. Howard for sweeping office for September, October, and November, 1856	20 45	
	Amount paid for washing towels for year 1856	12 00	
	Paid McGregor for office furniture	5 00	
	4 dozen tumblers	18 63	
	Drayage of furniture to Patent Office	56	
		2 56	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
A. R. Parker—Continued	For carrying maps to Capitol and drayage	\$1 12	\$27 31
George Richardson	Laborer in post office, House of Representatives, from 1st to 15th March, 1857		25 00
T. R. Hazzard	Monongahela Republican, for Hon. Jona. Knight		2 00
George Harrington	3 days' attendance as a witness before select committee and travel		6 20
T. J. D. Fuller	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		6 77
M. D. C. Williams	4 days' temporary clerk, resolution of 3d March, 1857		20 00
Hackmen, pay-roll :			
P. Fleming & Co	For funeral of Hon. P. S. Brooks		5 00
P. Hemming & Co	do		5 00
Daniel Haggerty	do		5 00
D. Smallwood	do		5 00
John Lewis	do		5 00
John Howard	do		5 00
Alfred Kizer	do		5 00
Joseph Beasley	do		5 00
Charles Foote	do		5 00
Kilcher & Pyrell	do		5 00
Kilcher & Pyrell	do		5 00
Henry Kinsley	do		5 00
Thomas Geary	do		5 00
Kilcher & Pyrell	do		5 00
Thomas Sawyer	do		5 00
J. S. Sheets	do		5 00
Thomas E. Dart	do		5 00
Gillis Key	do		5 00
P. Fleming	do		5 00
J. A. Bowen	do		5 00
Thomas Croggon	do		5 00
Joseph Beasley	do		5 00

William Beckitt	do	do	5 00
Joseph Beasley	do	do	5 00
Pat. Kinnan	do	do	5 00
David Fisher	do	do	5 00
Eli Hill	do	do	5 00
Thomas Geary	do	do	5 00
Keher & Pyrell	do	do	5 00
R. J. Crawford	do	do	5 00
William Beckitt	do	do	5 00
William Dalton	do	do	5 00
Thomas Croggon	do	do	5 00
William Degrom, No. 59	do	do	5 00
W. H. Megee	do	do	5 00
J. B. Pumphrey	do	do	5 00
Joseph Boyd	do	do	5 00
D. Smallwood	do	do	5 00
Daniel Wall, jr	do	do	5 00
Henry Fisher	do	do	5 00
William Dalton	do	do	5 00
Jona. Keane	do	do	5 00
P. McKenny	do	do	5 00
A. Bridgett	do	do	5 00
Edward Gray	do	do	5 00
William Bush	do	do	5 00
G. M. Putnam	do	do	5 00
A. Bridgett	do	do	5 00
D. Smallwood	do	do	5 00
J. Horner	do	do	5 00
G. M. Putnam	do	do	5 00
James McGraw	do	do	5 00
Edward Cowling	do	do	5 00
J. A. Trunnel	do	do	5 00
M. Griffin	do	do	5 00
Jeff. Brown	do	do	5 00
Thomas McKeen	do	do	5 00
James Killehan	do	do	5 00
James Wright	do	do	5 00
James Wright	do	do	5 00
William Beckitt	do	do	5 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
A. Cowling-----	Hackmen, pay roll—Continued.	-----	\$5 00
John Keane-----	For funeral of Hon. P. S. Brooks	-----	5 00
William Weeden-----	do-----do-----	-----	5 00
A. Cowling-----	do-----do-----	-----	5 00
J. McLaughlin-----	do-----do-----	-----	5 00
J. T. Braxten-----	do-----do-----	-----	5 00
D. Smallwood-----	do-----do-----	-----	5 00
Bert Tate-----	do-----do-----	-----	5 00
William Weeden-----	do-----do-----	-----	5 00
Edward Cowling-----	do-----do-----	-----	5 00
Adam J. Glossbrenner-----	Services by order of the House of Representatives and the select committee of the 9th January, 1857 :	-----	-----
	Summons to H. J. Raymond, New York-----	\$52 60	
	Do-----J. W. Simonton, Washington-----	2 20	
	Do-----J. L. Chester, Washington-----	2 20	
	Do-----J. R. Sweeney, Washington-----	2 20	
	Do-----St. John Chubb, Washington-----	2 20	
	Do-----F. F. C. Triplett, Washington-----	2 20	
	Do-----G. W. Chase, Washington-----	2 20	
	Do-----C. Kingman, Washington-----	2 20	
	Do-----J. S. Pike, Washington-----	2 20	
	Do-----Daniel Breed, Washington-----	2 20	
	Do-----George Harrington, Washington-----	2 20	
	Do-----H. Green, Washington-----	2 20	
	Do-----Babcock, Washington-----	2 20	
	Do-----George Wood, Washington-----	2 20	
	Notice to Harrington and Green, Washington-----	4 40	
	Arrest of Joseph L. Chester, Philadelphia-----	30 20	
	Detention of Joseph L. Chester 10 days-----	10 00	

Telegraphic dispatches -----	3 70
Arrest of J. W. Simonton -----	2 00
Second arrest of J. W. Simonton, and detention from January 21 to February 9, 20 days -----	22 00
Serving J. L. Chester with copy of questions -----	2 00
Release of J. L. Chester -----	2 00
Summons to J. L. Chester -----	2 00
Do.....Tench Tilghman -----	2 00
Do.....W. C. Johnson -----	2 20
Do.....J. W. Bryce -----	2 20
Do.....Hugh Tyler -----	2 20
Do.....John P. Cook -----	2 20
Do.....Cornelius Wendell -----	2 20
Messenger to Utica, New York, for letter -----	98 80
Summons to ----- McCabe -----	2 20
Do.....L. M. Close -----	2 20
Do.....W. C. Johnson -----	2 20
Telegraphing W. C. Johnson's dispatch to A. B. Johnson, Utica -----	3 22
Summons to H. A. Daniels to Utica -----	98 80
Do.....Tench Tilghman, Oxford, Maryland -----	46 00
Do.....John Stryker, Rome New York -----	102 00
Do.....Simonton -----	2 00
Do.....Henry A. Daniels -----	2 00
Notice to W. C. Johnson -----	2 20
Boarding Joseph L. Chester and officer while Chester was under arrest in Washington -----	8 00
Hack for Simonton to committee room -----	1 00
Summons to J. E. Peyton, at Philadelphia -----	30 20
Do.....John Stryker, Washington -----	2 20
Do.....Horace Greeley, New York -----	54 40
Mr. Kelsey's dispatch to John Stryker -----	80
Paid Mr. Mulloy for telegraphic dispatches -----	4 47
Telegraphic dispatch to Mulloy -----	1 17
Do.....do.....do -----	1 60
Hack for Simonton to committee room -----	1 00
Summons to W. A. Gilbert -----	2 20
Notice to Sweeney -----	2 20
Do.....W. C. Johnson -----	2 20
Do.....Reverdy Johnson -----	2 20
Paid Sweeney for telegraphic dispatch -----	4 60

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Adam J. Glossbrenner—Continued---	Services, &c.—Continued.		
	Release of J. W. Simonton-----	\$2 00	
	Summons to S. Cole, Washington-----	2 20	
	Do-----B. Hooe-----	2 20	
	Do-----O. W. March-----	2 20	
	Do-----N. Darling-----	2 00	
	Do-----W. H. Deitz-----	2 20	
	Do-----John Y. Bryant-----	2 20	
	Do-----Mrs. E. Deitz-----	2 20	
	Hack for Mrs. E. Deitz-----	1 50	
	Summons to S. Brintnall, Washington-----	2 20	
	Do-----P. Lamond-----do-----	2 20	
	Do-----Simeon Smith-----do-----	2 20	
	Do-----T. J. Seabolt-----do-----	2 20	
	Do-----G. R. Herrich-----do-----	2 20	
	Do-----H. S. Harvey-----do-----	2 20	
	Do-----T. T. O'Dell-----do-----	2 20	
	Do-----Robert Morris-----do-----	2 00	
	Do-----C. P. Babcock-----do-----	2 00	
	Notice to J. R. Sweeney-----do-----	2 20	
	Do-----W. A. Gilbert-----do-----	2 20	
	Do-----S. Brintnall-----do-----	2 20	
	Do-----H. L. Harvey-----do-----	2 20	
	Do-----H. L. Harvey-----do-----	2 20	
	Summons to Chas. B. Clark, Great Bend, New York-----	4 20	
	Do-----A. Maxon, Adams, New York-----	124 00	
	Do-----A. W. Clark, Watertown, New York-----	122 00	
	Do-----Rufus Herrick-----do-----	122 00	
	Do-----W. H. Sigourney-----do-----	122 00	
	Do-----Howell Cooper-----do-----	122 00	
	Do-----Millard Ives-----do-----	122 60	
	Do-----Judah Lord-----do-----	122 00	

H. Mis. Doc. 12—6	A. J. Glossbrenner	Do.....James M. Clark.....do.....	122 00	
	A. J. Glossbrenner	Do.....C. B. Hoare, Jefferson county, New York.....	122 00	
	A. J. Glossbrenner	Do.....Lysander H. Brown.....	122 00	
		Paid Mrs. Stewart for boarding J. W. Simonton and officer, while Simonton was under arrest.....	72 00	
		Paid Sweeney for telegraphic despatch.....	50	\$2,236 56
		Employment of officers to take charge of Joseph L. Chester and J. W. Simonton, while in custody of House of Representatives, 30 days, \$4.....	5 50	120 00
		Hack hire on the night of the death of Hon. P. S. Brooks.....	5 75	
		Hack hire in preparation for funeral.....	3 66	
		Telegraphic despatches.....	14 37	
		Bill at Harper & Mitchell's.....		29 28
	A. J. Glossbrenner	Horse and wagon for office of Sergeant-at-Arms, from August 26 to Dec. 6, 1856.....	206 00	
		Do.....do.....do.....from Dec. 7, 1856, to Mar. 3, 1857.....	172 00	
	M. A. Stewart	200 weeds for funeral of Hon. P. S. Brooks.....	80 00	378 00
		Making sashes and scarfs.....	30 00	
	M. M. White	Funeral expenses of Hon. P. S. Brooks.....	110 00	110 00
		Body service, \$20; setting up with corpse, \$6; hearse and horses, \$12.....	38 00	
		Work done on wooden coffin.....	35 00	
		Plate and engraving.....	10 00	
		Opening vault.....	2 50	
	J. R. Sweeney	21 days' attendance as witness before select committee, and travel from Watertown, New York, to Washington, and back.....		195 50
	F. F. C. Triplett	34 days' attendance as a witness before select committee, and travel.....		169 40
	Joe Shillington	Office hand press and plate.....		68 20
	R. B. Griffin	1 pine table, for Sergeant-at-Arms.....	2 25	5 00
		Repairing desk.....do.....	1 00	
	A. Z. McCarty	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress.....		3 25
	J. A. Quitman	do.....do.....do.....		3 93
	A. Harlan	do.....do.....do.....		18 62
	L. Todd	do.....do.....do.....		17 11
	Joseph L. Chester	Temporary clerk in office of House of Representatives, under resolution of 3d March, 1857, 4 days.....		11 33
				20 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Joseph L. Chester.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before select committee.....	-----	\$2 00
C. B. Buck.....	4 days' services as temporary clerk, under resolution of 3d March, 1857.....	-----	25 00
Robert Jackson.....	Services as laborer in House of Representatives, for March, 1857.....	-----	46 50
C. H. Upton.....	Amount of increased compensation, resolution of 16th August, 1856, for March, 1857.....	-----	25 00
D. D. T. Leach.....	1 copy of Post Office Directory to each of the following member's stationery account: Hons. F. E. Spinner, J. M. Elliott, O. F. Moore, J. S. Carlile, A. H. Cragin, S. A. Smith, J. G. Davidson, J. R. Tyson, 8 copies.....	-----	10 00
A. H. Green.....	3 days' attendance as a witness before select committee, and travel.....	-----	6 20
J. H. Rowleson.....	Maryland Sentinel, for Hon. J. A. Stewart.....	-----	2 00
H. B. Babcock.....	Transportation on four boxes of paper from Philadelphia—folding room.....	-----	7 61
G. W. Fridley.....	Services as folder, for October and November, 1856.....	-----	152 50
T. P. & M. Brown.....	Sundries furnished by order of Sergeant-at-arms to the committee in attendance on the body of Hon. P. S. Brooks.....	\$52 65	
	Paid barber for shaving corpse.....	5 00	57 65
Samuel Bowles & Co.....	Republican, Springfield, Massachusetts, for— Hon. N. P. Banks.....	1 00	
	A. Burlingame.....	5 00	
George Wilkes & Co.....	Porter's Spirit of the Times for the Hons. Thomas Rufin, L. D. Campbell, and W. O. Goode.....	-----	6 00
Campbell & McDermot.....	Wheeling, Virginia, Intelligencer for the Hons. L. Dean, Jona. Knight, and E. Wade.....	-----	9 00
W. C. Bryant & Co.....	Evening Post for the following members of the House of Representatives: Hon. J. M. Wood.....	-----	3 75
	M. R. H. Garnett.....	2 80	
	R. B. Hall.....	2 50	
	B. F. Leiter.....	2 50	
	Sidney Dean.....	2 50	
	Richard Mott.....	2 35	
	B. Clark.....	2 35	
			17 50

J. & E. Brooks.....	
J. S. Baldwin.....	
Charles Ready.....	
A. Sabin.....	
B. Pringle.....	
J. R. Emrie.....	
B. H. Richardson & Co.....	
R. T. Paine.....	
W. H. Deitz.....	
E. C. Deitz.....	
George T. Whittington.....	
S. Brenton.....	
R. Farnham.....	
Earle & Drew.....	
A. J. Deane.....	
Maurice McConnde.....	
John Carr.....	
E. B. Spooner.....	

New York Express for the following members of the House Representatives:

Hon. F. S. Edwards, \$16; S. G. Haven, \$4.....	20 00
H. W. Hoffman, \$4; W. A. Lake, \$7 80.....	11 80
H. Marshall, \$8; R. T. Paine, \$11 33.....	19 33
J. H. Savage, \$2; J. S. F. Stranahan, \$1 75.....	3 75
W. W. Valk, \$5 53; W. W. Welch, \$4 75.....	10 28
T. R. Whitney, \$15 35; F. K. Zollicoffer, \$2 75.....	18 10

83 26

Telegraph and the Chronicle for the—

Hon. R. B. Hall.....	1 37
A. Burlingame.....	13 17
N. P. Banks.....	7 00

21 54

Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress

do.....	do.....	10 71
do.....	do.....	16 87
do.....	do.....	6 31
Republican for the—		7 42

Hon. J. H. Savage.....

J. A. Stewart.....	6 00
J. H. Jewett.....	6 00
	3 00

15 00

Newspapers, 34th Congress

1 day's attendance as a witness before select committee, and travel.....	51 00
do.....	2 20
do.....	2 20
Amount of increased compensation, under resolution 16th August, 1856, for March, 1817.....	48 80

5 00

Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress

1 ream amber note paper.....	3 00
500 amber envelopes.....	1 50
12 packs black cards.....	1 75
5 reams note paper.....	12 25
15 reams waste paper.....	7 50

26 25

Daily Spy for Hon. A. Burlingame.....

Services in folding room from 27th October to 18th November, 1856.....	1 25
Services as extra watchman from 26th of February to 3d March, 1857.....	57 50
do.....	21 00
do.....	21 00
Brooklyn Evening Star for Hon. J. S. T. Stranahan.....	1 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Leonard Scott & Co	The Foreign Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, at 2d session 34th Congress, for Hon. John U. Pettit.....	----- \$60 00	\$10 00
Thomas Ewbank	Engraving 4 wood cuts for Gilliss's Report..... 4 drawings of same for engraver.....	20 00 -----	
	One-half paid by Senate.....	80 00	40 00
William Moran.....	Philadelphia Morning Times for the following members of Congress:		
	Hon. R. T. Paine	4 17	
	J. B. Ricauld	2 83	
	W. W. Valk	2 83	
	W. R. Smith	4 17	
	A. C. M. Pennington	2 83	
	T. R. Whitney	5 00	
	E. D. Cullen.....	1 88	
	O. F. Moore	2 83	
	L. M. Kennett	2 64	
	J. J. Lindley	2 83	
	N. Y. Foster.....	5 00	
	J. Sherman.....	5 00	
	O. B. Matteson.....	5 00	
	J. C. Allen	5 00	
	H. W. Davis	5 00	
	J. M. Harris	2 83	
	T. Davis	5 00	
	A. Rust	5 00	
	W. Millward.....	5 00	
	J. H. Campbell	2 83	
	H. M. Fuller.....	5 00	
	J. R. Tyson.....	5 00	
	B. F. Leiter.....	5 00	

W. D. Parsons	B. Pringle	5 00	99 34
H. L. Harvey	W. S. Underwood	1 67	6 25
A. J. Larner			4 20
C. Wendell	The New York News for the Hons. J. S. Caskie and John Letcher		47 50
	Two days' attendance before select committee, and travel		
	Reimbursement of money paid Joseph R. Florence for services as folder from 1st to the 19th day of November, 1856		
	50 hours' extra corrections on Report No. 243	25 00	
	Proving 12 signatures in slips, stitching, &c.	13 00	
	Overrunning 12 signatures and alterations	12 00	
			50 00
G. F. Weisse & Co.	New Orleans Bee for the Hon. George Eustis, jr.		10 90
William Lloyd	Richmond Examiner to the Hons. T. H. Bayly, \$2 75; Richard Mott, \$1 25; and J. A. Quitman, \$3 86		7 46
Henson Brown	Amount of extra compensation as laborer in the House of Representatives, under resolution of August 15, 1856		200 00
L. Bess	Additional compensation as clerk to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, under resolution of August 15, 1856		250 00
J. D. Clawson	Stationery, 3d session 34th Congress		18 56
Lutz & Beal	1 set carriage harness	40 00	
	Repairing harness at sundry times from ——— to the ———	57 62	
	Bags for books in lieu of boxes	3 75	
			101 37
John Tretler	Binding 250 copies of volumes 4, 5, 8, 13, and 16 of executive documents, 1st session 34th Congress, for the use of members of the 34th Congress, in calf	762 50	
	Binding 98 copies of volumes 4, 5, 8, 13, and 16 of executive documents of the 1st session 34th Congress, for foreign exchanges by Department of the Interior, 490 volumes, in calf	298 90	
	Binding in sheep 213 copies of executive documents, volumes 4, 5, 8, 13, and 16, for 1st session 34th Congress, for Department of State, 1,065 volumes	532 50	
			1,593 90
John Tretler	Binding 400 copies executive documents, 1st session 34th Congress, volume 1, parts 1, 2, and 3, making 1,200 volumes, for State Department	600 00	
	Binding 250 copies executive documents, 1st session 34th Congress, volume 1, parts 1, 2, and 3, for members of the House of Representatives, 750 volumes	457 50	
			1,057 50
John Tretler	Binding 250 sets reports of the Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, for use of the House of Representatives, 500 volumes	305 00	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler—Continued.....	Binding 110 sets (220 volumes) of same for Congress Library	\$134 20	
	Binding 400 sets of same for State Department, 800 volumes	400 00	\$839 20
John Tretler.....	Binding 300 copies executive documents, volume 1, parts 1, 2, and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, for Department of Interior.....	183 00	
	Binding 20 copies reports of the Court of Claims	12 20	195 20
John Tretler.....	Binding 2 sets (4 volumes) reports of Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, for Clerk's office.....	2 44	
	Binding 111 sets (2 volumes) of House Journal, 1st session 34th Congress, 222 vols.	135 42	
	Binding 23 sets of reports of Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, for foreign legations, 46 vols.....	28 06	
John Tretler.....	Binding in sheep 187 copies executive documents, volumes 4, 5, 8, 13, and 16, 1st session 34th Congress, for public libraries	467 50	165 92
	Binding in calf 2 copies executive documents, volume 1, parts 1, 2, and 3, and volume 13, for Congress Library.....	4 88	
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 23 copies executive documents, volume 1, parts 1, 2, and 3, volume 13, of the 1st session 34th Congress, for foreign legations.....	56 12	
	Binding in calf 6 copies executive documents, volume 1, parts 1, 2, and 3, and volume 13, of 1st session 34th Congress, for the Mint, Military Academy, and Naval School, 24 volumes.....	14 64	
	Binding in calf 10 copies of executive documents, volume 1, parts 1, 2, and 3, and volume 13, for Clerk's office, 40 volumes.....	24 40	95 16
John Tretler.....	Binding 1 set reports Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, for Military Academy, 2 volumes.....	1 22	
	Binding 1 set reports of the Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, for Naval School.....	1 22	
	Binding 4 sets reports of the Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, for United States Mint and branches, 8 volumes.....	4 88	

John Tretler.....	Binding 67 sets reports of the Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, for executive departments, 134 volumes.....	81 74	89 06
	Binding 144 copies of Estimates of Appropriations, under the order of the House of Representatives.....	72 00	
	Binding 4 copies House Journal, extra size.....	4 00	76 00
John Tretler.....	Binding 30 sets of the reports of the Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, for House Library, 60 volumes.....	36 60	
	Binding 5 sets reports of Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, for reserved documents, 10 volumes.....	6 10	
	Binding 3 sets of reports of Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, for office House Representatives, 6 volumes.....	3 66	46 36
John Tretler.....	Binding 7 copies of Estimates of Appropriation, for the use of members.....	3 50	
	Binding 24 copies of Finance Report, extra.....	12 00	
	Binding 1 copy of House Journal.....	1 00	17 25
	Rebinding collection revenue laws, for Committee of Commerce.....	75	
John Tretler.....	Binding documents for the following members of the 34th Congress, on stationery account, viz: Hons. P. Bliss, \$1 25; A. Z. McCarty, \$1 75; K. Miller, \$1 75; A. E. Roberts, \$1; T. G. Davidson, 50 cents; Timothy Davis, 62 cents; A. E. Roberts, 50 cents; Alexander DeWitt, 75 cents; Jona. Knight, 75 cents; Z. Kidwell, 50 cents; Thomas Ruffin, \$1 81; S. Colfax, \$1 25; John Wheeler, 75 cents; John Wheeler, 63 cents; W. R. W. Cobb, 63 cents; M. J. Crawford, \$1 50.....	2 25	16 00
John Tretler.....	Binding 3 volumes Pacific Railroad Report for Hon. Z. Kidwell.....	50	
	Binding Congressional Directory for Hon. John Wheeler.....	62	3 37
	Binding Kansas Laws for Hon. F. E. Spinner.....		
John Tretler.....	Binding 1 volume speeches for Hon. I. Washburn, 37 cents; 2 volumes Pacific Railroad Report for Hon. Z. Kidwell, \$1 50; 1 volume Finance Report for Hon. Daniel Wells, jr., 50 cents; 1 volume House Journal, 2 volumes, for Hon. David Ritchie, 50 cents.....		2 87
John Tretler.....	Binding 1 copy Congressional Directory for House post office.....	50	
	Binding Estimates of Appropriations.....	50	1 00
John Tretler.....	Binding 1 volume newspapers for Hon. L. Barbour.....		1 00
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 24 copies of Executive documents, volume 1, parts 1, 2, and 3, of the 1st session 34th Congress, for foreign exchanges by State Department.....	14 64	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler—Continued	Binding in calf 30 copies of Executive documents, volume 1, parts 1, 2, 3, and volume 13, for House Library, 120 volumes.....	\$73 20	
	Binding in calf 67 copies of Executive documents, volume 1, parts 1, 2, and 3, and volume 13, for the Executive departments, 268 volumes.....	163 48	\$251 32
John Cassin.....	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies, each, of 18 plates of birds, to illustrate Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys, 36,000, at \$7 per 100.....		2,520 00
J. & R. Kingsland.....	For the following map paper, to wit: 100 reams, assorted sizes, 6,566 pounds, at 20 cents, (being for 12,020 copies of 6 colored maps for Pacific Railroad Surveys).....	1,312 00	
	4 ⁶ / ₂₀ reams, assorted sizes, 205 pounds, at 20 cents, it being for 1,000 copies of 3 maps for House Executive document No. 33, 3d session 34th Congress.....	41 00	
	18 ⁵ / ₂₀ reams, assorted sizes, 751 pounds, at 20 cents, it being 1,400 copies of 11 maps to Annual Message and Documents, 3d session 34th Congress.....	150 20	1,503 20
J. M. Hollingsworth.....	For 12 ¹ / ₂ reams plate paper, 19 by 24 inches, 60 pounds per ream, (being for 12,020 copies of each of two plates for Japan Expedition,) at \$2.....	153 60	
	For 18 ¹ / ₂ reams plate paper, 19 by 24 inches, 60 pounds per ream, at \$12, (being for 11,530 copies of each of three chrono-lithographic plates for Emory's Mexican Boundary Report)	224 40	
	For 61 ³ / ₂₀ reams plate paper, 19 by 24 inches, 60 pounds per ream, at \$12, (being for 11,520 copies of each of 10 plates of fishes for Pacific Railroad Reports.....	733 20	1,111 20
Adeline Sergeant	Binding, 1st session 34th Congress: 260 copies volume 6, Senate documents.....	158 60	
	260.....do.....7.....do.....	158 60	
	260.....do.....9.....do.....	158 60	
	260.....do.....12.....do.....	158 60	634 40
J. H. Richards.....	Engraving on copper 20 quarto plates of fishes and reptiles, to illustrate the Pacific Railroad Survey.....	900 00	
	One-half paid by Senate		450 00

Extra pages, pay-roll—				
For the 3d session 34th Congress, ending March 3, 1857				
Thomas P. Graham	do	188 00		
M. C. Porter	do	188 00		
C. T. Hopkins	do	188 00		
R. K. Evans	do	188 00		
William M. Clarke	do	188 00		
Samuel Miller	do	188 00		
George Hewett	do	188 00		
Edmond Burke	do	188 00		
Frank Dufour	do	188 00		
			1,692 00	
Richard J. Ryon	do		15 00	
John Tretler	do			
12 gross matches				
Binding 23 copies Executive documents, volumes 4, 5, 8, and 16, of the 1st session				
34th Congress, for foreign legations, 92 volumes, at 61 cents			56 12	
Binding 67 copies Executive documents, volumes 4, 5, 8, and 16, 1st session 34th				
Congress, 268 volumes, for Executive departments			163 48	
Binding 10 copies Executive documents, volumes 4, 5, 8, and 16, 1st session 34th				
Congress, for office of House of Representatives, 40 volumes, at 61 cents			24 40	
				244 00
Binding 30 copies of Executive documents, volumes 4, 5, 8, and 16, of 1st session				
34th Congress, for the library of the House, 120 volumes				73 20
Binding 4 copies of Executive documents, volumes 4, 5, 8, and 16, 1st session 34th				
Congress, for the United States mints, 16 volumes			9 76	
Binding 2 copies of Executive documents, volumes 4, 5, 8, and 16, 1st session 34th				
Congress, for Military Academy and Naval School, 8 volumes			4 88	
Binding 2 copies Executive documents, volumes 4, 5, 8, and 16, 1st session 34th				
Congress, for Library of Congress			4 88	
				19 52
Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 5 plates cactaceæ, for report of				
Pacific Railroad, 57,600 plates, at 60 cents per 100				345 60
Printing 500 copies, each, of 5 maps, for report of Commissioner of General Land				
Office, at \$10 81 per 100			54 05	
Printing 900 copies, each, of 5 maps for House of Representatives, at \$10 81 per 100			97 29	
				151 34
Engraving and printing 1,000 copies, each, of 3 maps, Louisville and Portland canal,				
for Ho. Ex. Doc. No. 33, 3d session 34th Congress				335 00
Engraving on stone 10 plates botany, for Pacific Railroad Surveys			130 00	
One-half paid by Senate			65 00	
				65 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Henry Douglass.....	Cleaning mace for Sergeant-at-Arms.....	-----	\$3 00
C. W. C. Dunnington.....	Capitol police, pay roll—	\$72 50	
John L. Wirt.....	For April, 1857.....	55 00	
I. W. Griffith.....	do.....	55 00	
A. K. Arnold.....	do.....	55 00	
J. T. Ball.....	do.....	55 00	
Samuel J. Johnson.....	do.....	55 00	
W. H. Thompson.....	do.....	55 00	
Wm. Morgan.....	do.....	55 00	
E. V. Campbell.....	do.....	33 33	
P. S. Duvall & Co.....	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 10 plates of fishes for Pacific Railroad Survey, 115,200 plates, at 60 cents per 100.....	-----	490 83
A. R. Parker.....	Services on land maps for April, 1857.....	-----	691 20
Edward Spicer.....	Messenger for April, 1857.....	-----	154 16
John Costin.....	Laborer for April, 1857.....	-----	100 00
Levi Neal.....	do.....	-----	60 00
A. J. Larner.....	Folder in office of House of Representatives for April, 1857.....	-----	45 00
C. B. Shirley.....	Messenger in charge of committee rooms in south wing of Capitol extension.....	-----	100 00
J. R. Williams.....	Binding 25,000 copies Patent Office Report, (Agricultural,) 1st session 34th Congress.....	3,125 00	125 00
	Binding 3,000 copies Coast Survey Report, 1st session 34th Congress.....	1,950 00	
	Binding 2,000 copies Commercial Relations of the United States, 1st session 34th Congress.....	1,300 00	
	Congress.....	-----	6,375 00
Joseph H. Souder.....	Compensation as extra page, 3d session 34th Congress, under resolution of March 3, 1857.....	-----	188 00
Selmar Siebert.....	Engraving on copper 2 quarto pages of geology, for Pacific Railroad Surveys.....	90 00	
	One-half paid by Senate.....	45 00	45 00

Sturdivant and Maas.....	Engraving 13 pages wood cuts, for Report of Commissioner of Patents for 1856, at \$32 50 per page.....	422 50	
	Paid by Senate.....	133 00	289 50
Henry Lawrence.....	Transferring and printing 12,020 copies, each, of 5 plates, shells, for Japan Expedi- tion, 60, 100 plates.....		360 60
Henry Lawrence.....	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 8 plates, diagrams for Pacific Railroad Surveys, 92, 160 plates.....		552 96
R. S. Andrews.....	8 days' attendance as a witness, and travel from Baltimore, and back.....		24 00
Thomas D. Larner.....	1 day's attendance as a witness before select committee, and travel.....		2 20
Bowne & Hasbrouck.....	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 25 maps, for Coast Survey Report of 1855, 288, 000 plates.....		4,089 60
Bowne & Hasbrouck.....	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 4 maps, for Coast Survey Report of 1855, 46, 080 plates.....		654 34
Leonard & Lamb.....	The Southern Argus for the— Hon. John H. Savage.....	7 00	
	J. S. Millson.....	14 00	21 00
Sarony, Major & Knapp.....	Lithographing and printing 11,530 copies, each, of 12 lithographic views, for Mex- ican Boundary Surveys, 138, 360 plates.....		8,301 60
John Tretler.....	Binding 100 sets Report of Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, for public libraries, colleges, &c., 200 volumes.....	122 00	
	Binding 98 copies of Executive documents, vol. 7, 1st session 34th Congress, for public libraries.....	59 78	
	Binding 187 copies of Executive documents, vol. 7, 1st session 34th Congress, for public libraries.....	93 50	
J. R. Williams.....	Binding 20,000 copies Agricultural Patent Office Report, 1st session 34th Congress.....		275 28
J. W. Arnold.....	Binding 1,970 copies Pacific Railroad Surveys, vol. 2, 1st session 33d Congress.....		2,500 00
Do.....	Binding 1,600 copies Pacific Railroad Surveys, vol. 2, 2d session 33d Congress.....		1,674 50
James Ackerman.....	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 9 plates of cactaceæ for Pacific Railroad Surveys, 103,680 plates.....		1,360 00
John Cassin.....	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies, each, of 10 plates of birds for Pacific Railroad Surveys.....		622 08
Thomas Sinclair & Co.....	Lithographing and printing in colors 11,520 copies of map of geological section, 35th parallel, for Pacific Railroad Surveys.....		1,400 00
			1,701 50

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler-----	Binding 70 volumes miscellaneous documents for House Representatives-----	\$52 50	
	Binding 250 copies executive documents, volumes 2, 11, and 15, 1st session 34th Congress, for members, 750 volumes-----	457 50	
	Binding 30 copies executive documents, volumes 2, 7, and 11, 1st session 34th Congress, for House Library, 90 volumes-----	54 90	
	Binding 67 copies executive documents, volumes 2, 7, and 11, 1st session 34th Congress, for use of executive departments, 201 volumes-----	122 61	\$687 51
John Tretler-----	Binding 187 copies executive documents, volumes 2, 11, and 15, 1st session 34th Congress, for public libraries and colleges, 561 volumes-----	280 50	
	Binding 213 copies executive documents, volume 7, for State Department-----	106 50	
	Binding 8 copies executive documents, volumes 4 and 8 for State Department, 16 volumes-----	9 76	
	Binding 6 copies of executive documents, volumes 5 and 16, for State Department, 12 volumes-----	7 32	404 08
John Tretler-----	Binding 2 copies executive documents, volumes 2, 7, and 11, 1st session 34th Congress, for the Military Academy and Naval School, 6 volumes-----	3 66	
	Binding 98 copies executive documents, volumes 2, 11, and 15, 1st session 34th Congress, for public libraries and colleges, 294 volumes-----	179 34	
	Binding 2 copies executive documents, volumes 2, 7, and 11, 1st session 34th Congress, for the use of the Congress Library, 6 volumes-----	3 66	186 66
John Tretler-----	Binding 23 copies of executive documents, volumes 2, 7, and 11, 1st session 34th Congress, for foreign legations, 69 volumes-----	42 09	
	Binding 10 copies of executive documents, volumes 2, 7, and 11, 1st session 34th Congress, 3 volumes-----	18 30	
	Binding 4 copies of executive documents, volumes 2, 7, and 11, for United States Mint, 12 volumes-----	7 32	67 71
John Tretler-----	Binding 113 copies Estimates of Appropriations, use of House of Representatives-----		56 50

Sarony, Major & Knapp	Lithographing and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 15 views for the Pacific Railroad Surveys, 172,800 plates, at \$2 60 per hundred	4,492 80
P. S. Duvall & Co.	Lithographing and printing in colors 11,520 copies of geological maps for the Pacific Railroad Surveys	882 48
P. S. Duvall & Co.	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of two plates, geology, for the Pacific Railroad Surveys, 23,040 plates	138 24
P. S. Duvall & Co.	Transferring and printing 12,020 copies, each, of 10 plates, fishes, for the Japan Expedition, 120,200 plates	721 20
Beals, Greene & Co., (Boston Post)	Advertising proposals for copper plate engraving	9 00
	Advertising proposals for copper plate and wood engraving	15 75
	Advertising proposals for copper plate engraving	13 50
Adeline Sergeant	Binding 1st and 2d sessions 34th Congress:	38 25
	260 copies volume 13 Senate documents	158 60
	260 copies volume 4 Senate documents	158 60
	260 copies volume 13, part 2, Senate documents, 2d session 33d Congress, 4to	390 00
John Tretler	Binding 213 copies executive documents, volumes 2, 11, and 15, say 639 volumes, at 50 cents	319 50
	Binding 10 copies executive documents, volumes 2, 7, 11, 13, and 15, say 50 volumes, at 61 cents	30 50
	Binding 67 copies executive documents, volume 15, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	40 87
	Binding 23 copies executive documents, volume 15, 1st session 34th Congress, at 62 cents	14 03
John Tretler	Binding 6 copies executive documents, volume 15, 1st sess. 34th Cong., at 61 cents	3 66
	Binding 10 copies executive documents, volume 15, 1st sess. 34th Cong., at 61 cents	6 10
	Binding 1,452 copies List of Private Claims, under House resolution of March 3, 1857, at 50 cents	726 00
Van Ingen & Snyder	Engraving 218 octavo pages illustrations for Mechanical Report Patent Office for 1856, at \$26 50 per page	5,777 00
	Less paid by Senate	1,825 00
Ten Eyck & Co.	Advertising proposals for copper plate printing in Albany Evening Journal	3,952 00
Hon. John J. Pearce	Stationery furnished himself, 3d session 34th Congress	13 50
Bradbury & Co.	Boston Daily Bee furnished for 2d session 34th Congress to Hon. Messrs. James Buffinton, Timothy Davis, and N. P. Banks, jr.	10 93
		4 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Washington Union.....	Advertising proposals for wood and copper plate engraving.....	\$56 50	
	Less paid by Senate.....	28 25	\$28 25
W. M. Morrison.....	9 albums, \$13; 2 portfolios, \$8.....	-----	21 00
Wilkeson & Co.....	For Albany Evening Journal, furnished Hons. J. S. T. Stranahan, Jonas A. Hughes- ton, Humphrey Marshall, and A. Burlingame, 34th Congress.....	-----	
Charles O. Rogers.....	For Boston Morning Journal, furnished 2d session 34th Congress, to Hons. A. Bur- lingame, James Buffinton, C. L. Knapp, and N. P. Banks, jr.....	-----	32 00
	Advertising proposals for engraving in same.....	-----	5 50
Van Ingen & Snyder.....	2 woodcuts and electrotypes for envelopes.....	-----	13 50
John Tretler.....	Binding 2,125 copies Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, at 75 cents.....	-----	12 00
Frank Taylor.....	1 dozen Congress knives.....	-----	1,593 75
	Webster's Dictionary, \$6; Lippincott's Gazetteer, \$6; Book of the World, \$5; British Almanac for 1857, \$1 50.....	-----	39 00
	10 American Almanacs for 1857.....	-----	18 50
	6 pieces of silk taste, at 25 cents.....	-----	15 00
Mary S. Ball.....	Under resolution of House of Representatives, 3d March, 1857.....	-----	1 50
Little, Brown & Co.....	127 each vol., 1 and 10, Adams's Works, at \$2 25.....	-----	1,009 89
	5 copies, each, Laws United States, 1st and 2d sessions 34th Congress.....	-----	571 50
	4 copies Session Laws, 2d session 33d Congress, at \$1.....	-----	10 00
	5.....do.....3d session 34th Congress, at \$1.....	4 00	
		5 00	
John Cassin.....	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies, each, of 20 plates of birds, for Pacific Railroad Reports, 40,000, at \$7 per 100.....	-----	9 00
A. Hoen & Co.....	Lithographing and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 8 plates views, for Pacific Railroad Reports, 92,160 plates, at \$2 60 per 100.....	-----	2,800 00
		-----	2,396 16
C. W. C. Dunnington.....	For moiety or House share of one month's pay of Capital police— Ending May 31, 1857.....	72 50	
John L. Wirt.....	do.....	55 00	
Isaac W. Griffith.....	do.....	55 00	
A. K. Arnold.....	do.....	55 00	

Samuel J. Johnson	do	55 00	490 83
James T. Ball	do	55 00	60 00
W. H. Thompson	do	55 00	
Thomas C. Wells	do	55 00	
E. V. Campbell	do	33 33	
T. W. Phipps	Folding documents, extra session 34th Congress		
John Tretler	Binding 1,700 vols. Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, at 75 cents	1,275 00	
	Binding 870 vols. Appendix Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, at 75 cts	652 50	
G. W. Larnier	Services as folder in office of House of Representatives, for May, 1857		1,927 00
Wm. Sanborn	Folding documents, extra session 34th Congress		100 00
C. B. Shirley	Services as messenger in charge of committee rooms south wing of Capitol extension, for May, 1857, at \$1,500 per annum, per resolution of August 16, 1856		60 00
Selmar Siebert	Additional engraving on charts for Report of Japan Expedition	423 00	125 00
	Less paid by Senate	141 00	
T. Jefferson White	For Connersville (Ind.) Telegraph, furnished Hon. D. P. Holloway, 2d sess. 34th Cong		282 00
P. S. Duval & Son	Engraving and printing in colors 11,520 copies profile map of forest trees, for Pacific Railroad Report		2 00
	Transferring and printing 12,020 copies, each, 2 plates natural history, for Japan Expedition Report, 24,040, at 60 cents per 100		3,355 04
	Printing 900 copies, each, of 5 maps for Annual Message and Documents, 3d session 34th Congress	57 33	144 24
	Printing 500 copies, each, of 4 maps for Report of Com of General Land Office	25 60	
A. R. Parker	Services as draughtsman, employed under resolution of May 4, 1848, for month of May, 1857		82 93
Edward Spicer	Services as messenger in office of House of Representatives, May, 1857		154 16
John Costin	Services as laborer in office of House of Representatives, May, 1857		100 00
John Wentworth	For Chicago Daily Democrat, furnished Hon. E. B. Washburne, 1st sess. 34th Cong		62 00
Frank Taylor	For De Bow's Review for 1856, furnished Hon. Jas. L. Orr and Hon. S. S. Marshall		2 33
B. H. Richardson & Co	Advertising in Baltimore Republican proposals for coloring quarto plates of fishes and shells	9 00	10 00
	Advertising proposals for lithographic printing	15 75	
D. McClellan	Paper and printing 1,000 township blanks, at 1½ cent		24 75
George Phinney	For N. Bridgewater (Mass.) Gazette, furnished Hon. Jas. Buffinton, 1st session 34th Congress		12 50
			2 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Hon. Thos. S. Bocock-----	For newspapers furnished himself, 3d session 34th Congress-----	-----	\$15 47
Levi Neal-----	Services as laborer in office House of Representatives, May, 1857-----	-----	46 50
William H. Dougal-----	Engraving on copper 11 quarto plates, "fishes," for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$45- Less paid by Senate-----	\$495 00 247 50	
Selmar Siebert-----	Engraving on copper 11 plates meteorological observations, for Pacific Railroad Re- port, at \$45----- Less paid by Senate-----	495 00 247 50	247 50
E. P. Tileston-----	For the following plate paper, 19 by 24 inches, 60 pounds per ream : 76 ¹ / ₄ reams for 12 plates Japan Report----- 85 ¹ / ₅ reams for 14 plates Pacific Railroad Report----- 49 reams for 8 plates Mexican Boundary Report----- 62 ⁸ / ₂₆ reams for 10 plates Pacific Railroad Report----- 49 reams for 8 plates Pacific Railroad Report----- 49 reams for 8 plates Mexican Boundary Report----- 12 ⁴ / ₂₆ reams for 2 plates Pacific Railroad Report----- 12 ⁴ / ₂₆ reams for 2 plates Pacific Railroad Report-----	920 40 1,029 00 588 00 748 80 588 00 588 00 146 40 146 40	247 50
Henry Lawrence-----	396 ⁵ / ₂₆ reams, at \$12 per ream----- Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 8 plates, fishes, for Pacific Railroad Reports, 92,160 plates, at 60 cents per 100-----	-----	4,755 00
John Cassin-----	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies, each, of 8 plates of birds, for Pacific Railroad Report, 16,000 plates, at \$7 per 100-----	-----	552 96
Lovejoy & Wheeler-----	51 electrotypes for Pacific Railroad Report : 6 at \$1 25, 8 at \$1, and 37 at 50 cts----- 46-----do----- Mexican Boundary Report : 20 at \$1 12, 16 at \$1 25, 3 at \$1, and 4 at 50 cents----- 5 electrotypes for Japan Report : 1 at \$2 50, 4 at 50 cents----- 16-----do-----Agricultural Report Patent Office, at \$2----- Composition, packing boxes, express charges, &c., on ditto-----	34 00 46 75 4 50 32 00 26 50	11,200 00
		143 75	

John Tretler.....	Less, paid by Senate	48 00	95 75
Binding 2,284 copies Appendix Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, at 75 cents.....			
Binding 347 copies Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, at 75 cents.....			
Binding 986 copies Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, at 75 cents.....			
Binding 555 copies Appendix Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, at 75 cts.....			
Engraving on wood 162½ octavo pages, illustrations of machinery for Mechanical Report Patent Office, 1856, at \$26 50 per page			
Less, paid by Senate			
For Keystone furnished Hon. G. A. Grow, 1st session 32d Congress			
Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 8 plates botany, and 2 plates of cactacæ, for Pacific Railroad Report (\$1 15, \$2, and 60 cents per 100)			
Pay-roll—Officers, clerks, messengers, &c., of House of Representatives :			
For quarter ending June 30, 1857.....			
William Cullom.....	do.....do.....	900 00	
Wm. P. Ingram.....	do.....do.....	540 00	
J. M. Barclay.....	do.....do.....	540 00	
Daniel Buck.....	do.....do.....	450 00	
T. D. K. Harris.....	do.....do.....	450 00	
J. Strohm.....	do.....do.....	450 00	
W. Hazlett.....	do.....do.....	450 00	
N. B. Markle.....	do.....do.....	450 00	
J. C. Walker.....	do.....do.....	450 00	
Joseph L. Chester.....	do.....do.....	450 00	
P. B. Tompkins.....	do.....do.....	450 00	
J. D. Thusen.....	do.....do.....	450 00	
C. B. Adams.....	do.....do.....	450 00	
W. H. Minnix.....	do.....do.....	450 00	
R. W. Bates.....	do.....do.....	450 00	
F. Emerick.....	do.....do.....	436 80	
A. T. Owens.....	do.....do.....	300 00	
J. Messimer.....	do.....do.....	300 00	
A. J. Glossbrenner.....	do.....do.....	300 00	
W. G. Flood.....	do.....do.....	540 00	
C. Cole.....	do.....do.....	450 00	
A. B. Corbin.....	do.....do.....	300 00	
	do.....do.....	450 00	
H. Mis. Doc. 12			
7			

1,973 25

1,155 75

2,946 25

2 00

691 20

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Pay-roll, officers, clerks, &c.—Continued.			
R. Cochran	For quarter ending June 30, 1857	\$450 00	
T. Morrice	do	436 80	
Robert Morris	do	540 00	
C. H. Upton	do	360 00	
M. Wyand	do	360 00	
R. O. Dormer	do	360 00	
J. R. Campbell	do	360 00	
B. C. Brown	do	360 00	
N. Darling	do	540 00	
H. B. Babcock	For April	\$150 00	
A. J. Larnier	For May and June	300 00	
Ira Goodnow	For quarter ending June 30, 1857	450 00	
J. C. McCarty	do	435 00	
G. T. Whittington	do	436 80	
James Nokes	do	300 00	
J. W. Jones	do	375 00	
C. K. Darling	do	375 00	
George R. Ruff	For April and May	251 37	
	For June	123 63	
J. E. Evans	For quarter ending June 30, 1857	375 00	
T. T. Clark	do	375 00	
J. D. Ward	do	375 00	
Michael Albert	do	300 00	
D. P. West	For April and May	201 10	
	For June	98 90	
W. Sanborn	For quarter ending June 30, 1857	300 00	
T. W. Phipps	do	300 00	
J. Garretson	do	300 00	
J. P. Raub	do	300 00	
J. Upton	do	300 00	

B. F. Beveridge.....	do.....do.....do.....	300 00	\$19,670 40
John C. Rives.....	100 copies Congressional Globe and Appendix, 1st and 2d session 34th Congress, for Library House of Representatives.....		1,016 00
E. Spicer.....	Services as messenger for June.....		100 00
	Pay-roll, Capitol police—		
C. W. C. Dunnington.....	Moiety for June.....	72 50	
John L. Wirt.....	do.....do.....	55 00	
A. K. Arnold.....	do.....do.....	55 00	
S. J. Johnson.....	do.....do.....	55 00	
James T. Ball.....	do.....do.....	55 00	
W. H. Thompson.....	do.....do.....	55 00	
Thomas C. Wells.....	do.....do.....	55 00	
George F. Smallwood.....	do.....do.....	55 00	
E. V. Campbell.....	do.....do.....	33 34	
Gideon Larnier.....	Services as folder for June.....		490 84
M. G. Cowden.....	680 reams paper for folding room, at \$2.....		100 00
George H. Levis.....	300 reams white cap paper for folding room, at \$2 50.....		1,360 00
J. H. Richards.....	Engraving on copper 18 quarto plates of mammals and fishes for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$45.....		750 00
	Less paid by Senate.....	810 00	
		405 00	
John Costin.....	Services as laborer for June.....		405 00
Levi Neal.....	Services as laborer for June.....		60 00
F. Emerich.....	Horse and carriage for April, May, and June, at \$2 per day.....		45 00
W. D. Wallach.....	Advertising proposals for stationery in Washington Star.....		182 00
	do.....wood and coal.....do.....	103 12	
	Advertising list of appropriations.....	7 50	
		785 00	
W. A. Harris.....	Advertising appropriations, &c., in Washington Union.....		895 62
R. W. Bates.....	Use of horse April, May, and June.....		785 00
J. W. Arnold.....	Binding 1,230 copies Pacific Railroad Report, vol. 2, 2d sess. 33d Congress, at 85 cts.....		136 50
J. R. Williams.....	Binding 2,000 copies Coast Survey Report, 1st session 34th Congress, at 65 cents.....		1,045 50
	Binding 5,000 copies Message and Documents, volume 1, 3d session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents.....	1,300 00	
	Binding 5,000 copies Message and Documents, volume 2, 3d session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents.....	625 00	
		625 00	
			2,550 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. R. Williams	Binding 3,000 copies Coast Survey Report, 1st session 34th Congress, at 65 cents.	\$1,950 00	\$2,275 00
	Binding 500 copies Commercial Relations, 1st session 34th Congress, at 65 cents.	325 00	150 00
Samuel Lee	Services as mail boy in House post office for May and June.	-----	75 00
A. J. Deane	Services as mail boy in House post office for June.	-----	136 50
Robert Jackson	Laborer in hall of House of Representatives for April, May, and June.	-----	728 00
James Henry	Four horses and carriages for quarter ending June 30, 1857, 91 days, at \$2 per day, each.	-----	75 00
Samuel Lee	Mail boy for April, 1857.	-----	150 00
A. J. Deane	Mail boy for April and May, 1857.	-----	136 50
William Smith	Laborer in hall of House of Representatives for quarter ending June 30.	-----	125 00
C. B. Shirley	Messenger in committee rooms south wing Capitol extension for June.	-----	
John Tretler	Binding 1,287 copies Appendix to Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress.	965 25	
	Binding 851 copies Appendix to Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress.	638 25	
A. R. Parker	Services on land maps for June, 1857.	-----	1,603 50
Selmar Siebert	Engraving 6 maps for Pacific Railroad Report.	2,000 00	154 18
	Less paid by Senate.	1,000 00	
T. F. Clarke	Services in folding room for March, 1857.	-----	1,000 00
Charles B. Stewart	Services as page to sergeant-at-arms from 5th to 23d March.	-----	75 00
Charles Dean	1,298 pounds large twine for folding room, at 37½ cents.	486 75	38 00
	387 pounds fine twine for House post office, at 62½ cents.	241 87	
Jos. Shillington	For the following newspapers, &c., furnished the following members, 2d session 34th Congress:	-----	728 62
	Harpers' Magazine to Hons. John S. Millson, J. S. Phelps, E. Cullen, B. Stanton, S. W. Harris, R. C. Puryear, and W. Aiken.	19 50	
	Godey's Lady's Book to Hons. M. H. Nichols, A. G. Watkins, Thomas Rivers, B. Stanton, E. Ball, S. W. Harris, and W. Aiken.	19 50	
	Graham's Magazine to Hon. Thomas Rivers.	3 00	
	Eclectic Magazine to Hon. J. Washburn.	5 00	

Ladies' National Magazine to Hon. S. W. Harris.....	2 00	
Foreign Reviews and Blackwood to Hon. J. Washburn, jr., and Albert Rust.....	20 00	
London Quarterly, Westminster and Edinburgh Review to Hon. H. C. Burnett.....	6 00	
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine to Hons. M. H. Nichols and J. S. Phelps.....	10 00	
Littell's Living Age to Hons. J. S. Millson and W. Aiken.....	9 00	
Household Words to Hons. E. Cullen and W. Aiken.....	4 50	
De Bow's Review to Hon. James F. Dowdell.....	5 00	
Harpers' Weekly to Hon. Albert Rust.....	2 50	
Magazine and newspapers to Hon. T. S. Boccock.....	14 00	
Littell's Living Age to Hon. George S. Houston.....	75	120 75
For 1 die furnished folding room.....		4 00
Coloring by hand 4,000 each of 12 plates of fishes and shells for Japan Expedition, 48,000 plates, at \$11 50 per 100.....		5,520 00
6 sets Congressional Globe and Appendix of 32d Congress for members of 33d Con- gress, 6 volumes each, at \$5 per volume.....	180 00	
2 sets Congressional Globe and Appendix, from volume 16 to 31 inclusive, for mem- bers of 33d Congress, 16 volumes each, at \$5 per volume.....	160 00	
Washing towels for March, April, May, and June, 1857, 93½ dozen, at 50 cts. per doz.....		340 00
Folding documents in folding room April, 1857.....		46 75
Binding 40,000 Agricultural Patent Office Reports, 1st session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents.....	5,000 00	39 00
Binding 4,000 copies Commercial Relations, vol. 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 65 cents.....	2,600 00	
Binding 5,000 copies Message and documents, vol. 1, 3d session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents.....	625 00	
Binding 5,000 copies Message and documents, vol. 2, 3d session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents.....	625 00	
Binding 482 copies Kansas documents, 1st session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents.....	60 25	
For following books for new members 33d Congress, from Virginia, Kentucky, and New York, and delegates from Kansas and Nebraska, act March 3, 1855 : 2 sets, 29 volumes, Register of Debates, at \$145.....	290 00	
1 set, 42 volumes, Annals of Congress.....	210 00	
1 set, 9 volumes, American Archives.....	151 60	
3 sets, 2 volumes each, Senate Land Laws.....	30 00	
Use of horse and carriage, from March 1 to July 1, 1857, 122 days, at \$2 per day.....		8,910 25
		681 60
		244 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Adeline Sergeant.....	Binding documents, viz: 40 copies, vol. 11, part 2, House executive documents, 4to., 2d session 33d Congress, at \$1 50..... 10 copies Senate Journal, 3d session 34th Congress..... 10 copies Senate Reports, 3d session 34th Congress..... 260 copies vol. 17, Senate documents, 4to., 1st and 2d sessions 34th Congress, at \$1 50.....	\$60 00 6 10 6 10 390 00	\$462 20
Adeline Sergeant.....	Binding documents, viz: 260 copies Senate Reports, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents..... 350 copies, vol. 11, part 2, House executive documents, 3d session 33d Congress, at \$1 50..... 10 copies, each, of vols. 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, of Senate documents, 1st and 2d sessions 34th Congress, 80 volumes, at \$61 cents..... 10 copies, each, of vol. 13, part 2, 2d session 33d Congress, and vols. 18 and 19, parts 1, 30 volumes, 4to.....	158 60 525 00 48 80 35 00	
George S. Gideon..... Van Ingen & Snyder.....	400 reams Manilla paper, for folding documents, at \$3 18..... Engraving 42 wood cuts, for Agricultural Report, Patent Office, for 1856..... Engraving 32 pages of birds, for do., at \$34..... Engraving 10 pages of animals, for do., at \$34.....	----- 206 00 1,088 00 340 00	777 40 1,272 00
Van Ingen & Snyder.....	Less, paid by Senate.....	1,634 00 327 00	1,307 00
Van Ingen & Snyder.....	Engraving on wood fac simile of Japanese treaty, for report of Japan Expedition, 14 pages, at \$30 each..... Less, paid by Senate.....	420 00 140 00	280 00
Van Ingen & Snyder.....	Engraving on wood 30 illustrations for Pacific Railroad Report..... Less, paid by Senate.....	281 00 140 50	140 50

John Tretler.....	Binding 213 copies Journal House of Representatives, 3d session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	106 50	219 10
	Binding 213 copies Miscellaneous documents, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	106 50	
	Binding 18 copies Journal House of Representatives, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	6 10	
John Tretler.....	Binding 10 copies Miscellaneous documents, vol. 2, 1st sess. 34th Cong., at 61 cts. Binding 98 copies Journal House of Representatives, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	6 10 59 78 93 50	159 38
	Binding 187 copies House Journal, 3d session 34th Congress, 50 cents.....		
	Binding 98 copies miscellaneous documents, vol. 1, 1st session 34th Congress, in calf, 61 cents.....	59 78 93 50	153 28
	Binding 187 copies ditto in sheep, 50 cents.....		
	Binding 213 copies miscellaneous documents, vol. 1, 1st session 34th Congress, for State Department.....	106 50 152 50 152 50	411 50 75 00
Wagner & McGuigan.....	Binding 100 copies Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, 75 cents Transferring and printing 12,020 copies each of 15 charts for Japan Expedition, 180,300 charts, \$2 35 per 100.....		4,237 05
	Engraving and printing 1,400 copies each of 2 maps for message and documents, 3d session 34th Congress, and report of General Land Office.....		73 50
Henry Lawrence.....	Transferring and printing 5,000 copies each of 12 plates of fishes for Pacific Railroad Report, 60,000 plates, 60 cents per 100.....		360 00
Nelson J Weurmer.....	17,100 square inches boxwood for engraving illustrations for Patent Office Mechanical Report for 1856, 513 pages, \$1 per page..... Less paid by Senate.....	513 00 162 00	351 00
John C. Rives.....	100 copies, 2 volumes each, Congressional Globe and Appendix, 3d session 34th Congress, \$2 32 ⁸ / ₁₀ per volume.....		465 60
Jos. R. Williams.....	Binding 60,000 copies Mechanical Patent Office Report, vol. 1, 3d session 34th Congress, 12 ¹ / ₂ cents.....	7,500 00	
	Binding 60,000 ditto, 3d session 34th Congress, 12 ¹ / ₂ cents.....	7,500 00	
	Binding 2,000 copies Coast Survey Report, 1st session 34th Congress, 65 cents.....	1,300 00	16,300 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Selmar Siebert	Engraving on copper 14 plates geological sections for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$45. Less paid by Senate.....	\$630 00 315 00	\$315 00 100 00
Hugh Lockrey	Monument to memory of Hon. James Meacham in Congressional Cemetery.....	-----	-----
William Roberts	Engraving on wood 119½ octavo pages, illustrations of machinery for Patent Office Report of 1856, \$26 50	3,166 75	3,166 75
	Less paid by Senate.....	1,000 00	2,166 75
J. & R. Kingsland.....	583½ reams map paper, various sizes, for charts of Coast Survey Report for 1856, 19,879 pounds; 3 reams for map of Florida in message and documents, 107 pounds; 36½ reams, various sizes, for charts of Pacific Railroad Report, 1,442 pounds; say 21,428 pounds, 20 cents.....	-----	4,285 60
John Cassin.....	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies, each, of 10 plates of birds, for Pacific Railroad Report—20,000, at \$7 per 100.....	-----	1,400 00
M. C. Gritzner	Drawing, on wood, 513 pages illustrations machinery for Patent Office Report, 1856, at \$5	2,565 00	2,565 00
	Less paid by Senate.....	810 00	1,755 00
Sarony & Co.....	Lithographing and printing, in colors, 12,020 copies fac simile of Japanese drawing for Report of Japan Expedition	-----	418 13
J. W. Arnold	Binding 2,130 copies Pacific Railroad Report, volume 2, 2d session 33d Congress, at 85 cents.....	-----	1,810 50
Adeline Sergeant.....	Binding 408 copies, volume 2, part 2, House Executive Documents, 4to., 2d session 33d Congress, at \$1 20.....	489 60	489 60
	Binding 260 copies Senate Journal, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	158 60	648 20
John Tretler	Binding 16 copies Miscellaneous Documents, volume 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	9 76
	Binding 120 copies Miscellaneous Documents, volume 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	73 20
	Binding, in sheep, 187 copies Reports of Committees, volume 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	93 50	93 50

John Tretler-----	Binding, in calf, 348 copies Reports of Committees, volume 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents -----	212 28	305 78
	Binding 81 copies House Journal, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----	-----	49 41
	Binding 55 copies Journal House of Representatives, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----	-----	33 55
	Binding 111 copies House Journal, 3d session 34th Congress, and enclosing same in paste board wrappers, with printed directions for governors of States, at \$1-----	111 00	
	Binding 213 copies Reports of Committees, volume 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents-----	106 50	
	Binding 2 copies Executive Documents, vol. 15, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cts--	1 22	
John Tretler-----	Binding 2 copies Miscellaneous Documents, volume 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----	1 22	218 72
	Binding 2 copies House Journal, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----	1 22	
	Binding 250 copies Miscellaneous Documents, volume 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----	152 50	
John Tretler-----	Binding 213 copies Executive Documents, volume 9, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents-----	106 50	154 94
	Binding 187 copies Executive Documents, volume 9, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents-----	93 50	
	Binding 98 copies Executive Documents, (in calf,) volume 9, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----	59 78	
A. C. Dunham-----	Services in folding room, in March, April, May, and June, 1857-----	-----	259 78
John Cassin-----	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies, each, of 10 plates of birds, for Pacific Railroad Report--20,000 plates, at \$7 per 100-----	-----	500 00
	Coloring, by hand, 2,000 copies, each, of 12 plates of fishes and shells, for Report of Japan Expedition--say 24,000 plates, at \$11 50 per 100-----	-----	1,400 00
John Tretler-----	Binding, in calf, 250 copies Executive Documents, volume 9, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----	-----	2,760 00
	Binding, in half Russia, 400 copies Executive Documents, volume 10, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1-----	152 50	
	Binding, in sheep, 213 copies Executive Documents, volume 12, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents-----	400 00	
	-----	106 50	
John Tretler-----	Binding, in calf, 10 copies Executive Documents, volume 9, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----	6 10	659 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler—Continued.....	Binding, in sheep, 187 copies Executive Documents, volume 12, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	\$93 50	
	Binding, in calf, 98 copies Executive Documents, volume 12, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	59 78	\$159 38
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 69 copies Executive Documents, volumes 9 and 12, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	84 18	
	Binding, in half Russia, 109 copies Executive Documents, volume 10, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1	109 00	193 18
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 37 copies Executive Documents, volumes 9 and 12, 1st session 34th Congress—74 volumes, at 61 cents	-----	45 14
	Binding, in calf, 34 copies Executive Documents, volumes 9 and 12, 1st session 34th Congress—68 volumes, at 61 cents	-----	41 48
P. S. Duval & Son.....	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 11 plates of meteorology, for Pacific Railroad Report—126,720 plates, at 60 cents per 100.....	-----	760 32
J. W. Arnold & Co.....	Binding 600 volumes Pacific Railroad Report, volume 2, at 85 cents	-----	510 00
Nathaniel Orr & Co.....	Engraving 7 wood cuts for Pacific Railroad Report.....	128 00	
	Engraving 2 wood cuts for Report of Japan Expedition.....	9 00	
	Less paid by Senate.....	137 00	
		68 75	68 75
Thomas Sinclair & Co	Lithographing and printing, in colors, 50,000 copies, plate, strawberry, for Agricultural Report of Patent Office for 1856, at \$5 per 100.....	-----	2,500 00
Van Ingen & Snyder.....	112 pages electrotypes of machinery for Patent Office Report, at \$2.....	224 00	
	92 pages electrotypes of birds, animals, &c., for Patent Office Report, at \$2.....	184 00	
	30 electrotypes cuts for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$1.....	30 00	
	14 quarto pages electrotypes, fac simile of Japanese treaty, for Japan Report, at \$3.....	42 00	
	8 packing boxes for above, at 60 cents	4 80	
		484 80	

Van Ingen & Snyder	Less, paid by Senate	161 00	323 80
	Drawing and engraving on wood 4 pages of "wind diagrams," for Agricultural Report Patent Office for 1856, at \$35	140 00	
	Less, paid by Senate	28 00	
Selmar Seibert	Engraving on copper 10 quarto plates of "paleontology," for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$45	450 00	112 00
	Less, paid by Senate	225 00	
Henry Lawrence	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 5 plates fishes, for Pacific Railroad Report—say 57,600 plates, at 60 cents per 100	345 60	
	Transferring and printing 3,000 copies each of 12 plates fishes, for Pacific Railroad Report—say 36,000 plates, at 60 cents per 100	216 00	
Adeline Sergeant	Binding 260 copies Senate documents, volume 14, quarto, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	390 00	561 60
	Binding 260 copies Senate Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	158 60	
	Binding 28 copies vol. 15, part 6, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 33d Congress, at \$1 50	42 00	
	Binding 28 copies vol. 11, part 2, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 33d Congress, at \$1 50	42 00	
	Binding 10 copies vol. 17, Senate Docs., 1st and 2d sessions, 34th Congress, at \$1 50	15 00	
	Binding 10 copies vol. 14, Senate Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	15 00	
	Pay-roll, Capitol police—		
	One moiety for July	72 50	
C. W. C. Dunnington	do	55 00	
John L. Wirt	do	55 00	
A. K. Arnold	do	55 00	
James T. Ball	do	55 00	
Samuel J. Johnson	do	55 00	
William H. Thompson	do	55 00	
Thomas C. Wells	do	55 00	
Richard D. Slater	do	33 33	
E. V. Campbell	do		490 88
A. J. Glossbrenner	Use of horse and wagon for office of sergeant-at-arms, from March 4 to July 31, inclusive, 150 days, at \$2 per day		300 00
Samuel Lee	Services as mail boy in House post office during July, 1857		75 00
James Ackerman	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 7 plates of botany for Pacific Railroad Report—say 80,640 plates, at 60 cents per 100		483 84

A—Continued

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
C. W. Heydon	Attending and keeping in repair the clocks at the Capitol, from December 13, 1856, to June 13, 1857	-----	\$50 00
	Pay-roll, folders in folding room—		
George W. Bassett	In full for month of July, 1857	\$77 50	
A. M. Noyes	do.....do.....	77 50	
James G. Nokes	do.....do.....	77 50	
J. C. Chancey	do.....do.....	77 50	
William Mooney	do.....do.....	77 50	
George H. Noyes	do.....do.....	77 50	465 00
John Cassin	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies each of 18 plates of birds for Pacific Railroad Report—say 36,000 plates, at \$7 per 100	-----	2,520 00
John Bailey	Services in Clerk's office House of Representatives for months of April and May, 1857	-----	300 00
	Pay-roll, folders in folding room—		
George A. Bassett	For quarter ending June 30, 1857	227 50	
Henry Lee	do.....do.....	227 50	
John T. Chauncey	do.....do.....	227 50	
Richard H. Stewart	do.....do.....	152 50	
A. Hinshillwood	do.....do.....	227 50	
James G. Nokes	do.....do.....	227 50	
M. M. Hitchcox	do.....do.....	375 00	
William H. Colledge	do.....do.....	75 00	1,740 00
Sarony, Major & Knapp	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 12 plates fishes and reptiles for Pacific Railroad Report—say 138,240 plates, at 60 cents per 100	-----	829 44
William Roberts	Engraving on wood 2 views for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$45	90 00	
	Less, paid by Senate	45 00	45 00

B. F. Beveridge.....	135 00
Cincinnati Gazette Co.....	6 25
T. Pursell & Son.....	5 00
A. M. Ide, jr.....	4 00
Jos. Shillington.....	3 00
Vespasian Ellis.....	8 10
George Phinney.....	2 00
W. A. Harris.....	30 00
Hon. Thomas P. Akers.....	10 55
T. D. Harris.....	62 00
B. F. Beveridge.....	98 00
John H. Richard.....	210 00
	42 00
	168 00
B. F. Beveridge.....	91 00
John Tretler.....	59 78
	93 50
	59 78
	213 06
John Tretler.....	152 50
	152 50
	14 03
	319 03
John Tretler.....	18 30
	40 87
	1 22
	60 39
John Tretler.....	73 20
	114 68

135 pails of paste, for folding room, in March, 1857, at \$1.....
 For Gazette, furnished Hon. D. P. Holloway, 34th Congress.....
 2 dozen pressed tumblers, at \$2 50.....
 For Taunton (Mass.) Democrat and Gazette, furnished Hon. James Buffinton, 34th Congress.....
 For Godey's Lady's Book, furnished Hon. W. R. Cobb, 34th Congress.....
 Advertising proposals for wood and coal in 1856, in Washington Organ.....
 For North Bridgewater (Mass.) Gazette, furnished Hon. Jas. Buffinton, 34th Congress.....
 For 3 copies daily Washington Union, from May 1, 1856, to May 1, 1857.....
 For stationery, 3d session 34th Congress.....
 Use of horse and carriage, month of July, 31 days, at \$2.....
 98 pails of paste, for folding room, in July, 1857, at \$1.....
 Drawing on wood 32 pages of birds and 10 pages of animals, for Agricultural Report of Patent Office, for 1856, at \$5.....
 Less, paid by Senate.....
 91 pails of paste, for folding room, for April, 1857, at \$1.....
 Binding, in calf, 98 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....
 Binding, in sheep, 187 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....
 Binding, in calf, 98 copies of do., at 61 cents.....
 Binding, in calf, 250 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....
 Binding 250 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....
 Binding 23 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cts.....
 Binding, in calf, 30 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....
 Do., 67 copies do., at 61 cents.....
 Do., 2 copies do, at 61 cents.....
 Binding, in calf, 120 copies Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....
 Binding, in calf, 94 copies, each, Reports of Committees, vols. 1 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, say 188 volumes, at 61 cents.....

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 14 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	\$8 54	
	Do., 10 copies Journal House of Representatives, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cts.....	6 10	\$14 64
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 16 copies Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	9 76
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 16 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	9 76
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 10 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	6 10	
	Binding, in calf, 10 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	6 10	
	Binding, in calf, 2 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, and Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, 4 vols., at 61 cents.....	2 44	
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 12 copies reports of Committees, vols. 1 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 24 volumes, at 61 cents.....	-----	14 64
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 120 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	14 64
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 2 copies Reports of Committees, vols. 1, 2, and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 6 volumes, at 61 cents.....	3 66	
	Binding, in calf, 250 copies Reports of Committees, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	152 50	
	Binding, in calf, 30 copies Reports of Committees, vols. 1 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 60 volumes, at 61 cents.....	36 60	
John Tretler.....	Binding, in sheep, 213 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	106 50	192 76
	Binding, in calf, 10 copies Executive Documents, vol. 12, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	6 10	
	Binding, in sheep, 213 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	106 50	219 10

John Tretler.....	Binding, in sheep, 187 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	93 50	
	Binding, in calf, 98 copies do., at 61 cents.....	59 78	
	Binding, in sheep, 187 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	93 50	
Thomas H. Worthington.....	198 tons white ash coal, at \$5 43.....		246 78
John Cassin.....	Coloring, by hand, 24,000 quarto plates of fishes and shells, for report of Japan Expedition, 12 plates, 2,000 each, at \$11 50 per 100.....		1,075 14
John Cassin.....	Drawing, printing, and coloring, 20,000 plates of birds, for Pacific Railroad Report, 10 plates, 2,000 each, at \$7 per 100.....		2,760 00
Gales & Seaton.....	Advertising in National Intelligencer proposals for stationery.....		1,400 00
	Do.....do.....proposals for wood, &c.....	103 12	
	Do.....do.....list of appropriations.....	7 50	
		785 00	
J. W. Arnold.....	Binding 1,600 copies Pacific Railroad Report, vol. 2, extra calf, at 85 cents.....	1,360 00	895 62
	Binding 974 copies report of Japan Expedition, vol. 2, in cloth, at 75 cents.....	730 50	
Thomas Sinclair & Co.....	50,000 copies strawberry, (colored lithograph,) for Agricultural Report of Patent Office, for 1856, at 50 per 1,000.....		2,090 50
Adeline Sergeant.....	Binding 272 copies, vol. 12, part 2, House Executive documents, at \$1 50.....		2 500 00
	Do.....do.....11,---3,---do.....do.....	408 00	
	Do.....do.....11,---4,---do.....do.....	558 00	
	Do.....do.....11,---3,---do.....do.....at \$1 20.....	408 00	
	Do.....do.....12,---2,---do.....do.....	489 60	
		268 80	
Wagner & McGuigan.....	Engraving and reducing map of Florida for Annual Message and Documents, 3d session 34th Congress.....		2,132 40
Selmar Seibert.....	Printing 6,400 copies, each, of 2 plates for Emory's Mexican Boundary Report, 12,800 copies, at 65 cents per 100.....	83 20	250 00
	Printing 4,400 copies, each, of 47 plates for same report, say 206,800 copies, at 65 cents per 100.....	1,344 20	
W. H. Dougal.....	Engraving on copper 8 plates fishes and reptiles for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$45 Less paid by Senate.....	360 00	1,427 40
		180 00	
J. W. Arnold.....	Binding 845 copies Pacific Railroad Report, volume 2, in calf, at 85 cents.....	718 25	180 00
	Binding 1,450 copies Report Japan Expedition, cloth, at 75 cents.....	1,087 50	1,805 75

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler-----	Binding in calf 120 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, part 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----		
John Tretler-----	Binding in sheep 213 copies Reports of Committees, volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents-----	\$106 50	\$73 20
	Binding in sheep 187 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, part 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents-----	93 50	
	Binding in calf 98 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, parts 2 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 196 volumes, at 61 cents-----	119 56	
John Tretler-----	Binding in calf 266 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, part 3, 1st session 34th Congress-----		319 56
	Binding in sheep 213 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, parts 2 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 426 volumes, at 50 cents-----		162 26
	Binding in calf 10 copies Mis. Docs., volume 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cts-----	213 00	
	Binding in calf 10 copies Reports of Committees, volumes 1 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 20 volumes, at 61 cents-----	6 10	
		12 20	
John Tretler-----	Binding in calf 2 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, part 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----		231 30
	Binding in half Russia 300 copies Commercial Relations, Ex. Doc. No. 60, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1-----	1 22	
	Binding in calf 111 copies Journal House of Representatives, 1st and 2d sessions, 34th Congress, part 2, at \$1-----	300 00	
		111 00	
P. S. Duval & Son-----	106,000 copies map of isothermal lines for Patent Office Report for 1851, (agricultural,) at \$1 80 per 100-----		412 22
A. Hoen & Co-----	Lithographing and printing 5,000 copies 8 views for Pacific Railroad Report, 40,000 copies, at \$2 60 per 100-----		1,908 00
W. V. Hudson-----	Services as messenger of House of Representatives, for quarter ending June 30, 1857-----		1,040 00
Adeline Sergeant-----	Binding 408 copies volume 2, part 4, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 20-----		375 00
	Binding 146 copies volume 12, part 2, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50-----	489 60	
		219 00	

H. Mis. Doc. 12	Jos. Shillington	Binding 46 copies volume 11, part 3, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	69 00	1,776 60
		Binding 146 copies volume 11, part 4, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	219 00	
		Binding 260 copies volume 13, part 3, Senate Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	390 00	
		Binding 260 copies volume 13, part 4, Senate Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	390 00	
John Tretler		10 sets Congressional Globe and Appendix, 37 volumes each, 370 volumes, at \$5, under act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, entitled, "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857"		1,850 00
		Binding in calf 10 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, parts 2 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 20 vols., at 61 cents	12 20	
		Binding 10 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, at \$1 50	15 00	
		Binding in sheep 187 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, at \$1 25	233 75	260 95
John Tretler		Binding in half Russia 116 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1	116 00	
		Binding in sheep 213 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 25	266 25	
		Binding in calf 10 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	15 00	397 25
		Binding in calf 98 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	147 00	
John Tretler		Binding in sheep 187 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents	93 50	
		Binding in calf 2 copies Ex. Docs., at 61 cents	1 22	241 72
		Binding in calf 120 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents		73 20
		Binding in calf 250 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	152 50	
John Tretler		Binding 317 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	475 50	628 00
		Binding in calf 36 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50		54 00
		Binding in calf 16 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents		9 76

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 120 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, part 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	\$73 20
John Tretler.....	Binding in sheep 213 copies Reports of Committees, volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	\$106 50	
	Binding in sheep 187 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, part 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	93 50	
	Binding in calf 98 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, parts 2 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 196 volumes, at 61 cents.....	119 56	
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 266 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, part 3, 1st session 34th Congress.....	-----	319 56
	Binding in sheep 213 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, parts 2 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 426 volumes, at 50 cents.....	213 00	162 26
	Binding in calf 10 copies Mis. Docs., volume 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cts.....	6 10	
	Binding in calf 10 copies Reports of Committees, volumes 1 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 20 volumes, at 61 cents.....	12 20	
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 2 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, part 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	231 30
	Binding in half Russia 300 copies Commercial Relations, Ex. Doc. No. 60, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1.....	1 22	
	Binding in calf 111 copies Journal House of Representatives, 1st and 2d sessions, 34th Congress, part 2, at \$1.....	300 00	
	106,000 copies map of isothermal lines for Patent Office Report for 1851, (agricultural,) at \$1 80 per 100.....	111 00	
P. S. Duval & Son.....	Lithographing and printing 5,000 copies 8 views for Pacific Railroad Report, 40,000 copies, at \$2 60 per 100.....	-----	412 22
A. Hoen & Co.....	Services as messenger of House of Representatives, for quarter ending June 30, 1857.....	-----	1,908 00
W. V. Hudson.....	Binding 408 copies volume 2, part 4, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 20.....	-----	1,040 00
Adeline Sergeant.....	Binding 146 copies volume 12, part 2, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50.....	489 60	375 00
		219 00	

Jos. Shillington	Binding 46 copies volume 11, part 3, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	69 00	1,776 60
	Binding 146 copies volume 11, part 4, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	219 00	
	Binding 260 copies volume 13, part 3, Senate Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	390 00	
	Binding 260 copies volume 13, part 4, Senate Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	390 00	
	10 sets Congressional Globe and Appendix, 37 volumes each, 370 volumes, at \$5, under act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, entitled, "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857		
John Tretler	Binding in calf 10 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, parts 2 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 20 vols., at 61 cents	12 20	1,850 00
	Binding 10 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, at \$1 50	15 00	
	Binding in sheep 187 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, at \$1 25	233 75	
	Binding in half Russia 116 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1	116 00	
	Binding in sheep 213 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 25	266 25	
John Tretler	Binding in calf 10 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	15 00	260 95
	Binding in calf 98 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	147 00	
	Binding in sheep 187 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents	93 50	
	Binding in calf 2 copies Ex. Docs., at 61 cents	1 22	
	Binding in calf 120 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents		
John Tretler	Binding in calf 250 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	152 50	241 72
	Binding 317 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	475 50	
	Binding in calf 36 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50		
	Binding in calf 16 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents		
John Tretler	Binding in calf 36 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50		628 00
	Binding in calf 16 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents		
John Tretler	Binding in calf 36 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50		54 00
	Binding in calf 16 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents		
John Tretler	Binding in calf 36 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50		9 76
	Binding in calf 16 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents		

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 25 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50 -----	\$37 50	
	Binding in half Russia 92 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1.-----	92 00	\$129 50
Barnard Hooe.....	1 day's attendance as witness before Select Committee, appointed January 9, 1857-----	2 00	
	Travel 2 miles, at 10 cents-----	20	
W. S. Martien & Co.....	For "Presbyterian," furnished Hon. Sampson W. Harris four years.-----	-----	2 20
Joseph R. Williams.....	Binding 10,000 copies Alleged Corrupt Combination of Members of Congress, 3d session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents -----	1,250 00	10 00
	Binding 10,000 copies Report of Smithsonian Institution, 3d session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents -----	1,250 00	
	Binding 10,000 copies Mechanical Patent Office Report, vol. 3, 3d session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents-----	1,250 00	
	Binding 5,000 Agricultural Patent Office Report, 1st session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents-----	625 00	
Adeline Sergeant	Binding 184 copies vol. 12, part 2, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 20 -----	220 80	4,375 00
	Binding 260 copies vol. 14, part 2, Senate Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50-----	390 00	
	Binding 10 copies vol. 13, part 3, Senate Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50-----	15 00	
	Binding 10 copies vol. 13, part 4, Senate Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50-----	15 00	
	Pay-roll Capitol police, being one moiety-----		640 80
C. W. C. Dunnington	For month of August, 1857 -----	72 50	
John L. Wirt	do.....do-----	55 00	
A. K. Arnold	do.....do-----	55 00	
James T. Ball.....	do.....do-----	55 00	
L. J. Johnson.....	do.....do-----	55 00	
William H. Thompson	do.....do-----	55 00	
Thomas C. Wells.....	do.....do-----	55 00	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John J. Chancey -----	Pay-roll folders—		
Henry Lee -----	For August, 1857 -----	\$77 50	\$465 00
G. H. Noyes -----	do -----	77 50	20 00
William H. Colledge -----	do -----	77 50	62 00
William Mooney -----	do -----	77 50	2,905 24
A. M. Noyes -----	do -----	77 50	691 20
Joseph Shillington -----	10 dies for folding room House of Representatives, at \$2 -----		
A. J. Glossbrenner -----	Use of horse and wagon for office sergeant-at-arms from August 1 to August 31, inclusive, (1857,) 31 days, at \$2 -----		
Sarony, Major & Knapp -----	Engraving and printing in colors 11,520 copies, each of 2 geological sections and maps, for Pacific Railroad Report -----		
	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each of 10 quarto plates, mosses and liverworts, for Pacific Railroad Report, (115,200 plates,) at 60 cents per 100 -----		
W. S. Sullivant -----	Engraving on stone 10 plates mosses for Pacific Railroad Report, (including stones,) at \$14 -----	140 00	
	Less paid by Senate -----	70 00	70 00
Thomas Sinclair & Co -----	Lithographing and printing in colors 5,000 copies large map geological section for Pacific Railroad Report -----		
	Lithographing and printing 8,000 copies each of 6 views for Pacific Railroad Report, (48,000,) at \$2 60 per 100 -----		2,890 00
	Lithographing and printing in colors 2,000 copies each of 2 quarto maps for Pacific Railroad Report -----	208 00	
	Lithographing and printing in colors 4,000 copies of map of Coast mountains for Pacific Railroad Report -----	410 00	
	Lithographing and printing in colors 6,000 copies of map of Bernardino Sierra for Pacific Railroad Report -----	464 40	
John Cassin -----	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies each of 28 plates birds for Pacific Railroad Report -----		1,082 40
			3,920 00

John Cassin.....	Coloring by hand 2,000 copies each of 12 quarto plates fishes and shells for Report of Japan Expedition, (24,000,) at \$11 50 per 100.....	-----	2,760 00
Henry Lawrence	Transferring and printing 3,520 copies each of 12 quarto plates fishes and shells for Pacific Railroad Report, (42,240 plates,) at 60 cents per 100.....	253 44	
	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 2 plates fishes and shells for Pacific Railroad Report, (23,040 plates,) at 60 cents per 100.....	138 24	
		-----	391 68
John Tretler.....	Binding in sheep 213 copies Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 25.....	266 25	
	Binding in half Russia 400 copies Ex. Docs., volume 10, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1.....	400 00	
	Trimming, folding, and pasting 12,780 maps for Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 10 cents per 100.....	12 78	
		-----	679 03
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 250 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	152 50	
	Binding in half Russia 109 copies Ex. Docs., volume 10, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1.....	109 00	
	Trimming folding, and pasting 8,280 maps for Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 10 cents per 100.....	8 28	
		-----	269 78
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 120 copies Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50.....	-----	180 00
	Binding in calf 16 copies Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50.....	-----	24 00
Thomas D. Harris	Use of horse and carriage month of August, at \$2 per day.....	-----	62 00
Woodford Stone.....	109 cords hickory wood, at \$7 91.....	-----	862 19
George S. Gideon.....	300 reams envelope paper, 23 by 25 inches, weighing 33 pounds per ream, at 12½ cents per pound, at \$3 96 per ream.....	-----	1,188 00
John D. Thompson	Books furnished Committee on Claims under resolution of House of Representatives: 1 set Curtis' Supreme Court Decisions, 22 volumes, at \$3 50.....	77 00	
	1 set Alden's Index, 3 volumes, at \$7 50.....	22 50	
	1 volume Devereux's Reports.....	3 50	
		-----	103 00
Thomas H. Worthington	561 ¹⁸⁸⁰ ₂₂₄₀ tons white-ash coal, at \$5 43.....	-----	308 15
John Cassin.....	Coloring by hand 2,020 copies each of 12 quarto plates fishes and shells for Report of Japan Expedition, (24,240, at \$11 50 per 100).....	-----	2,787 60
	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies each of 10 plates birds for Pacific Railroad Report, (20,000 plates, at \$7 per 100).....	-----	1,400 00
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 98 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	59 78	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A--Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler--Continued	Binding 98 copies in calf Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50-- Binding in sheep 187 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 25--	\$147 00 233 75	\$440 53
John Tretler	Binding in calf 10 copies Report Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cts. Binding in calf 250 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50--	6 10 375 00	381 10
John Tretler	Binding in calf 2 copies Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50-- Binding in calf 10 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cts. Binding in sheep 213 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 50 cents	3 00 6 10 106 50	115 60
John Tretler	Binding in calf 10 copies Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50-- Trimming, folding, and pasting 600 maps for Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress	15 00 60	
John Tretler	Binding in sheep 178 copies Reports Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents	93 50	
John Tretler	Binding in calf 92 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cts. Binding in calf 36 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cts. Erecting monument in the Washington Cemetery to memory of Hon. Thomas H Bayly, of Virginia	109 10 56 12 21 96	100 00
Hugh Lochrey	Lithographing and printing in colors 50,000 copies of strawberry plate for Agri- cultural Report Patent Office for 1856, at \$5		2,500 00
Thomas Sinclair & Co	228 bushels ice for use of House of Representatives from February 28 to August 31, 1857, at 50 cents		114 00
L. J. Middleton	Engraving and printing 11,520 copies each of 3 sectional maps for Pacific Railroad Report, (34,560 maps, at \$2 12 per 100)		732 67
James Ackerman	Binding in sheep 213 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 25. Binding in calf 33 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50--	266 25 49 50	315 75
John Tretler			

John Tretler-----	Binding in calf 348 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----	212 28	305 78
	Binding in sheep 187 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 50 cents-----	93 50	
John Tretler-----	Binding in sheep 213 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 50 cents-----	106 50	
	Binding in calf 12 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----	7 32	
John Tretler-----	Binding in calf 73 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50--	-----	113 82
	Binding in calf 42 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50--	-----	109 50
	Binding in calf 99 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----	-----	63 00
	Do-----37-----do-----do-----	-----	60 39
A. R. Parker-----	Balance due him on account of his salary as draughtsman of House of Representa-	-----	22 57
	tives, as fixed by act of Congress of 3d March, 1855, from 3d March, 1855, to	-----	
	30th June, 1857, 2 years 3 months and 28 days, at \$2,160 per annum-----	5,028 00	
	Less amount received during same period, at \$1,850 per annum-----	4,306 35	
J. R. Williams-----	Binding 4,500 copies Commercial Relations United States, vol. 3, 1st session 34th	-----	721 65
	Congress, at 65 cents per volume-----	2,925 00	
	Binding 10,000 copies Mechanical Patent Office Report, vol. 3, 34th Congress, at	-----	
	12½ cents-----	1,250 00	
Taylor & Maury-----	69 sets Elliott's Debates for public libraries in districts of new members of 34th	-----	4,175 00
	Congress-----	-----	
B. H. Weston-----	Temporary clerk in Clerk's office for March, 1857-----	-----	1,104 00
Julius Bien-----	Transferring and printing 11,530 copies each of 5 maps to accompany report of	-----	150 00
	Coast Survey for 1856-----	-----	
Henry Lawrence-----	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 8 plates fishes and mammals to	-----	882 04
	illustrate Report Pacific Railroad Survey, at 60 cents per 100-----	-----	
John Tretler-----	Binding Docs. 3d session 34th Congress-----	-----	552 96
	Do-----do-----do-----	-----	305 78
	Do-----do-----do-----	-----	253 15
	Do-----do-----do-----	-----	206 10
	Do-----do-----do-----	-----	119 30
	Do-----do-----do-----	-----	34 77
J. W. Arnold-----	Binding 1,000 copies Japan Report, vol. 2, 33d Congress-----	-----	750 00
	Binding 862 copies Pacific Railroad Report, vol. 3-----	-----	732 70
	Binding 152 copies same, vol. 4-----	-----	129 20
	Binding 2,400 copies same, vol. 3-----	-----	2,040 00
	Binding 6,000 copies Japan Report, vol. 2-----	-----	750 00
E. P. Teleston-----	49 reams plate paper for Pacific Railroad Report-----	588 00	
	62½¢-----do-----do-----do-----	740 80	

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
E. P. Teleston—Continued	61 ³ / ₂₆ reams plate paper for Pacific Railroad Report	\$733 80	
	49 do do do do	588 00	
	18 ⁸ / ₂₆ do do do do	441 60	
	36 ¹⁶ / ₂₆ do do do do	733 20	
	93 ¹⁸ / ₂₆ do do do for Mexican Boundary Report	1,126 80	
	61 ³ / ₂₆ do do do for Pacific Railroad Report	733 20	
	73 ⁹ / ₂₆ do do do do	881 40	
	55 ²⁷ / ₂₆ do do do do	661 20	
	Pay-roll of officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary—		\$8,182 60
W. Cullom	For the quarter ending 30th September, 1857	900 00	
W. P. Ingram	do do do do	540 00	
J. M. Barclay	do do do do	540 00	
Daniel Buck	do do do do	450 00	
T. D. Harris	do do do do	450 00	
Isaac Stroh	do do do do	450 00	
W. Haslett	do do do do	450 00	
N. B. Markle	do do do do	450 00	
J. C. Walker	do do do do	450 00	
J. L. Chester	do do do do	450 00	
P. B. Tomkins	do do do do	450 00	
M. D. Thomson	do do do do	450 00	
C. B. Adams	do do do do	450 00	
W. H. Minnix	do do do do	450 00	
R. W. Bates	do do do do	441 60	
F. Emerich	do do do do	300 00	
A. T. Owens	do do do do	300 00	
J. Messimer	do do do do	300 00	
A. J. Glossbrenner	do do do do	540 00	
W. G. Flood	do do do do	450 00	
C. Cole	do do do do	300 00	

A. R. Corbin	do	do	do	do	450 00
R. Cochran	do	do	do	do	450 00
T. Morrice	do	do	do	do	441 60
R. Morris	do	do	do	do	540 00
C. H. Upton	do	do	do	do	435 00
M. Wyand	do	do	do	do	360 00
R. O. Dornier	do	do	do	do	360 00
J. R. Campbell	do	do	do	do	360 00
B. C. Brown	do	do	do	do	360 00
N. Darling	do	do	do	do	540 00
A. J. Larnier	do	do	do	do	450 00
J. Goodman	do	do	do	do	435 00
J. C. McCarty	do	do	do	do	441 60
G. T. Whittington	do	do	do	do	441 60
J. Nokes	do	do	do	do	375 00
J. W. Jones	do	do	do	do	375 00
G. R. Ruff	do	do	do	do	375 00
J. E. Evans	do	do	do	do	375 00
F. F. Clark	do	do	do	do	375 00
J. D. Ward	do	do	do	do	300 00
D. P. West	do	do	do	do	300 00
W. Sanborn	do	do	do	do	300 00
T. W. Phipps	do	do	do	do	300 00
J. Garretson	do	do	do	do	300 00
J. P. Raub	do	do	do	do	300 00
John Upton	do	do	do	do	300 00
B. F. Beverage	do	do	do	do	300 00
A. R. Parker	do	do	do	do	19,901 40
					540 00
Services as draughtsman for quarter ending 30th September, 1857					
Pay-roll of Capitol police, being one moiety—					
For month of September					
C. W. C. Dunnington	do	do	do	do	72 50
John L. Wirt	do	do	do	do	55 00
A. K. Arnold	do	do	do	do	55 00
Samuel J. Johnson	do	do	do	do	55 00
J. T. Ball	do	do	do	do	55 00
W. H. Thompson	do	do	do	do	55 00
B. D. Slater	do	do	do	do	55 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Pay-roll of Capitol police—Continued.			
T. C. Wells	For month of September	\$55 00	
E. V. Campbell	do	33 33	
			\$490 84
George S. Gideon	636 reams folding paper, 19 by 24 inches, \$2 53 per ream	881 40	
E. P. Teleston	73 ⁹ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Pacific Railroad Report	881 40	
	73 ⁹ / ₂₀ do do do	630 30	
	57 ⁶ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Agricultural Patent Office Report for 1856	881 40	
	73 ⁹ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Pacific Railroad Report	588 00	
	49 do do do	514 20	
	42 ¹⁷ / ₂₀ do do do	438 00	
	36 ¹⁰ / ₂₀ do do do	573 00	
	57 ⁶ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Agricultural Patent Office Report	150 00	
	12 ¹⁰ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Pacific Railroad Report	630 30	
	57 ⁷ / ₂₀ do do do	8 10	
	67 ¹⁰ / ₂₀ do do do	5 88	
	49 do do do	514 20	
	42 ¹⁷ / ₂₀ do do do	733 20	
	61 ² / ₂₀ do do do	1, 176 00	
	98 reams plate paper, for Emery's Mexican Boundary Report	630 30	
	57 ⁶ / ₂₀ reams plate paper, for Patent Office Report	75 00	
	6 ⁵ / ₂₀ reams plate paper, for Pacific Railroad Report	1, 689 60	
	140 ¹⁶ / ₂₀ do do do		12, 384 30
John Costin	Laborer, for quarter ending September 30, 1857		184 00
Levi Neal	do do do		138 00
R. Jackson	do do do		133 00
W. Smith	do do do		138 00
A. J. Dean	Services as mail boy, for quarter ending September 30, 1857		138 00
F. Emerich	Horse and carriage, for quarter ending September 30, 1857		184 00
C. B. Sherly	As messenger of south wing Capitol extension		375 00

G. W. Larner	Services as folder in office Clerk of House of Representatives, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	300 00
E. Spicer	Services as messenger of House of Representatives, for quarter ending September 30	300 00
M. M. Hitchcox	Services as folder, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	375 00
Geo. A. Bassett	Pay-roll of public folders, as follows:	
J. G. Nokes	For the month of September, 1857	75 00
R. H. Stewart	do	75 00
A. Hinshillwood	do	75 00
Geo. Noyes	do	75 00
Henry Lee	do	75 00
		450 00
Chas. T. Hailburt	Pay-roll of map clerks, under resolution of House of Representatives of May 4, 1848, as follows:	
P. A. Daily	For quarter ending September 30, 1857	450 00
J. C. Greenlease	do	450 00
J. M. Gordon	do	450 00
Wm. Bailey	do	450 00
C. P. Wallach	do	450 00
R. Prentice	do	450 00
M. A. C. Williams	do	450 00
B. H. Weston	Compensation as temporary clerk in office of the Clerk of House of Representatives, for quarter ending June 30, 1857	3,600 00
John Bailey	Services in office of the Clerk of House of Representatives, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	450 00
R. W. Bates	Use of horse for Clerk's office House of Representatives, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	450 00
Samuel Lee	For services as mail boy in the post office of the House of Representatives, for the months of August and September, 1857	138 00
A. J. Glosbrenner	For horse and wagon, for use of the sergeant-at-arms, from September 1 to 30, 1857	150 00
T. D. Harris	Use of horse and carriage, for month of September, 1857	60 00
James Henry	Use of 4 horses and carriages, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	60 00
W. V. Hudson	Compensation as messenger of House of Representatives, for quarter ending June 30, 1857	736 00
J. R. Williams	Binding 20,000 copies Agricultural Patent Office Report, 34th Congress, 3d session	375 00
Elizabeth Costin	Washing towels, dusters, and carriage lining and trimming, and horse cover, for use of House of Representatives	2,500 00
		35 25

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John D. Thomson	4 keys for desk	\$1 00	
	7 brass keys	5 25	
	Repairing 1 lock	1 00	
	Hooping 168 boxes, 75 cents	126 00	
	3 carpenters, 3 days each, taking up brasses in hall	22 50	
	Hooping 5 boxes, 75 cents	3 75	
	Hooping 29 boxes, 75 cents	21 75	
	1 gross 1½-inch screws	1 25	
	Hooping 5 boxes	3 75	
	2 locks on privy doors	4 50	
	Repairing door	1 00	
	2 large keys, committee room doors	2 00	
	Hooping 3 boxes	2 25	
	2 rim locks lower doors	4 50	
	2 braces across privy doors	2 50	
	78 castors on hall chairs	58 50	
	Extensive repairs on 175 hall chairs	175 00	
	44 new racks	44 00	
	33 new arms for chairs	33 00	
	1 rim lock on outside door	4 00	
	3 large brass keys	2 25	
	3 desk keys in Committee Public Lands	75	
	6-----do-----do-----Indian Affairs	1 50	
	6-----do-----do-----Naval Affairs	1 50	
	2 lights glass in stationery room	3 00	
	Repairing box	75	
	6 keys in Committee Post Office and Post Roads	1 50	
	Making 15 boxes	7 50	
	Repairing table	1 50	
	Making 4 boxes	3 00	
	Making 6 boxes	4 50	
	1 castor	75	

130 labels	5 20	
100 pounds zinc	16 00	
6 paper nails	60	
Covering table with zinc	4 60	
1 knob for door	1 25	
Easing door	75	
Repairing table	1 00	
1 brass lock	2 00	
5 keys in Committee on Manufactures	1 25	
5 do do Military Affairs	1 25	
7 do do Commerce	1 75	
Lock duplicate keys for Foreign Affairs	4 50	
2 hooks	1 00	
4 keys Committee on Territories	1 00	
4 castors, ditto	3 00	
Repairing table, ditto	2 00	
Lock on door, ditto	3 50	
4 castors, Committee on Patents	3 00	
3 keys, ditto	75	
1 large lock, ditto	4 50	
Repairing window	5 00	
2 castors	1 50	
2 desk keys in Judiciary Committee room	50	
3 castors for ditto	2 25	
1 spring for post office door	2 00	
12 desk keys for room of Committee of Ways and Means	3 00	
1 castor for Clerk's office	75	
Repairing drawer	1 00	
1 lock, \$1; 1 door spring, \$2	3 00	
Repairing screen, \$3; 1 paste box, 50 cents	3 50	
Repairing wash stand	1 50	
4 castors	2 00	
3 keys for library	75	
Putting strips across window	2 00	
1 brass lock, \$1 25; 1 door spring, \$2	3 25	
10 sets Globes and Appendix for public libraries in district of new members of 34th Congress	765 60	
74 cords hickory wood	1,850 00	
	585 34	

J. Shillington

Woodford Stone

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Thomas Sinclair & Co -----	Lithographing and printing, in colors, 3,000 copies of one large geological section map, to accompany Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys-----	\$1,734 00	
	Lithographing and printing, in colors, 4,000 copies of map of Coast Range mountains, to accompany Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys-----	410 00	
	Also same work on 4,000 copies map of Bernardino Sierra, for same report-----	309 60	
			\$2,453 60
W. A. Harris -----	Advertising proposals for stationery, (Union)-----	-----	93 75
Selmar Siebert -----	Printing 3,000 copies of each of 47 quarto plates to accompany Major Emory's Mexican Boundary Report -----	-----	
A. C. Dunham -----	Services as folder for House of Representatives for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857-----	-----	916 50
Adeline Sergeant -----	Binding documents for House of Representatives-----	-----	375 00
B. H. Weston -----	Compensation as temporary clerk in Clerk's office House of Representatives for quarter ending September 30, 1857-----	-----	920 20
	Pay-roll of map clerks, under resolution of May 4, 1848— For the quarter ending June 30, 1857-----	-----	450 00
William Bailey-----	do-----do-----	450 00	
James C. Greenlease-----	do-----do-----	450 00	
Jos. N. Gordon -----	do-----do-----	450 00	
Charles F. Hurlburt -----	do-----do-----	450 00	
Rufus Prentice-----	do-----do-----	450 00	
Cuthburt P. Wallach -----	do-----do-----	450 00	
M. De C. Williams -----	do-----do-----	450 00	
P. A. Daily-----	do-----do-----	450 00	
			3,600 00
John R. Campbell -----	Compensation as clerk in service of the House of Representatives under resolution of May 4, 1848, from 5th to 31st March, inclusive-----	-----	135 00
J. W. Fitzhugh -----	Removing draperies and cornice from hall-----	15 00	
	Removing, cleaning, and repairing carpets-----	40 00	
	6 men, 12 days each, removing desks and chairs in hall-----	108 00	
	Superintendent's time, 12 days-----	36 00	
	Removing screens -----	10 00	
	Removing gallery carpets-----	15 00	
	Removing furniture and carpets in room of Committee on Accounts-----	8 00	

do-----do-----	Committee on Territories-----	8 00
do-----do-----	Committee on Military Affairs-----	8 00
do-----do-----	Committee on Engraving-----	8 00
do-----do-----	Committee on Exten of Treasury Dep't-----	8 00
do-----do-----	Committee on Pacific Railroad-----	8 00
Removing carpets, &c., in stationery room-----		3 00
do-----do-----in post office-----		3 00
40 yards matting for Clerk's office-----		20 00
Laying same-----		5 00
1 piece binding-----		50
1 large window shade-----		5 00
Covering large chair-----		6 00
3 dozen tumblers for Clerk's office-----		9 00
Removing mirrors and cornice in 4 rooms-----		20 00
Removing carpets and furniture and relaying carpets in 14 committee rooms-----		112 00
Repairing water cooler-----		1 25
34 yards haircloth, at \$1 50-----		51 00
10 pounds brass nails, at \$1 50-----		15 00
Covering and brass-nailing 47 chairs-----		70 50
30 yards black cambric-----		3 75
Patching and brass-nailing, in part, 180 chairs-----		90 00
14 cane seats-----		17 50
Twine on 220 racks, at 10 cents-----		22 00
1 ice pitcher for post office-----		7 50
1 broom for post office-----		50
4 spittoons for post office-----		3 00
6 men, each 8 days, cleaning cellars-----		72 00
Hauling 78 loads, at 50 cents-----		39 00
Time of superintendent, 8 days-----		24 00
Removing tacks from hall floor-----		20 00
Dusting and cleaning hall-----		15 00
Washing paint in hall-----		25 00
Hanging cornice and draperies around hall-----		50 00
178 yards Brussels carpet for hall, at \$1 75-----		311 50
Making-----do-----		44 50
Binding-----do-----		31 87
24 pieces binding-----		12 00
210 yards carpet in ladies' and gentlemen's galleries-----		210 00
Making and laying ditto-----		55 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Washington Union.....	Advertising proposals for wood and copper plate engraving.....	\$56 50	
	Less paid by Senate.....	28 25	\$28 25
W. M. Morrison.....	9 albums, \$13; 2 portfolios, \$8.....	-----	21 00
Wilkeson & Co.....	For Albany Evening Journal, furnished Hons. J. S. T. Stranahan, Jonas A. Hughes- ton, Humphrey Marshall, and A. Burlingame, 34th Congress.....	-----	
Charles O. Rogers.....	For Boston Morning Journal, furnished 2d session 34th Congress, to Hons. A. Bur- lingame, James Buffinton, C. L. Knapp, and N. P. Banks, jr.....	-----	32 00
	Advertising proposals for engraving in same.....	-----	5 50
Van Ingen & Snyder.....	2 woodcuts and electrotypes for envelopes.....	-----	13 50
John Tretler.....	Binding 2,125 copies Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, at 75 cents.....	-----	12 00
Frank Taylor.....	1 dozen Congress knives.....	-----	1,593 75
	Webster's Dictionary, \$6; Lippincott's Gazetteer, \$6; Book of the World, \$5; British Almanac for 1857, \$1 50.....	-----	39 00
	10 American Almanacs for 1857.....	-----	18 50
	6 pieces of silk taste, at 25 cents.....	-----	15 00
Mary S. Ball.....	Under resolution of House of Representatives, 3d March, 1857.....	-----	1 50
Little, Brown & Co.....	127 each vol., 1 and 10, Adams's Works, at \$2 25.....	-----	1,009 89
	5 copies, each, Laws United States, 1st and 2d sessions 34th Congress.....	-----	571 50
Little, Brown & Co.....	4 copies Session Laws, 2d session 33d Congress, at \$1.....	-----	10 00
	5.....do.....3d session 34th Congress, at \$1.....	4 00	
		5 00	
John Cassin.....	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies, each, of 20 plates of birds, for Pacific Railroad Reports, 40,000, at \$7 per 100.....	-----	9 00
A. Hoen & Co.....	Lithographing and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 8 plates views, for Pacific Railroad Reports, 92,160 plates, at \$2 60 per 100.....	-----	2,800 00
		-----	2,396 16
C. W. C. Dunnington.....	For moiety or House share of one month's pay of Capitol police— Ending May 31, 1857.....	72 50	
John L. Wirt.....	do.....	55 00	
Isaac W. Griffith.....	do.....	55 00	
A. K. Arnold.....	do.....	55 00	

Samuel J. Johnson.....do.....	55 00	
James T. Ball.....do.....	55 00	
W. H. Thompson.....do.....	55 00	
Thomas C. Wells.....do.....	55 00	
E. V. Campbell.....do.....	33 33	
T. W. Phipps.....		490 83
John Tretler.....		60 00
Folding documents, extra session 34th Congress.....		
Binding 1,700 vols. Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, at 75 cents.....	1,275 00	
Binding 870 vols. Appendix Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, at 75 cts.....	652 50	
Services as folder in office of House of Representatives, for May, 1857.....		1,927 00
Folding documents, extra session 34th Congress.....		100 00
Services as messenger in charge of committee rooms south wing of Capitol extension, for May, 1857, at \$1,500 per annum, per resolution of August 16, 1856.....		60 00
Additional engraving on charts for Report of Japan Expedition.....		125 00
Less paid by Senate.....	423 00	
	141 00	
For Connersville (Ind.) Telegraph, furnished Hon. D. P. Holloway, 2d sess. 34th Cong.....		282 00
Engraving and printing in colors 11,520 copies profile map of forest trees, for Pacific Railroad Report.....		2 00
Transferring and printing 12,020 copies, each, 2 plates natural history, for Japan Expedition Report, 24,040, at 60 cents per 100.....		3,355 04
Printing 900 copies, each, of 5 maps for Annual Message and Documents, 3d session 34th Congress.....	57 33	
Printing 500 copies, each, of 4 maps for Report of Com of General Land Office.....	25 60	
Services as draughtsman, employed under resolution of May 4, 1848, for month of May, 1857.....		82 93
Services as messenger in office of House of Representatives, May, 1857.....		154 16
Services as laborer in office of House of Representatives, May, 1857.....		100 00
For Chicago Daily Democrat, furnished Hon. E. B. Washburne, 1st sess. 34th Cong.....		62 00
For De Bow's Review for 1856, furnished Hon. Jas. L. Orr and Hon. S. S. Marshall.....		2 33
Advertising in Baltimore Republican proposals for coloring quarto plates of fishes and shells.....	9 00	
Advertising proposals for lithographic printing.....	15 75	
Paper and printing 1,000 township blanks, at 1½ cent.....		24 75
For N. Bridgewater (Mass.) Gazette, furnished Hon. Jas. Buffinton, 1st session 34th Congress.....		12 50
		2 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Hon. Thos. S. Bocock----- Levi Neal----- William H. Dougal-----	For newspapers furnished himself, 3d session 34th Congress Services as laborer in office House of Representatives, May, 1857----- Engraving on copper 11 quarto plates, "fishes," for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$45. Less paid by Senate-----	----- ----- \$495 00 247 50	\$15 47 46 50
Selmar Siebert-----	Engraving on copper 11 plates meteorological observations, for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$45----- Less paid by Senate-----	495 00 247 50	247 50
E. P. Tyleston-----	For the following plate paper, 19 by 24 inches, 60 pounds per ream : 76 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams for 12 plates Japan Report----- 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams for 14 plates Pacific Railroad Report----- 49 reams for 8 plates Mexican Boundary Report----- 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ reams for 10 plates Pacific Railroad Report----- 49 reams for 8 plates Pacific Railroad Report----- 49 reams for 8 plates Mexican Boundary Report----- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams for 2 plates Pacific Railroad Report----- 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams for 2 plates Pacific Railroad Report-----	920 40 1,029 00 588 00 748 80 588 00 588 00 146 40 146 40	247 50
Henry Lawrence----- John Cassin----- Lovejoy & Wheeler-----	396 $\frac{5}{8}$ reams, at \$12 per ream----- Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 8 plates, fishes, for Pacific Railroad Reports, 92,160 plates, at 60 cents per 100----- Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies, each, of 8 plates of birds, for Pacific Railroad Report, 16,000 plates, at \$7 per 100----- 51 electrotypes for Pacific Railroad Report : 6 at \$1 25, 8 at \$1, and 37 at 50 cts----- 46-----do----- Mexican Boundary Report : 20 at \$1 12, 16 at \$1 25, 3 at \$1, and 4 at 50 cents----- 5 electrotypes for Japan Report : 1 at \$2 50, 4 at 50 cents----- 16-----do-----Agricultural Report Patent Office, at \$2----- Composition, packing boxes, express charges, &c., on ditto-----	----- ----- ----- 34 00 46 75 4 50 32 00 26 50 143 75	4,755 00 552 96 11,200 00

H. Mis. Doc. 12	John Tretler.....	Less, paid by Senate	48 00	95 75
		Binding 2,284 copies Appendix Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, at 75 cents.....		
		Binding 347 copies Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, at 75 cents.....	1,713 00 260 25	
H. Mis. Doc. 12	John Tretler.....	Binding 986 copies Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, at 75 cents.....	739 50	1,973 25
		Binding 555 copies Appendix Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, at 75 cts.....	416 25	1,155 75
	Nathaniel Orr & Co.....	Engraving on wood 162½ octavo pages, illustrations of machinery for Mechanical Report Patent Office, 1856, at \$26 50 per page	4,306 25 1,360 00	2,946 25 2 00
H. Mis. Doc. 12	A. Barrett.....	Less, paid by Senate		691 20
	James Ackerman	For Keystone furnished Hon. G. A. Grow, 1st session 32d Congress		
		Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 8 plates botany, and 2 plates of cactacæ, for Pacific Railroad Report (\$1 15, \$2, and 60 cents per 100)		
H. Mis. Doc. 12	William Cullom.....	Pay-roll—Officers, clerks, messengers, &c., of House of Representatives :		
	Wm. P. Ingram.....	For quarter ending June 30, 1857.....	900 00	
	J. M. Barclay	do.....do.....do.....	540 00	
H. Mis. Doc. 12	Daniel Buck	do.....do.....do.....	540 00	
	T. D. K. Harris	do.....do.....do.....	450 00	
	J. Strohman	do.....do.....do.....	450 00	
H. Mis. Doc. 12	W. Hazlett	do.....do.....do.....	450 00	
	N. B. Markle	do.....do.....do.....	450 00	
	J. C. Walker	do.....do.....do.....	450 00	
H. Mis. Doc. 12	Joseph L. Chester	do.....do.....do.....	450 00	
	P. B. Tompkins	do.....do.....do.....	450 00	
	J. D. Thusen.....	do.....do.....do.....	450 00	
H. Mis. Doc. 12	C. B. Adams.....	do.....do.....do.....	450 00	
	W. H. Minnix	do.....do.....do.....	450 00	
	R. W. Bates	do.....do.....do.....	450 00	
H. Mis. Doc. 12	F. Emerick	do.....do.....do.....	436 80	
	A. T. Owens	do.....do.....do.....	300 00	
	J. Messimer	do.....do.....do.....	300 00	
H. Mis. Doc. 12	A. J. Glossbrenner.....	do.....do.....do.....	300 00	
	W. G. Flood.....	do.....do.....do.....	540 00	
	C. Cole.....	do.....do.....do.....	450 00	
H. Mis. Doc. 12	A. R. Corbin.....	do.....do.....do.....	300 00	
		do.....do.....do.....	450 00	
		do.....do.....do.....	450 00	

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
R. Cochran	Pay-roll, officers, clerks, &c.—Continued.	\$450 00	
T. Morrice	For quarter ending June 30, 1857	436 80	
Robert Morris	do do do	540 00	
C. H. Upton	do do do	360 00	
M. Wyand	do do do	360 00	
R. O. Dormer	do do do	360 00	
J. R. Campbell	do do do	360 00	
B. C. Brown	do do do	360 00	
N. Darling	do do do	540 00	
H. B. Babcock	For April	\$150 00	
A. J. Larnier	For May and June	300 00	
Ira Goodnow	For quarter ending June 30, 1857	450 00	
J. C. McCarty	do do do	435 00	
G. T. Whittington	do do do	436 80	
James Nokes	do do do	300 00	
J. W. Jones	do do do	375 00	
C. K. Darling	do do do	375 00	
George R. Ruff	For April and May	251 37	
	For June	123 63	
J. E. Evans	For quarter ending June 30, 1857	375 00	
T. T. Clark	do do do	375 00	
J. D. Ward	do do do	375 00	
Michael Albert	do do do	300 00	
D. P. West	For April and May	201 10	
	For June	98 90	
W. Sanborn	For quarter ending June 30, 1857	300 00	
T. W. Phipps	do do do	300 00	
J. Garretson	do do do	300 00	
J. P. Raub	do do do	300 00	
J. Upton	do do do	300 00	

	do do do	do do do	do do do	do do do	do do do
B. F. Beveridge.....	100 copies Congressional Globe and Appendix, 1st and 2d session 34th Congress, for Library House of Representatives.....				300 00
John C. Rives.....					\$19,670 40
E. Spicer.....	Services as messenger for June				1,016 00
C. W. C. Dunnington	Pay-roll, Capitol police—				100 00
John L. Wirt	Moiety for June.....			72 50	
A. K. Arnold	do.....			55 00	
S. J. Johnson.....	do.....			55 00	
James T. Ball.....	do.....			55 00	
W. H. Thompson.....	do.....			55 00	
Thomas C. Wells.....	do.....			55 00	
George F. Smallwood	do.....			55 00	
E. V. Campbell	do.....			33 34	
Gideon Larnier	Services as folder for June.....				490 84
M. G. Cowden	680 reams paper for folding room, at \$2				100 00
George H. Levis.....	300 reams white cap paper for folding room, at \$2 50.....				1,360 00
J. H. Richards	Engraving on copper 18 quarto plates of mammals and fishes for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$45.....			810 00	
	Less paid by Senate.....			405 00	
John Costin.....	Services as laborer for June.....				405 00
Levi Neal	Services as laborer for June.....				60 00
F. Emerich.....	Horse and carriage for April, May, and June, at \$2 per day				45 00
W. D. Wallach.....	Advertising proposals for stationery in Washington Star			103 12	
	do.....wood and coal.....do.....			7 50	
	Advertising list of appropriations.....			785 00	
W. A. Harris	Advertising appropriations, &c., in Washington Union				895 62
R. W. Bates	Use of horse April, May, and June				785 00
J. W. Arnold	Binding 1, 230 copies Pacific Railroad Report, vol. 2, 2d sess. 33d Congress, at 85 cts..				136 50
J. R. Williams	Binding 2, 000 copies Coast Survey Report, 1st session 34th Congress, at 65 cents..			1,300 00	
	Binding 5, 000 copies Message and Documents, volume 1, 3d session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents			625 00	
	Binding 5, 000 copies Message and Documents, volume 2, 3d session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents			625 00	
					2,550 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. R. Williams	Binding 3,000 copies Coast Survey Report, 1st session 34th Congress, at 65 cents	\$1,950 00	\$2,275 00
	Binding 500 copies Commercial Relations, 1st session 34th Congress, at 65 cents	325 00	150 00
Samuel Lee	Services as mail boy in House post office for May and June	-----	75 00
A. J. Deane	Services as mail boy in House post office for June	-----	136 50
Robert Jackson	Laborer in hall of House of Representatives for April, May, and June	-----	728 00
James Henry	Four horses and carriages for quarter ending June 30, 1857, 91 days, at \$2 per day, each	-----	75 00
Samuel Lee	Mail boy for April, 1857	-----	150 00
A. J. Deane	Mail boy for April and May, 1857	-----	136 50
William Smith	Laborer in hall of House of Representatives for quarter ending June 30	-----	125 00
C. B. Shirley	Messenger in committee rooms south wing Capitol extension for June	-----	965 25
John Tretler	Binding 1,287 copies Appendix to Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress	638 25	1,603 50
	Binding 851 copies Appendix to Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	154 18
A. R. Parker	Services on land maps for June, 1857	-----	1,000 00
Selmar Siebert	Engraving 6 maps for Pacific Railroad Report	2,000 00	75 00
	Less paid by Senate	1,000 00	38 00
T. F. Clarke	Services in folding room for March, 1857	-----	486 75
Charles B. Stewart	Services as page to sergeant-at-arms from 5th to 23d March	-----	241 87
Charles Dean	1,298 pounds large twine for folding room, at 37½ cents	-----	-----
	387 pounds fine twine for House post office, at 62½ cents	-----	-----
Jos. Shillington	For the following newspapers, &c., furnished the following members, 2d session 34th Congress:	-----	728 62
	Harpers' Magazine to Hons. John S. Millson, J. S. Phelps, E. Cullen, B. Stanton, S. W. Harris, R. C. Puryear, and W. Aiken	19 50	-----
	Godey's Lady's Book to Hons. M. H. Nichols, A. G. Watkins, Thomas Rivers, B. Stanton, E. Ball, S. W. Harris, and W. Aiken	19 50	-----
	Graham's Magazine to Hon. Thomas Rivers	3 00	-----
	Eclectic Magazine to Hon. J. Washburn	5 00	-----

Ladies' National Magazine to Hon. S. W. Harris.....	2 00	
Foreign Reviews and Blackwood to Hon. J. Washburn, jr., and Albert Rust.....	20 00	
London Quarterly, Westminster and Edinburgh Review to Hon. H. C. Burnett.....	6 00	
Hunt's Merchants' Magazine to Hons. M. H. Nichols and J. S. Phelps.....	10 00	
Littell's Living Age to Hons. J. S. Millson and W. Aiken.....	9 00	
<i>Household Words</i> to Hons. E. Cullen and W. Aiken.....	4 50	
<i>De Bow's Review</i> to Hon. James F. Dowdell.....	5 00	
Harpers' Weekly to Hon. Albert Rust.....	2 50	
Magazine and newspapers to Hon. T. S. Boccock.....	14 00	
Littell's Living Age to Hon. George S. Houston.....	75	120 75
For 1 die furnished folding room.....		4 00
Coloring by hand 4,000 each of 12 plates of fishes and shells for Japan Expedition, 48,000 plates, at \$11 50 per 100.....		
6 sets Congressional Globe and Appendix of 32d Congress for members of 33d Con- gress, 6 volumes each, at \$5 per volume.....	180 00	5,520 00
2 sets Congressional Globe and Appendix, from volume 16 to 31 inclusive, for mem- bers of 33d Congress, 16 volumes each, at \$5 per volume.....	160 00	
Washing towels for March, April, May, and June, 1857, 93½ dozen, at 50 cts. per doz. Folding documents in folding room April, 1857.....		340 00
Binding 40,000 Agricultural Patent Office Reports, 1st session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents.....	5,000 00	46 75
Binding 4,000 copies Commercial Relations, vol. 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 65 cents.....	2,600 00	39 00
Binding 5,000 copies Message and documents, vol. 1, 3d session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents.....	625 00	
Binding 5,000 copies Message and documents, vol. 2, 3d session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents.....	625 00	
Binding 482 copies Kansas documents, 1st session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents.....	60 25	
For following books for new members 33d Congress, from Virginia, Kentucky, and New York, and delegates from Kansas and Nebraska, act March 3, 1855: 2 sets, 29 volumes, Register of Debates, at \$145.....	290 00	8,910 25
1 set, 42 volumes, Annals of Congress.....	210 00	
1 set, 9 volumes, American Archives.....	151 60	
3 sets, 2 volumes each, Senate Land Laws.....	30 00	
Use of horse and carriage, from March 1 to July 1, 1857, 122 days, at \$2 per day.....		681 60
		244 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Adeline Sergeant.....	Binding documents, viz: 40 copies, vol. 11, part 2, House executive documents, 4to., 2d session 33d Congress, at \$1 50..... 10 copies Senate Journal, 3d session 34th Congress..... 10 copies Senate Reports, 3d session 34th Congress..... 260 copies vol. 17, Senate documents, 4to., 1st and 2d sessions 34th Congress, at \$1 50.....	\$60 00 6 10 6 10 390 00	\$462 20
Adeline Sergeant.....	Binding documents, viz: 260 copies Senate Reports, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents..... 350 copies, vol. 11, part 2, House executive documents, 3d session 33d Congress, at \$1 50..... 10 copies, each, of vols. 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, of Senate documents, 1st and 2d sessions 34th Congress, 80 volumes, at \$61 cents..... 10 copies, each, of vol. 13, part 2, 2d session 33d Congress, and vols. 18 and 19, parts 1, 30 volumes, 4to.....	158 60 525 00 48 80 35 00	777 40 1,272 00
George S. Gideon..... Van Ingen & Snyder.....	400 reams Manilla paper, for folding documents, at \$3 18..... Engraving 42 wood cuts, for Agricultural Report, Patent Office, for 1856..... Engraving 32 pages of birds, for do., at \$34..... Engraving 10 pages of animals, for do., at \$34.....	206 00 1,088 00 340 00	
Van Ingen & Snyder.....	Less, paid by Senate.....	1,634 00 327 00	1,307 00
Van Ingen & Snyder.....	Engraving on wood fac simile of Japanese treaty, for report of Japan Expedition, 14 pages, at \$30 each..... Less, paid by Senate.....	420 00 140 00	280 00
Van Ingen & Snyder.....	Engraving on wood 30 illustrations for Pacific Railroad Report..... Less, paid by Senate.....	281 00 140 50	140 50

John Tretler.....	Binding 213 copies Journal House of Representatives, 3d session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	106 50	219 10
	Binding 213 copies Miscellaneous documents, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	106 50	
	Binding 18 copies Journal House of Representatives, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	6 10	
John Tretler.....	Binding 10 copies Miscellaneous documents, vol. 2, 1st sess. 34th Cong., at 61 cts.	6 10	
	Binding 98 copies Journal House of Representatives, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	59 78	
	Binding 187 copies House Journal, 3d session 34th Congress, 50 cents.....	93 50	159 38
	Binding 98 copies miscellaneous documents, vol. 1, 1st session 34th Congress, in calf, 61 cents.....	59 78	
	Binding 187 copies ditto in sheep, 50 cents.....	93 50	153 28
	Binding 213 copies miscellaneous documents, vol. 1, 1st session 34th Congress, for State Department.....	106 50	
	Binding 250 copies ditto for House of Representatives.....	152 50	
	Binding 250 copies House Journal, 3d session 34th Congress.....	152 50	411 50
Wagner & McGuigan.....	Binding 100 copies Congressional Globe, 3d session 34th Congress, 75 cents	-----	75 00
	Transferring and printing 12,020 copies each of 15 charts for Japan Expedition, 180,300 charts, \$2 35 per 100.....	-----	4,237 05
Henry Lawrence.....	Engraving and printing 1,400 copies each of 2 maps for message and documents, 3d session 34th Congress, and report of General Land Office.....	-----	73 50
Nelson J Weurmer.....	Transferring and printing 5,000 copies each of 12 plates of fishes for Pacific Railroad Report, 60,000 plates, 60 cents per 100.....	-----	360 00
	17,100 square inches boxwood for engraving illustrations for Patent Office Mechanical Report for 1856, 513 pages, \$1 per page.....	513 00	
	Less paid by Senate.....	162 00	351 00
John C. Rives.....	100 copies, 2 volumes each, Congressional Globe and Appendix, 3d session 34th Congress, \$2 32 ³ / ₁₀ per volume.....	-----	465 60
Jos. R. Williams.....	Binding 60,000 copies Mechanical Patent Office Report, vol. 1, 3d session 34th Congress, 12 ¹ / ₂ cents.....	7,500 00	
	Binding 60,000 ditto, 3d session 34th Congress, 12 ¹ / ₂ cents.....	7,500 00	
	Binding 2,000 copies Coast Survey Report, 1st session 34th Congress, 65 cents.....	1,300 00	16,300 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A--Continued

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Selmar Siebert	Engraving on copper 14 plates geological sections for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$45- Less paid by Senate.....	\$630 00 315 00	\$315 00 100 00
Hugh Lockrey	Monument to memory of Hon. James Meacham in Congressional Cemetery.....	-----	-----
William Roberts	Engraving on wood 119½ octavo pages, illustrations of machinery for Patent Office Report of 1856, \$26 50	3,166 75 1,000 00	2,166 75
J. & R. Kingsland.....	Less paid by Senate.....	-----	-----
John Cassin.....	583½ reams map paper, various sizes, for charts of Coast Survey Report for 1856, 19,879 pounds; 3 reams for map of Florida in message and documents, 107 pounds; 36½ reams, various sizes, for charts of Pacific Railroad Report, 1,442 pounds; say 21,428 pounds, 20 cents.....	-----	4,285 60
M. C. Gritzner	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies, each, of 10 plates of birds, for Pacific Railroad Report--20,000, at \$7 per 100.....	-----	1,400 00
	Drawing, on wood, 513 pages illustrations machinery for Patent Office Report, 1856, at \$5	2,565 00 810 00	1,755 00
Sarony & Co.....	Less paid by Senate.....	-----	-----
J. W. Arnold	Lithographing and printing, in colors, 12,020 copies fac simile of Japanese drawing for Report of Japan Expedition	-----	418 13
Adeline Sergeant.....	Binding 2,130 copies Pacific Railroad Report, volume 2, 2d session 33d Congress, at 85 cents.....	-----	1,810 50
	Binding 408 copies, volume 2, part 2, House Executive Documents, 4to., 2d session 33d Congress, at \$1 20.....	489 60 158 60	648 20
John Tretler	Binding 260 copies Senate Journal, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	9 76
	Binding 16 copies Miscellaneous Documents, volume 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	73 20
	Binding 120 copies Miscellaneous Documents, volume 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	-----
	Binding, in sheep, 187 copies Reports of Committees, volume 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	93 50	-----

John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 348 copies Reports of Committees, volume 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	212 28	305 78
	Binding 81 copies House Journal, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	49 41
	Binding 55 copies Journal House of Representatives, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	33 55
	<i>Binding 111 copies House Journal, 3d session 34th Congress, and enclosing same in</i> paste board wrappers, with printed directions for governors of States, at \$1.....	111 00	
	Binding 213 copies Reports of Committees, volume 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	106 50	
	Binding 2 copies Executive Documents, vol. 15, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cts.....	1 22	
John Tretler.....	Binding 2 copies Miscellaneous Documents, volume 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	1 22	218 72
	Binding 2 copies House Journal, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	1 22	
	Binding 250 copies Miscellaneous Documents, volume 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	152 50	
John Tretler.....	Binding 213 copies Executive Documents, volume 9, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.	106 50	154 94
	Binding 187 copies Executive Documents, volume 9, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	93 50	
	Binding 98 copies Executive Documents, (in calf,) volume 9, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	59 78	
A. C. Dunham	Services in folding room, in March, April, May, and June, 1857.....	-----	259 78
John Cassin	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies, each, of 10 plates of birds, for Pacific Railroad Report—20,000 plates, at \$7 per 100.....	-----	500 00
	Coloring, by hand, 2,000 copies, each, of 12 plates of fishes and shells, for Report of Japan Expedition—say 24,000 plates, at \$11 50 per 100.....	-----	1,400 00
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 250 copies Executive Documents, volume 9, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	2,760 00
	Binding, in half Russia, 400 copies Executive Documents, volume 10, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1.....	152 50	
	Binding, in sheep, 213 copies Executive Documents, volume 12, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	400 00	
		106 50	
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 10 copies Executive Documents, volume 9, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	6 10	659 00

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler—Continued.....	Binding, in sheep, 187 copies Executive Documents, volume 12, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	\$93 50	
	Binding, in calf, 98 copies Executive Documents, volume 12, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	59 78	\$159 38
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 69 copies Executive Documents, volumes 9 and 12, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	84 18	
	Binding, in half Russia, 109 copies Executive Documents, volume 10, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1	109 00	193 18
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 37 copies Executive Documents, volumes 9 and 12, 1st session 34th Congress—74 volumes, at 61 cents	-----	45 14
	Binding, in calf, 34 copies Executive Documents, volumes 9 and 12, 1st session 34th Congress—68 volumes, at 61 cents	-----	41 48
P. S. Duval & Son.....	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 11 plates of meteorology, for Pacific Railroad Report—126,720 plates, at 60 cents per 100.....	-----	760 32
J. W. Arnold & Co.....	Binding 600 volumes Pacific Railroad Report, volume 2, at 85 cents	-----	510 00
Nathaniel Orr & Co.....	Engraving 7 wood cuts for Pacific Railroad Report.....	128 00	
	Engraving 2 wood cuts for Report of Japan Expedition.....	9 00	
	Less paid by Senate.....	137 00	
		68 75	68 75
Thomas Sinclair & Co	Lithographing and printing, in colors, 50,000 copies, plate, strawberry, for Agricultural Report of Patent Office for 1856, at \$5 per 100.....	-----	2,500 00
Van Ingen & Snyder.....	112 pages electrotypes of machinery for Patent Office Report, at \$2.....	224 00	
	92 pages electrotypes of birds, animals, &c., for Patent Office Report, at \$2.....	184 00	
	30 electrotypes cuts for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$1.....	30 00	
	14 quarto pages electrotypes, fac simile of Japanese treaty, for Japan Report, at \$3.....	42 00	
	8 packing boxes for above, at 60 cents	4 80	
		484 80	

Van Ingen & Snyder	Less, paid by Senate	161 00	323 80
	Drawing and engraving on wood 4 pages of "wind diagrams," for Agricultural Report Patent Office for 1856, at \$35	140 00	
	Less, paid by Senate	28 00	
Selmar Seibert			112 00
	Engraving on copper 10 quarto plates of "paleontology," for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$45	450 00	
	Less, paid by Senate	225 00	
Henry Lawrence			225 00
	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 5 plates fishes, for Pacific Railroad Report—say 57,600 plates, at 60 cents per 100	345 60	
	Transferring and printing 3,000 copies each of 12 plates fishes, for Pacific Railroad Report—say 36,000 plates, at 60 cents per 100	216 00	
Adeline Sergeant			561 60
	Binding 260 copies Senate documents, volume 14, quarto, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	390 00	
	Binding 260 copies Senate Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	158 60	
	Binding 28 copies vol. 15, part 6, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 33d Congress, at \$1 50	42 00	
	Binding 28 copies vol. 11, part 2, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 33d Congress, at \$1 50	42 00	
	Binding 10 copies vol. 17, Senate Docs., 1st and 2d sessions, 34th Congress, at \$1 50	15 00	
	Binding 10 copies vol. 14, Senate Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	15 00	
			662 60
	Pay-roll, Capitol police—		
C. W. C. Dunnington	One moiety for July	72 50	
John L. Wirt	do	55 00	
A. K. Arnold	do	55 00	
James T. Ball	do	55 00	
Samuel J. Johnson	do	55 00	
William H. Thompson	do	55 00	
Thomas C. Wells	do	55 00	
Richard D. Slater	do	55 00	
E. V. Campbell	do	33 33	
			490 88
A. J. Glossbrenner	Use of horse and wagon for office of sergeant-at-arms, from March 4 to July 31, inclusive, 150 days, at \$2 per day		300 00
Samuel Lee	Services as mail boy in House post office during July, 1857		75 00
James Ackerman	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 7 plates of botany for Pacific Railroad Report—say 80,640 plates, at 60 cents per 100		483 84

A—Continued

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
C. W. Heydon	Attending and keeping in repair the clocks at the Capitol, from December 13, 1856, to June 13, 1857	-----	\$50 00
	Pay-roll, folders in folding room—		
George W. Bassett	In full for month of July, 1857	\$77 50	
A. M. Noyes	do.....do.....	77 50	
James G. Nokes	do.....do.....	77 50	
J. C. Chancey	do.....do.....	77 50	
William Mooney	do.....do.....	77 50	
George H. Noyes	do.....do.....	77 50	
			465 00
John Cassin	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies each of 18 plates of birds for Pacific Railroad Report—say 36,000 plates, at \$7 per 100	-----	2,520 00
John Bailey	Services in Clerk's office House of Representatives for months of April and May, 1857	-----	300 00
	Pay-roll, folders in folding room—		
George A. Bassett	For quarter ending June 30, 1857	227 50	
Henry Lee	do.....do.....	227 50	
John T. Chauncey	do.....do.....	227 50	
Richard H. Stewart	do.....do.....	152 50	
A. Hinshillwood	do.....do.....	227 50	
James G. Nokes	do.....do.....	227 50	
M. M. Hitchcox	do.....do.....	375 00	
William H. Colledge	do.....do.....	75 00	
			1,740 00
Sarony, Major & Knapp	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 12 plates fishes and reptiles for Pacific Railroad Report—say 138,240 plates, at 60 cents per 100	-----	829 44
William Roberts	Engraving on wood 2 views for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$45	90 00	
	Less, paid by Senate	45 00	45 00

B. F. Beveridge.....	135 00
Cincinnati Gazette Co.....	6 25
T. Pursell & Son.....	5 00
A. M. Ide, jr.....	
Jos. Shillington.....	4 00
Vespasian Ellis.....	3 00
George Phinney.....	8 10
W. A. Harris.....	2 00
Hon. Thomas P. Akers.....	30 00
T. D. Harris.....	10 55
B. F. Beveridge.....	62 00
John H. Richard.....	98 00
	210 00
	42 00
	168 00
B. F. Beveridge.....	91 00
John Tretler.....	
	59 78
	93 50
	59 78
	213 06
John Tretler.....	
	152 50
	152 50
	14 03
	319 03
John Tretler.....	
	18 30
	40 87
	1 22
	60 39
John Tretler.....	
	73 20
	114 68

135 pails of paste, for folding room, in March, 1857, at \$1.....
For Gazette, furnished Hon. D. P. Holloway, 34th Congress.....
2 dozen pressed tumblers, at \$2 50.....
For Taunton (Mass.) Democrat and Gazette, furnished Hon. James Buffinton, 34th Congress.....
For Godey's Lady's Book, furnished Hon. W. R. Cobb, 34th Congress.....
Advertising proposals for wood and coal in 1856, in Washington Organ.....
For North Bridgewater (Mass.) Gazette, furnished Hon. Jas. Buffinton, 34th Congress.....
For 3 copies daily Washington Union, from May 1, 1856, to May 1, 1857.....
For stationery, 3d session 34th Congress.....
Use of horse and carriage, month of July, 31 days, at \$2.....
98 pails of paste, for folding room, in July, 1857, at \$1.....
Drawing on wood 32 pages of birds and 10 pages of animals, for Agricultural Report of Patent Office, for 1856, at \$5.....
Less, paid by Senate.....
91 pails of paste, for folding room, for April, 1857, at \$1.....
Binding, in calf, 98 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....
Binding, in sheep, 187 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....
Binding, in calf, 98 copies of do., at 61 cents.....
Binding, in calf, 250 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....
Binding 250 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....
Binding 23 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cts.....
Binding, in calf, 30 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....
Do., 67 copies do., at 61 cents.....
Do., 2 copies do, at 61 cents.....
Binding, in calf, 120 copies Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....
Binding, in calf, 94 copies, each, Reports of Committees, vols. 1 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, say 188 volumes, at 61 cents.....

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 14 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	\$8 54	
	Do., 10 copies Journal House of Representatives, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cts.....	6 10	\$14 64
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 16 copies Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	9 76
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 16 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	9 76
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 10 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	6 10	
	Binding, in calf, 10 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	6 10	
	Binding, in calf, 2 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, and Miscellaneous Documents, vol. 2, 1st session 34th Congress, 4 vols., at 61 cents.....	2 44	
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 12 copies reports of Committees, vols. 1 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 24 volumes, at 61 cents.....	-----	14 64
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 120 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	14 64
John Tretler.....	Binding, in calf, 2 copies Reports of Committees, vols. 1, 2, and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 6 volumes, at 61 cents.....	3 66	
	Binding, in calf, 250 copies Reports of Committees, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	152 50	
	Binding, in calf, 30 copies Reports of Committees, vols. 1 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 60 volumes, at 61 cents.....	36 60	
John Tretler.....	Binding, in sheep, 213 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	106 50	192 76
	Binding, in calf, 10 copies Executive Documents, vol. 12, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	6 10	
	Binding, in sheep, 213 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	106 50	219 10

John Tretler.....	Binding, in sheep, 187 copies Reports of Committees, vol. 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	93 50	
	Binding, in calf, 98 copies do., at 61 cents.....	59 78	
	Binding, in sheep, 187 copies Executive Documents, vol. 6, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	93 50	246 78
Thomas H. Worthington.....	198 tons white ash coal, at \$5 43.....	-----	1,075 14
John Cassin.....	Coloring, by hand, 24,000 quarto plates of fishes and shells, for report of Japan Expedition, 12 plates, 2,000 each, at \$11 50 per 100.....	-----	2,760 00
John Cassin.....	Drawing, printing, and coloring, 20,000 plates of birds, for Pacific Railroad Report, 10 plates, 2,000 each, at \$7 per 100.....	-----	1,400 00
Gales & Seaton.....	Advertising in National Intelligencer proposals for stationery.....	103 12	
	Do.....do.....proposals for wood, &c.....	7 50	
	Do.....do.....list of appropriations.....	785 00	
J. W. Arnold.....	Binding 1,600 copies Pacific Railroad Report, vol. 2, extra calf, at 85 cents.....	1,360 00	895 62
	Binding 974 copies report of Japan Expedition, vol. 2, in cloth, at 75 cents.....	730 50	
Thomas Sinclair & Co.....	50,000 copies strawberry, (colored lithograph,) for Agricultural Report of Patent Office, for 1856, at 50 per 1,000.....	-----	2,090 50
Adeline Sergeant.....	Binding 272 copies, vol. 12, part 2, House Executive documents, at \$1 50.....	408 00	2 500 00
	Do.....do.....11,-----3,-----do.....do.....	558 00	
	Do.....do.....11,-----4,-----do.....do.....	408 00	
	Do.....do.....11,-----3,-----do.....do.....at \$1 20.....	489 60	
	Do.....do.....12,-----2,-----do.....do.....	268 80	
Wagner & McGuigan.....	Engraving and reducing map of Florida for Annual Message and Documents, 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	2,132 40
Selmar Seibert.....	Printing 6,400 copies, each, of 2 plates for Emory's Mexican Boundary Report, 12,800 copies, at 65 cents per 100.....	83 20	250 00
	Printing 4,400 copies, each, of 47 plates for same report, say 206,800 copies, at 65 cents per 100.....	1,344 20	
W. H. Dougal.....	Engraving on copper 8 plates fishes and reptiles for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$45 Less paid by Senate.....	360 00 180 00	1,427 40
J. W. Arnold.....	Binding 845 copies Pacific Railroad Report, volume 2, in calf, at 85 cents.....	718 25	180 00
	Binding 1,450 copies Report Japan Expedition, cloth, at 75 cents.....	1,087 50	1,805 75

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler-----	Binding in calf 120 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, part 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----	-----	\$73 20
John Tretler-----	Binding in sheep 213 copies Reports of Committees, volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents-----	\$106 50	
	Binding in sheep 187 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, part 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents-----	93 50	
	Binding in calf 98 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, parts 2 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 196 volumes, at 61 cents-----	119 56	
John Tretler-----	Binding in calf 266 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, part 3, 1st session 34th Congress-----	-----	319 56
	Binding in sheep 213 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, parts 2 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 426 volumes, at 50 cents-----	213 00	162 26
	Binding in calf 10 copies Mis. Docs., volume 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cts-----	6 10	
	Binding in calf 10 copies Reports of Committees, volumes 1 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 20 volumes, at 61 cents-----	12 20	
John Tretler-----	Binding in calf 2 copies Ex. Docs., volume 6, part 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents-----	1 22	231 30
	Binding in half Russia 300 copies Commercial Relations, Ex. Doc. No. 60, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1-----	300 00	
	Binding in calf 111 copies Journal House of Representatives, 1st and 2d sessions, 34th Congress, part 2, at \$1-----	111 00	
P. S. Duval & Son-----	106,000 copies map of isothermal lines for Patent Office Report for 1851, (agricultural,) at \$1 80 per 100-----	-----	412 22
A. Hoen & Co-----	Lithographing and printing 5,000 copies 8 views for Pacific Railroad Report, 40,000 copies, at \$2 60 per 100-----	-----	1,908 00
W. V. Hudson-----	Services as messenger of House of Representatives, for quarter ending June 30, 1857-----	-----	1,040 00
Adeline Sergeant-----	Binding 408 copies volume 2, part 4, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 20-----	-----	375 00
	Binding 146 copies volume 12, part 2, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50-----	489 60	
		219 00	

H. Mis. Doc. 12	Jos. Shillington	Binding 46 copies volume 11, part 3, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	69 00	1,776 60
		Binding 146 copies volume 11, part 4, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	219 00	
		Binding 260 copies volume 13, part 3, Senate Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	390 00	
		Binding 260 copies volume 13, part 4, Senate Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	390 00	
	John Tretler	10 sets Congressional Globe and Appendix, 37 volumes each, 370 volumes, at \$5, under act of Congress approved March 3, 1857, entitled, "An act to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857"		1,850 00
		Binding in calf 10 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, parts 2 and 3, 1st session 34th Congress, 20 vols., at 61 cents	12 20	
		Binding 10 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, at \$1 50	15 00	
		Binding in sheep 187 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, at \$1 25	233 75	260 95
	John Tretler	Binding in half Russia 116 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1	116 00	
		Binding in sheep 213 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 25	266 25	
		Binding in calf 10 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	15 00	397 25
	John Tretler	Binding in calf 98 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	147 00	
		Binding in sheep 187 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents	93 50	
		Binding in calf 2 copies Ex. Docs., at 61 cents	1 22	241 72
	John Tretler	Binding in calf 120 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents		73 20
		Binding in calf 250 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	152 50	
		Binding 317 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	475 50	628 00
	John Tretler	Binding in calf 36 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50		54 00
		Binding in calf 16 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 6, part 2, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents		9 76

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler-----	Binding in calf 25 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 10, part 1, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50 -----	\$37 50	
	Binding in half Russia 92 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 --	92 00	\$129 50
Barnard Hooe-----	1 day's attendance as witness before Select Committee, appointed January 9, 1857--	2 00	
	Travel 2 miles, at 10 cents-----	20	
W. S. Martien & Co-----	For "Presbyterian," furnished Hon. Sampson W. Harris four years-----	-----	2 20
Joseph R. Williams-----	Binding 10,000 copies Alleged Corrupt Combination of Members of Congress, 3d session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents -----	1,250 00	10 00
	Binding 10,000 copies Report of Smithsonian Institution, 3d session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents -----	1,250 00	
	Binding 10,000 copies Mechanical Patent Office Report, vol. 3, 3d session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents -----	1,250 00	
	Binding 5,000 Agricultural Patent Office Report, 1st session 34th Congress, at 12½ cents-----	625 00	
Adeline Sergeant-----	Binding 184 copies vol. 12, part 2, House Ex. Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 20 -----	220 80	4,375 00
	Binding 260 copies vol. 14, part 2, Senate Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50--	390 00	
	Binding 10 copies vol. 13, part 3, Senate Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50--	15 00	
	Binding 10 copies vol. 13, part 4, Senate Docs., 2d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50--	15 00	
	Pay-roll Capitol police, being one moiety--		640 80
C. W. C. Dunnington-----	For month of August, 1857 -----	72 50	
John L. Wirt-----	do-----do-----	55 00	
A. K. Arnold-----	do-----do-----	55 00	
James T. Ball-----	do-----do-----	55 00	
L. J. Johnson-----	do-----do-----	55 00	
William H. Thompson-----	do-----do-----	55 00	
Thomas C. Wells-----	do-----do-----	55 00	

R. D. Slater	do.....do.....	33 33	
P. S. Duval & Son	105,530 copies map of isothermal lines, for Agricultural Patent Office Report for 1856, at \$1 80 per 100		490 83
John H. Richard	Engraving on copper 24 quarto plates fishes, mammals, and reptiles, for Pacific Railroad Report	1,080 00	1,899 54
	Less paid by Senate	540 00	
B. F. Beveridge	142 pails paste for folding room in June, 1857, at \$1		540 00
A. Hoen & Co.	Lithographing and printing 6,520 copies, each of 8 views, for Pacific Railroad Report, (52,160,) at \$26 per 1,000		142 00
J. W. Arnold	Binding 1,998 copies Pacific Railroad Report, vol. 3, 2d session 33d Congress, at 85 cents		1,356 16
	Binding 1,734 copies Report Japan Expedition, vol. 2, 2d session 33d Congress, at 75 cents	1,698 30	
	Binding 406 copies Pacific Railroad Report, vol. 4, 2d session 33d Congress, at 85 cents	1,300 50	
		345 10	
John Tretler	Binding in half Russia 567 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 13, part 2, 2d session 33d Congress, at \$1	567 00	3,343 90
	Binding in calf 250 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	375 00	
	Trimming, folding, and pasting in 15,000 maps in Ex. Doc., vol. 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 10 cents per 100	15 00	957 00
John Tretler	Binding in sheep 187 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 25	233 75	
	Trimming, folding, and pasting in 11,220 maps in Ex. Docs., vol. 3, at 10 cents per 100	11 22	
	Binding in calf 5 copies House Journal, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	3 05	248 02
John Tretler	Binding in calf 98 copies Ex. Docs., vol. 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50	147 00	
	Trimming, folding, and pasting in 5,880 maps in same	5 88	
	Binding 12 vols. Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	7 32	
Selmer Siebert	Engraving on copper 9 quarto plates fossil shells, geology, &c., for Pacific Railroad Report, at \$45	405 00	160 20
	Less paid by Senate	202 50	202 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John J. Chancey -----	Pay-roll folders—		
Henry Lee -----	For August, 1857 -----	\$77 50	
G. H. Noyes -----	do -----	77 50	
William H. Colledge -----	do -----	77 50	
William Mooney -----	do -----	77 50	
A. M. Noyes -----	do -----	77 50	
			\$465 00
Joseph Shillington -----	10 dies for folding room House of Representatives, at \$2 -----		20 00
A. J. Glossbrenner -----	Use of horse and wagon for office sergeant-at-arms from August 1 to August 31, inclusive, (1857,) 31 days, at \$2 -----		62 00
Sarony, Major & Knapp -----	Engraving and printing in colors 11,520 copies, each of 2 geological sections and maps, for Pacific Railroad Report -----		2,905 24
	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each of 10 quarto plates, mosses and liverworts, for Pacific Railroad Report, (115,200 plates,) at 60 cents per 100 -----		691 20
W. S. Sullivant -----	Engraving on stone 10 plates mosses for Pacific Railroad Report, (including stones,) at \$14 -----	140 00	
	Less paid by Senate -----	70 00	
			70 00
Thomas Sinclair & Co -----	Lithographing and printing in colors 5,000 copies large map geological section for Pacific Railroad Report -----		
	Lithographing and printing 8,000 copies each of 6 views for Pacific Railroad Report, (48,000,) at \$2 60 per 100 -----		2,890 00
	Lithographing and printing in colors 2,000 copies each of 2 quarto maps for Pacific Railroad Report -----		1,248 00
	Lithographing and printing in colors 4,000 copies of map of Coast mountains for Pacific Railroad Report -----	208 00	
	Lithographing and printing in colors 6,000 copies of map of Bernardino Sierra for Pacific Railroad Report -----	410 00	
		464 40	
			1,082 40
John Cassin -----	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies each of 28 plates birds for Pacific Railroad Report -----		3,920 00

John Cassin.....	Coloring by hand 2,000 copies each of 12 quarto plates fishes and shells for Report of Japan Expedition, (24,000,) at \$11 50 per 100.....	253 44	2,760 00
Henry Lawrence	Transferring and printing 3,520 copies each of 12 quarto plates fishes and shells for Pacific Railroad Report, (42,240 plates,) at 60 cents per 100.....	138 24	
	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 2 plates fishes and shells for Pacific Railroad Report, (23,040 plates,) at 60 cents per 100.....		
John Tretler.....	Binding in sheep 213 copies Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 25	266 25	391 68
	Binding in half Russia 400 copies Ex. Docs., volume 10, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1.....	400 00	
	Trimming, folding, and pasting 12,780 maps for Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 10 cents per 100.....	12 78	
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 250 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	152 50	679 03
	Binding in half Russia 109 copies Ex. Docs., volume 10, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1.....	109 00	
	Trimming folding, and pasting 8,280 maps for Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 10 cents per 100.....	8 28	
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 120 copies Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50.....		269 78
Thomas D. Harris	Binding in calf 16 copies Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50.....		180 00
Woodford Stone.....	Use of horse and carriage month of August, at \$2 per day.....		24 00
George S. Gideon.....	109 cords hickory wood, at \$7 91		62 00
	300 reams envelope paper, 23 by 25 inches, weighing 33 pounds per ream, at 12½ cents per pound, at \$3 96 per ream.....		862 19
John D. Thompson	Books furnished Committee on Claims under resolution of House of Representatives: 1 set Curtis' Supreme Court Decisions, 22 volumes, at \$3 50	77 00	1,188 00
	1 set Alden's Index, 3 volumes, at \$7 50	22 50	
	1 volume Devereux's Reports	3 50	
Thomas H. Worthington	561½ tons white-ash coal, at \$5 43		103 00
John Cassin.....	Coloring by hand 2,020 copies each of 12 quarto plates fishes and shells for Report of Japan Expedition, (24,240, at \$11 50 per 100).....		308 15
	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies each of 10 plates birds for Pacific Railroad Report, (20,000 plates, at \$7 per 100)		2,787 60
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 98 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	59 78	1,400 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A--Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler--Continued	Binding 98 copies in calf Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50-- Binding in sheep 187 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 25--	\$147 00 233 75	\$440 53
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 10 copies Report Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cts. Binding in calf 250 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50--	6 10 375 00	381 10
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 2 copies Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50-- Binding in calf 10 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cts. Binding in sheep 213 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 50 cents	3 00 6 10 106 50	115 60
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 10 copies Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50-- Trimming, folding, and pasting 600 maps for Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress	15 00 60	
	Binding in sheep 178 copies Reports Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents	93 50	
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 92 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cts. Binding in calf 36 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cts. Erecting monument in the Washington Cemetery to memory of Hon. Thomas H Bayly, of Virginia.....	109 10 56 12 21 96	100 00
Hugh Lochrey	Lithographing and printing in colors 50,000 copies of strawberry plate for Agri- cultural Report Patent Office for 1856, at \$5		2,500 00
Thomas Sinclair & Co	228 bushels ice for use of House of Representatives from February 28 to August 31, 1857, at 50 cents		114 00
L. J. Middleton	Engraving and printing 11,520 copies each of 3 sectional maps for Pacific Railroad Report, (34,560 maps, at \$2 12 per 100)		732 67
James Ackerman	Binding in sheep 213 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 25. Binding in calf 33 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50--	266 25 49 50	315 75
John Tretler.....			

John Tretler	Binding in calf 348 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	212 28	305 78
	Binding in sheep 187 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 50 cents	93 50	
John Tretler	Binding in calf 12 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents	106 50	
	Binding in sheep 213 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 50 cents	7 32	
	Binding in calf 73 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50		113 82
	Binding in calf 42 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50		109 50
	Binding in calf 99 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents		63 00
	Do		60 39
	Do		22 57
A. R. Parker	Balance due him on account of his salary as draughtsman of House of Representatives, as fixed by act of Congress of 3d March, 1855, from 3d March, 1855, to 30th June, 1857, 2 years 3 months and 28 days, at \$2,160 per annum	5,028 00	
	Less amount received during same period, at \$1,850 per annum	4,306 35	721 65
J. R. Williams	Binding 4,500 copies Commercial Relations United States, vol. 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 65 cents per volume	2,925 00	
	Binding 10,000 copies Mechanical Patent Office Report, vol. 3, 34th Congress, at 12½ cents	1,250 00	
Taylor & Maury	69 sets Elliott's Debates for public libraries in districts of new members of 34th Congress		4,175 00
B. H. Weston	Temporary clerk in Clerk's office for March, 1857		1,104 00
Julius Bien	Transferring and printing 11,530 copies each of 5 maps to accompany report of Coast Survey for 1856		150 00
Henry Lawrence	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 8 plates fishes and mammals to illustrate Report Pacific Railroad Survey, at 60 cents per 100		882 04
John Tretler	Binding Docs. 3d session 34th Congress		552 96
	Do		305 78
	Do		253 15
	Do		206 10
	Do		119 30
	Do		34 77
	Do		750 00
	Do		732 70
J. W. Arnold	Binding 1,000 copies Japan Report, vol. 2, 33d Congress		129 20
	Binding 862 copies Pacific Railroad Report, vol. 3		2,040 00
	Binding 152 copies same, vol. 4		750 00
	Binding 2,400 copies same, vol. 3		
	Binding 6,000 copies Japan Report, vol. 2		588 00
E. P. Teleston	49 reams plate paper for Pacific Railroad Report		740 80
	62½		

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
E. P. Teleston—Continued	61 ³ / ₂₆ reams plate paper for Pacific Railroad Report	\$733 80	
	49 do do do do	588 00	
	18 ⁸ / ₂₆ do do do do	441 60	
	36 ¹⁶ / ₂₆ do do do do	733 20	
	93 ¹⁸ / ₂₆ do do do do for Mexican Boundary Report	1,126 80	
	61 ³ / ₂₆ do do do do for Pacific Railroad Report	733 20	
	73 ⁹ / ₂₆ do do do do do	881 40	
	55 ³ / ₂₆ do do do do do	661 20	
	Pay-roll of officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary—		\$8,182 60
W. Cullom	For the quarter ending 30th September, 1857	900 00	
W. P. Ingram	do do do do do	540 00	
J. M. Barclay	do do do do do	540 00	
Daniel Buck	do do do do do	450 00	
T. D. Harris	do do do do do	450 00	
Isaac Strohm	do do do do do	450 00	
W. Haslett	do do do do do	450 00	
N. B. Markle	do do do do do	450 00	
J. C. Walker	do do do do do	450 00	
J. L. Chester	do do do do do	450 00	
P. B. Tomkins	do do do do do	450 00	
M. D. Thomson	do do do do do	450 00	
C. B. Adams	do do do do do	450 00	
W. H. Minnix	do do do do do	450 00	
R. W. Bates	do do do do do	441 60	
F. Emerich	do do do do do	300 00	
A. T. Owens	do do do do do	300 00	
J. Messimer	do do do do do	300 00	
A. J. Glossbrenner	do do do do do	540 00	
W. G. Flood	do do do do do	450 00	
C. Cole	do do do do do	300 00	

[illegible]

A. R. Corbin	do	do	do
B. Cochran	do	do	do
T. Morrice	do	do	do
R. Morris	do	do	do
C. H. Upton	do	do	do
M. Wyand	do	do	do
R. O. Dormer	do	do	do
J. R. Campbell	do	do	do
B. C. Brown	do	do	do
N. Darling	do	do	do
A. J. Larner	do	do	do
J. Goodman	do	do	do
J. C. McCarty	do	do	do
G. T. Whittington	do	do	do
J. Nokes	do	do	do
J. W. Jones	do	do	do
G. R. Ruff	do	do	do
J. E. Evans	do	do	do
F. F. Clark	do	do	do
J. D. Ward	do	do	do
D. P. West	do	do	do
W. Sanborn	do	do	do
T. W. Phipps	do	do	do
J. Garretson	do	do	do
J. P. Raub	do	do	do
John Upton	do	do	do
B. F. Beverage	do	do	do
Services as draughtsman for quarter ending 30th September, 1857			
Pay-roll of Capitol police, being one moiety—			
For month of September			
C. W. C. Dunnington	do	do	do
John L. Wirt	do	do	do
A. K. Arnold	do	do	do
Samuel J. Johnson	do	do	do
J. T. Ball	do	do	do
W. H. Thompson	do	do	do
B. D. Slater	do	do	do
A. R. Parker	do	do	do

A--Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
T. C. Wells-----	Pay-roll of Capitol police--Continued.		
E. V. Campbell-----	For month of September-----	\$55 00	\$490 84
	do-----do-----	33 33	1,609 08
George S. Gideon-----	636 reams folding paper, 19 by 24 inches, \$2 53 per ream-----	881 40	
E. P. Teleston-----	73 ⁹ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Pacific Railroad Report-----	881 40	
	do-----do-----	630 30	
	73 ⁹ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Agricultural Patent Office Report for 1856-----	881 40	
	73 ⁹ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Pacific Railroad Report-----	588 00	
	49-----do-----do-----	514 20	
	42 ¹⁷ / ₂₀ -----do-----do-----	438 00	
	36 ¹⁰ / ₂₀ -----do-----do-----	573 00	
	57 ⁶ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Agricultural Patent Office Report-----	150 00	
	12 ¹⁰ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Pacific Railroad Report-----	630 30	
	57 ⁷ / ₂₀ -----do-----do-----	8 10	
	67 ¹⁰ / ₂₀ -----do-----do-----	5 88	
	49-----do-----do-----	514 20	
	42 ¹⁷ / ₂₀ -----do-----do-----	733 20	
	61 ² / ₂₀ -----do-----do-----	1,176 00	
	98 reams plate paper, for Emery's Mexican Boundary Report-----	630 30	
	57 ⁶ / ₂₀ reams plate paper, for Patent Office Report-----	75 00	
	6 ⁵ / ₂₀ reams plate paper, for Pacific Railroad Report-----	1,689 60	
	140 ¹⁶ / ₂₀ -----do-----do-----		
John Costin-----	Laborer, for quarter ending September 30, 1857-----		12,384 30
Levi Neal-----	do-----do-----		184 00
R. Jackson-----	do-----do-----		138 00
W. Smith-----	do-----do-----		133 00
A. J. Dean-----	Services as mail boy, for quarter ending September 30, 1857-----		138 00
F. Emerich-----	Horse and carriage, for quarter ending September 30, 1857-----		184 00
C. B. Sherly-----	As messenger of south wing Capitol extension-----		375 00

G. W. Larner	Services as folder in office Clerk of House of Representatives, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	300 00
E. Spicer	Services as messenger of House of Representatives, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	300 00
M. M. Hitchcox	Services as folder, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	375 00
Geo. A. Bassett	Pay-roll of public folders, as follows:	
J. G. Nokes	For the month of September, 1857	75 00
R. H. Stewart	do	75 00
A. Hinshillwood	do	75 00
Geo. Noyes	do	75 00
Henry Lee	do	75 00
	Pay-roll of map clerks, under resolution of House of Representatives of May 4, 1848, as follows:	
Chas. T. Hailburt	For quarter ending September 30, 1857	450 00
P. A. Daily	do	450 00
J. C. Greenlease	do	450 00
J. M. Gordon	do	450 00
Wm. Bailey	do	450 00
C. P. Wallach	do	450 00
R. Prentice	do	450 00
M. A. C. Williams	do	450 00
B. H. Weston	Compensation as temporary clerk in office of the Clerk of House of Representatives, for quarter ending June 30, 1857	3,600 00
John Bailey	Services in office of the Clerk of House of Representatives, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	450 00
R. W. Bates	Use of horse for Clerk's office House of Representatives, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	138 00
Samuel Lee	For services as mail boy in the post office of the House of Representatives, for the months of August and September, 1857	150 00
A. J. Glosbrenner	For horse and wagon, for use of the sergeant-at-arms, from September 1 to 30, 1857	60 00
T. D. Harris	Use of horse and carriage, for month of September, 1857	60 00
James Henry	Use of 4 horses and carriages, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	736 00
W. V. Hudson	Compensation as messenger of House of Representatives, for quarter ending June 30, 1857	375 00
J. R. Williams	Binding 20 000 copies Agricultural Patent Office Report, 34th Congress, 3d session	2,500 00
Elizabeth Costin	Washing towels, dusters, and carriage lining and trimming, and horse cover, for use of House of Representatives	35 25

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John D. Thomson	4 keys for desk	\$1 00	
	7 brass keys	5 25	
	Repairing 1 lock	1 00	
	Hooping 168 boxes, 75 cents	126 00	
	3 carpenters, 3 days each, taking up brasses in hall	22 50	
	Hooping 5 boxes, 75 cents	3 75	
	Hooping 29 boxes, 75 cents	21 75	
	1 gross 1½-inch screws	1 25	
	Hooping 5 boxes	3 75	
	2 locks on privy doors	4 50	
	Repairing door	1 00	
	2 large keys, committee room doors	2 00	
	Hooping 3 boxes	2 25	
	2 rim locks lower doors	4 50	
	2 braces across privy doors	2 50	
	78 castors on hall chairs	58 50	
	Extensive repairs on 175 hall chairs	175 00	
	44 new racks	44 00	
	33 new arms for chairs	33 00	
	1 rim lock on outside door	4 00	
	3 large brass keys	2 25	
	3 desk keys in Committee Public Lands	75	
	6-----do-----do-----Indian Affairs	1 50	
	6-----do-----do-----Naval Affairs	1 50	
	2 lights glass in stationery room	3 00	
	Repairing box	75	
	6 keys in Committee Post Office and Post Roads	1 50	
	Making 15 boxes	7 50	
	Repairing table	1 50	
	Making 4 boxes	3 00	
	Making 6 boxes	4 50	
	1 castor	75	

130 labels	5 20
100 pounds zinc	16 00
6 paper nails	60
Covering table with zinc	4 60
1 knob for door	1 25
Easing door	75
Repairing table	1 00
1 brass lock	2 00
5 keys in Committee on Manufactures	1 25
5 do do Military Affairs	1 25
7 do do Commerce	1 75
Lock duplicate keys for Foreign Affairs	4 50
2 hooks	1 00
4 keys Committee on Territories	1 00
4 castors, ditto	3 00
Repairing table, ditto	2 00
Lock on door, ditto	3 50
4 castors, Committee on Patents	3 00
3 keys, ditto	75
1 large lock, ditto	4 50
Repairing window	5 00
2 castors	1 50
2 desk keys in Judiciary Committee room	50
3 castors for ditto	2 25
1 spring for post office door	2 00
12 desk keys for room of Committee of Ways and Means	3 00
1 castor for Clerk's office	75
Repairing drawer	1 00
1 lock, \$1; 1 door spring, \$2	3 00
Repairing screen, \$3; 1 paste box, 50 cents	3 50
Repairing wash stand	1 50
4 castors	2 00
3 keys for library	75
Putting strips across window	2 00
1 brass lock, \$1 25; 1 door spring, \$2	3 25
10 sets Globes and Appendix for public libraries in district of new members of 34th Congress	765 60
74 cords hickory wood	1,850 00
	585 34

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Thomas Sinclair & Co -----	Lithographing and printing, in colors, 3,000 copies of one large geological section map, to accompany Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys -----	\$1,734 00	
	Lithographing and printing, in colors, 4,000 copies of map of Coast Range mountains, to accompany Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys -----	410 00	
	Also same work on 4,000 copies map of Bernardino Sierra, for same report -----	309 60	
			\$2,453 60
W. A. Harris -----	Advertising proposals for stationery, (Union) -----		93 75
Selmar Siebert -----	Printing 3,000 copies of each of 47 quarto plates to accompany Major Emory's Mexican Boundary Report -----		
A. C. Dunham -----	Services as folder for House of Representatives for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857 -----		916 50
Adeline Sergeant -----	Binding documents for House of Representatives -----		375 00
B. H. Weston -----	Compensation as temporary clerk in Clerk's office House of Representatives for quarter ending September 30, 1857 -----		920 20
	Pay-roll of map clerks, under resolution of May 4, 1848—		450 00
William Bailey -----	For the quarter ending June 30, 1857 -----	450 00	
James C. Greenlease -----	do -----	450 00	
Jos. N. Gordon -----	do -----	450 00	
Charles F. Hurlburt -----	do -----	450 00	
Rufus Prentice -----	do -----	450 00	
Cuthbert P. Wallach -----	do -----	450 00	
M. De C. Williams -----	do -----	450 00	
P. A. Daily -----	do -----	450 00	
			3,600 00
John R. Campbell -----	Compensation as clerk in service of the House of Representatives under resolution of May 4, 1848, from 5th to 31st March, inclusive -----		135 00
J. W. Fitzhugh -----	Removing draperies and cornice from hall -----	15 00	
	Removing, cleaning, and repairing carpets -----	40 00	
	6 men, 12 days each, removing desks and chairs in hall -----	108 00	
	Superintendent's time, 12 days -----	36 00	
	Removing screens -----	10 00	
	Removing gallery carpets -----	15 00	
	Removing furniture and carpets in room of Committee on Accounts -----	8 00	

do	do	Committee on Territories	8 00
do	do	Committee on Military Affairs	8 00
do	do	Committee on Engraving	8 00
do	do	Committee on Exten of Treasury Dep't.	8 00
do	do	Committee on Pacific Railroad	8 00
Removing carpets, &c., in stationery room			3 00
do in post office			3 00
40 yards matting for Clerk's office			20 00
Laying same			5 00
1 piece binding			50
1 large window shade			5 00
Covering large chair			6 00
3 dozen tumblers for Clerk's office			9 00
Removing mirrors and cornice in 4 rooms			20 00
Removing carpets and furniture and relaying carpets in 14 committee rooms			112 00
Repairing water cooler			1 25
34 yards haircloth, at \$1 50			51 00
10 pounds brass nails, at \$1 50			15 00
Covering and brass-nailing 47 chairs			70 50
30 yards black cambric			3 75
Patching and brass-nailing, in part, 180 chairs			90 00
14 cane seats			17 50
Twine on 220 racks, at 10 cents			22 00
1 ice pitcher for post office			7 50
1 broom for post office			50
4 spittoons for post office			3 00
6 men, each 8 days, cleaning cellars			72 00
Hauling 78 loads, at 50 cents			39 00
Time of superintendent, 8 days			24 00
Removing tacks from hall floor			20 00
Dusting and cleaning hall			15 00
Washing paint in hall			25 00
Hanging cornice and draperies around hall			50 00
178 yards Brussels carpet for hall, at \$1 75			311 50
Making do			44 50
Binding do			31 87
24 pieces binding			12 00
210 yards carpet in ladies' and gentlemen's galleries			210 00
Making and laying ditto			55 00

A--Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. W. Fitzhugh--Continued.....	Putting in 6 old braces.....	\$1 50	
	Repairing desk.....	1 00	
	Making 2 brush handles.....	75	
	1 castor.....	75	
	Repairing 2 wafer boxes.....	1 00	
	Putting fastening on doors.....	1 00	
	1 spring on hall door.....	2 00	
	Putting in 7 old braces.....	1 75	
	5 desk keys.....	1 25	
	Repairing chair.....	1 00	
	Repairing 2 wafer boxes.....	1 00	
	1 spring for door.....	2 00	
	Repairing 2 hall chairs.....	2 00	
	8 large brass keys.....	6 00	
	1 lock for privy door.....	2 00	
	8 brass keys for privy door.....	6 00	
	1 lock for basement door.....	2 00	
	Putting brass fastenings on window.....	2 50	
	Repairing lock.....	75	
	1 large lock, (basement,) duplicate keys.....	6 00	
	Putting 2 locks on doors.....	4 00	
	Bar and iron staples for basement doors.....	4 50	
	6 large brass keys.....	4 50	
	3 men's time, 3 days each, moving coal from vault.....	22 50	
	2 gross matches, Clerk's office.....	5 00	
	1 box patent sperm candles.....	30 00	
	1 box patent sperm candles for post office.....	30 00	
	1 gross matches for post office.....	2 50	
		<u>\$218 50</u>	
J. W. Fitzhugh.....	1 dozen shoe knives, \$3; 6 bushels lime and hauling, \$6.....	9 00	
	1 dozen shoe knives, \$3; 1 whetstone, 50 cents.....	3 50	
	4 pounds sponge, Clerk's office.....	10 00	

J. Wheelwright	10 bushels lime, \$5; 48 paste brushes, folding room, \$24	29 00	51 50
	474,000 document envelopes, at \$2 80 per M.	1,327 20	2,159 20
	832 reams folding cap, at \$1	832 00	297 00
			376 98
George S. Gideon	75 reams Manilla paper		308 94
John Tretler	Binding documents for House of Representatives		111 02
John Tretler	do		43 92
John Tretler	do		31 87
John Tretler	Binding for House of Representatives		13 42
John Tretler	do		
John Tretler	do		691 20
James Ackerman	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 10 plates of botany for report of Pacific Railroad Surveys		691 20
	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 10 plates fishes and mammals for report of Pacific Railroad Surveys		5,000 00
Henry Lawrence	Lithographing and printing in colors 100,000 copies of 1 plate Arden houses, for Agricultural Report of Commissioner of Patents for 1856		3,594 24
Sarony, Major & Knapp	Agricultural Report of Commissioner of Patents for 1856		
	Lithographing and printing in colors 11,520 copies, each, of 12 views, for Pacific Railroad Report		622 08
Sarony, Major & Knapp	Lithographing and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 9 plates geology, &c., for Pacific Railroad Report		599 04
	Lithographing and printing in colors 11,520 copies geological map of San Diego and Colorado river		411 50
Sarony, Major & Knapp	Binding for House of Representatives		67 10
John Tretler	do	2,465 00	
John Tretler	Binding 2,900 Pacific Railroad Reports for House	1,000 50	
J. W. Arnold	Binding 1,334 Japan for House		3,465 50
			4,549 60
	22,748 pounds map paper furnished for House, at 20 cents	1,950 00	
J. & R. Kingsland	Binding 3,000 copies Commercial Relations	2,500 00	
J. R. Williams	Binding 2,000 copies Patent Office Mechanical Report	2,500 00	
	Binding 20,000 copies Agricultural Report, 33d Congress		6,950 00
	1,000 reams Manilla paper, for folding room	2,500 00	
J Wheelwright	504	1,512 00	
	53½	240 75	4,252 75

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. W. Arnold-----	Binding 400 copies Pacific Railroad Report-----	\$340 00	
	Binding 165 copies Japan, 33d Congress-----	117 00	\$457 00
John Cassin-----	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies, each, of 20 plates birds, for Pacific Railroad Report-----		2,800 00
John Cassin-----	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies, each, of 8 plates birds, for Pacific Railroad Report-----		1,120 00
Taylor & Maury-----	30 sets Globe and Appendix-----	550 00	
	26 sets Finance Reports-----	624 00	
	69 copies of Hickey's Constitution-----	69 00	
	20 copies Mayo & Moulton's Pension and Bounty Land Laws----- (For public libraries, designated by new members 34th Congress.)	70 00	6,313 00
W. D. Wallach-----	For Star furnished members of House, 3d session 34th Congress-----		47 75
John Tretler-----	For binding documents, 3d session 34th Congress-----		261 44
John Tretler-----	For binding documents, (executive,) 3d session 34th Congress-----		153 28
P. S. Duval & Son-----	For plates for Pacific Railroad Report-----		552 96
W. A. Harris-----	For Daily Union furnished members of House of Representatives, 3d session 34th Congress-----		203 69
C. W. C. Dunnington-----	Pay-roll of police officers of Capitol, being one moiety, viz: For month of October, 1857-----	72 50	
John L. Wirt-----	do-----	55 00	
S. P. Johnston-----	do-----	55 00	
A. K. Arnold-----	do-----	55 00	
James T. Ball-----	do-----	55 00	
Wm. H. Thompson-----	do-----	55 00	
Thomas C. Wells-----	do-----	55 00	
R. D. Slater-----	do-----	55 00	
E. V. Campbell-----	do-----	33 33	490 83
Taylor & Maury-----	60 sets Opinions Attorney General-----	900 00	
	10 sets Adams' works-----	225 00	

John Tretler.....	45 50	13 copies Mayo & Moulton's Pension and Bounty Land Laws	1,170 50
John Tretler.....		For binding executive documents, 3d session 34th Congress.....	388 30
		do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	69 54
W. H. Colledge.....	77 50	Pay-roll of folders.....	
John T. Chauncey.....	77 50	For month of October, 1857	
William Mooney.....	77 50	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	
Henry Lee.....	77 50	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	
George Noyes.....	77 50	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	
James C. Nokes.....	77 50	do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	
Joseph R. Williams.....		For binding Patent Office Report, vol. 3, 3d session 34th Congress	465 00
Sarony, Major & Knapp.....		For lithographing and printing plates for Patent Office Report, 1856.....	3,000 00
Sarony, Major & Knapp.....		For engraving and printing maps.....	5,000 00
James Ackerman.....		For transcribing and printing plates for Pacific Railroad Survey Report.....	2,361 60
Woodford Stone.....		For 62 cords wood.....	552 96
Thomas Sinclair & Co.....		For lithographing and engraving plates for Report of Commissioner of Patents, 1856	490 42
Thomas Sinclair & Co.....		For lithographing and printing maps for Pacific Railroad Report.....	1,500 00
Thomas Sinclair & Co.....		do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	832 00
John Cassin.....		For lithographing plates for Pacific Railroad Report.....	578 00
A. Sergeant.....		For drawing and printing plates for Pacific Railroad Report.....	549 12
Joe. Shillington.....		For binding Senate documents, 3d session 34th Congress.....	4,043 20
		3 sets Congressional Globe and Appendix.....	1,110 20
		12 sets Opinions Attorney General.....	555 00
		4 sets Diplomatic Correspondence.....	180 00
		(For public libraries, designated by new members 34th Congress)	60 00
George S. Gideon.....		For check book.....	795 00
John Tretler.....		For binding executive documents, 3d session 34th Congress.....	6 00
P. S. Duval & Son.....		For transferring and printing maps and sketches for Coast Survey Reports.....	412 72
Van Ingen & Snyder.....		For meteorological maps for Patent Office Report, 1856.....	2,055 00
Selmar Siebert.....		For printing plates for Mexican Boundary Survey Report.....	25 00
Taylor & Maury.....		3 sets Globe and Appendix.....	916 50
		43 copies of Mayo & Moulton's Pension and Bounty Land Laws	555 00
		1 set Adams' works.....	150 50
		1 Opinions Attorney General.....	22 50
		30 sets Finance Reports.....	15 00
			720 00
			1,463 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Thomas Childs, jr.....	For stationery furnished himself, 1st session 34th Congress.....	-----	\$45 00
Thomas Sinclair & Co.....	For lithographing plates for Patent Office Report, 1856.....	-----	1,576 50
Thomas Sinclair & Co.....	For lithographing geological section map for Pacific Railroad Survey Report.....	-----	1,462 44
Henry Lawrence.....	For transferring and printing plates for Pacific Railroad Survey Report.....	-----	691 20
Julius Bien.....	For transferring and printing maps for Coast Survey Report.....	-----	1,366 30
J. H. Richard.....	For engraving plates for Pacific Railroad Survey Report, being one moiety thereof.....	-----	405 00
Wagner & McGuigan.....	For lithographing and printing plates for Patent Office Report, 1856.....	-----	10,576 50
Wagner & McGuigan.....	For transferring and printing plates for Pacific Railroad Survey Report.....	-----	622 08
J. W. Arnold.....	Binding Pacific Railroad and Japan Expedition Reports.....	-----	3,601 40
John Tretler.....	Binding executive documents, 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	194 15
John Tretler.....	do.....do.....	-----	73 20
John Tretler.....	do.....do.....	-----	34 77
John Tretler.....	do.....do.....	-----	34 77
John Tretler.....	do.....do.....	-----	20 74
John Tretler.....	do.....do.....	-----	20 74
John Tretler.....	do.....do.....	-----	10 00
John Tretler.....	do.....do.....	-----	9 76
E. P. Tildesol.....	Plate paper for Pacific Railroad Reports.....	-----	4,200 00
A. Sergeant.....	Binding Senate documents, 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	707 20
George S. Gideon.....	Stationery.....	-----	878 24
Selmar Siebert.....	Engravings and profiles for Pacific Railroad Survey Report, being one moiety thereof, (one half paid by Senate).....	-----	2,100 00
Sarony, Major & Co.....	Lithographing and printing plates and views for Pacific Railroad Survey Report.....	-----	5,091 84
Taylor & Maury.....	For public libraries:		
	7 sets Globe and Appendix.....	\$1,295 00	
	56 sets Adams' works.....	1,260 00	
	1 set Finance Report.....	24 00	
Sarony, Major & Knapp.....	Engraving and printing in colors 11,520 copies of geological views of part of the State of California, to accompany Report of Pacific Railroad Survey.....	1,180 00	2,579 00
	Engraving and printing 11,520 copies of two sectional maps, Colorado desert and		

Sarony, Major & Knapp	Bernardino pass, for Pacific Railroad Survey	403 20	1,584 00
Sarony, Major & Knapp	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies of each of 10 plates of geology, fossils, and palaeontology, to accompany Report of Pacific Railroad Survey		691 20
	Lithographing and printing in colors 11,530 copies of Plate 1, Arden Horses, to illustrate Report of Commissioner of Patents on Agriculture for 1856		576 50
	Transferring and printing 11 520 copies of each of 8 plates of geology, to accom-		552 96
	pany Report of Pacific Railroad Survey	2,621 40	623 32
	Binding documents, 3d session 34th Congress	525 00	
	Binding 3,084 copies Pacific Railroad Report, volume 4		3,146 40
	Binding 700 copies of Japan Report, volume 2		488 00
			358 04
	Use of 4 horses and carriages for October and November		691 20
	Services as draughtsman for October and November		4 75
	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies of each of 10 plates of botany, to accom-		298 37
	pany Report Pacific Railroad Survey		
	Amount paid Adams' Express Co	3,750 00	
	Services as temporary clerk for October and November	625 00	
	Binding 30,000 copies Agricultural Patent Office Report, 3d session 34th Congress		
	Binding 5,000 Mechanical Patent Office Report, 3d session 34th Congress	420 00	
		4,480 00	
	420 reams half sheet cap		4,900 00
	1,600,000 document envelopes, at \$2 80		401 25
			122 00
	Binding documents, 3d session 34th Congress		198 91
	Horse and carriage for October and November		122 00
	Services as folder in office of Clerk of House of Representatives of United States		198 91
	Use of horse and carriage for October and November		91 50
	Services as assistant messenger for October and November		149 18
	Use of horse for October and November		149 18
	Services as mail boy for October and November		122 00
	do do do do do do		91 50
	Services as laborer for October and November		248 64
	do do do do do do		91 50
	do do do do do do		91 50
	Pay-roll of map clerks—		
	For October and November	298 37	
J. Wheelwright			
J. Tretler			
T. D. Harris			
G. W. Larner			
F. Emerich			
E. Spicer			
R. W. Bates			
A. J. Dean			
S. Lee			
John Costin			
Levi Neal			
C. B. Shuly			
W. Smith			
R. Jackson			
G. Greenlease			

A--Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
W. Baily-----	Pay-roll of map clerks--Continued.	\$298 37	
J. N. Gordon-----	For October and November-----	298 37	
C. P. Wallach-----	do-----do-----	298 37	
C. F. Hurlbut-----	do-----do-----	298 37	
P. A. Daily-----	do-----do-----	298 37	
M. de C. Williams-----	do-----do-----	298 37	
Rufus Prentice-----	do-----do-----	298 37	
			\$2,386 96
A. J. Glossbrenner-----	Use of horse and carriage for October and November-----	24 00	
Taylor & Maury, (for public libraries)-----	1 Finance Report-----	15 00	
	1 Opinions of Attorney General-----	30 00	
	2 Diplomatic Correspondence-----	20 00	
	2 Public Land Laws-----	274 00	
	1 set of Globe and Appendix-----		
			363 00
W. V. Hudson-----	Services as messenger for October and November-----		248 64
	Pay-roll, Capitol police--		
C. W. C. Dunnington-----	For November, being one moiety-----		72 50
A. K. Arnold-----	do-----do-----		55 00
J. J. Johnson-----	do-----do-----		55 00
J. T. Ball-----	do-----do-----		55 00
W. H. Thompson-----	do-----do-----		55 00
T. C. Wells-----	do-----do-----		65 00
R. D. Slater-----	do-----do-----		55 00
F. V. Campbell-----	do-----do-----		33 33
M. M. Hitchcox-----	Services as folder for October and November-----		248 64
G. Bailey-----	Newspapers furnished members of 34th Congress-----		31 00
J. T. Chauncey-----	Pay-roll of folders--		75 00
G. A. Bassett-----	For November-----		75 00
	do-----do-----		

R. H. Stewart	do	75 00
W. Mooney	do	75 00
J. M. Seely	do	75 00
G. Noyes	do	75 00
A. C. Denham	Services in folding room for October and November	248 64
J. W. Arnold	Binding 1,788 copies Pacific Railroad Report, volume 4	1,519 80
J. Wheelwright	Binding 100 copies Japan Report, volume 2	75 00
	300 reams white laid ruled post paper	900 00
	50 reams white laid unruled	150 00
	75 reams cream laid note	150 00
	do	150 00
J. R. Williams	Binding 24,000 copies Agricultural Patent Office Report, 3d session 34th Congress	3,000 00
B. H. Weston	Clerical services for October and November	298 37
John R. Campbell	Clerical services for April, May, and June	450 00

Pay-roll, officers House of Representatives—

Wm. Cullom	For October and November	596 74
W. P. Ingram	do	358 04
J. M. Barclay	do	358 04
Daniel Birch	do	298 37
T. D. Harris	do	298 37
J. Stroh	do	298 37
W. Haslett	do	298 37
N. B. Markle	do	298 37
J. C. Walker	do	298 37
J. L. Chester	do	298 37
P. B. Tompkins	do	298 37
John D. Thompson	do	298 37
C. B. Adams	do	298 37
W. H. Minnix	do	298 37
R. W. Bates	do	292 80
F. Emerich	do	198 91
J. Messimer	do	198 91
A. T. Owens	do	198 91
A. J. Glossbrenner	do	358 04
W. G. Flood	do	298 37
C. Cole	do	198 91
A. R. Corbin	do	298 37
R. Cochran	do	298 37

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A--Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Tretler--Continued	Binding 98 copies in calf Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50-- Binding in sheep 187 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 25--	\$147 00 233 75	\$440 53
John Tretler	Binding in calf 10 copies Report Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cts. Binding in calf 250 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50--	6 10 375 00	381 10
John Tretler	Binding in calf 2 copies Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50-- Binding in calf 10 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cts. Binding in sheep 213 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 50 cents	3 00 6 10 106 50	115 60
John Tretler	Binding in calf 10 copies Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at \$1 50-- Trimming, folding, and pasting 600 maps for Ex. Docs., volume 3, 1st session 34th Congress	15 00 60	
	Binding in sheep 178 copies Reports Court of Claims, 1st session 34th Congress, at 50 cents	93 50	
John Tretler	Binding in calf 92 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cts. Binding in calf 36 copies Reports Court of Claims, 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cts. Erecting monument in the Washington Cemetery to memory of Hon. Thomas H Bayly, of Virginia	109 10 56 12 21 96	100 00
Hugh Lochrey	Lithographing and printing in colors 50,000 copies of strawberry plate for Agri- cultural Report Patent Office for 1856, at \$5		2,500 00
Thomas Sinclair & Co	228 bushels ice for use of House of Representatives from February 28 to August 31, 1857, at 50 cents		114 00
L. J. Middleton	Engraving and printing 11,520 copies each of 3 sectional maps for Pacific Railroad Report, (34,560 maps. at \$2 12 per 100)		732 67
James Ackerman	Binding in sheep 213 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 25. Binding in calf 33 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50--	266 25 49 50	315 75
John Tretler			

John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 348 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	212 28	305 78
	Binding in sheep 187 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	93 50	
John Tretler.....	Binding in sheep 213 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 50 cents.....	106 50	
	Binding in calf 12 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	7 32	
John Tretler.....	Binding in calf 73 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50.....	-----	113 82
	Binding in calf 42 copies Ex. Docs., volume 7, 3d session 34th Congress, at \$1 50.....	-----	109 50
	Binding in calf 99 copies Mis. Docs., 3d session 34th Congress, at 61 cents.....	-----	63 00
	Do.....37.....do.....do.....	-----	60 39
A. R. Parker.....	Balance due him on account of his salary as draughtsman of House of Representatives, as fixed by act of Congress of 3d March, 1855, from 3d March, 1855, to 30th June, 1857, 2 years 3 months and 28 days, at \$2,160 per annum.....	5,028 00	22 57
	Less amount received during same period, at \$1,850 per annum.....	4,306 35	
J. R. Williams.....	Binding 4,500 copies Commercial Relations United States, vol. 3, 1st session 34th Congress, at 65 cents per volume.....	2,925 00	721 65
	Binding 10,000 copies Mechanical Patent Office Report, vol. 3, 34th Congress, at 12½ cents.....	1,250 00	
Taylor & Maury.....	69 sets Elliott's Debates for public libraries in districts of new members of 34th Congress.....	-----	4,175 00
B. H. Weston.....	Temporary clerk in Clerk's office for March, 1857.....	-----	1,104 00
Julius Bien.....	Transferring and printing 11,530 copies each of 5 maps to accompany report of Coast Survey for 1856.....	-----	150 00
Henry Lawrence.....	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies each of 8 plates fishes and mammals to illustrate Report Pacific Railroad Survey, at 60 cents per 100.....	-----	882 04
John Tretler.....	Binding Docs. 3d session 34th Congress.....	-----	552 96
	Do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	305 78
	Do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	253 15
	Do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	206 10
	Do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	119 30
	Do.....do.....do.....do.....	-----	34 77
J. W. Arnold.....	Binding 1,000 copies Japan Report, vol. 2, 33d Congress.....	-----	750 00
	Binding 862 copies Pacific Railroad Report, vol. 3.....	-----	732 70
	Binding 152 copies same, vol. 4.....	-----	129 20
	Binding 2,400 copies same, vol. 3.....	-----	2,040 00
	Binding 6,000 copies Japan Report, vol. 2.....	-----	750 00
E. P. Teleston.....	49 reams plate paper for Pacific Railroad Report.....	588 00	
	62½.....do.....do.....do.....	740 80	

A. R. Corbin	do	do	do	450 00
R. Cochran	do	do	do	450 00
T. Morrice	do	do	do	441 60
R. Morris	do	do	do	540 00
C. H. Upton	do	do	do	435 00
M. Wyand	do	do	do	360 00
R. O. Dormer	do	do	do	360 00
J. R. Campbell	do	do	do	360 00
B. C. Brown	do	do	do	360 00
N. Darling	do	do	do	540 00
A. J. Larner	do	do	do	450 00
J. Goodman	do	do	do	435 00
J. C. McCarty	do	do	do	441 60
G. T. Whittington	do	do	do	441 60
J. Nokes	do	do	do	375 00
J. W. Jones	do	do	do	375 00
G. R. Ruff	do	do	do	375 00
J. E. Evans	do	do	do	375 00
F. F. Clark	do	do	do	375 00
J. D. Ward	do	do	do	300 00
D. P. West	do	do	do	300 00
W. Sanborn	do	do	do	300 00
T. W. Phipps	do	do	do	300 00
J. Garretson	do	do	do	300 00
J. P. Raub	do	do	do	300 00
John Upton	do	do	do	300 00
B. F. Beverage	do	do	do	300 00
A. R. Parker	do	do	do	19,901 40
				540 00

Services as draughtsman for quarter ending 30th September, 1857

Pay-roll of Capitol police, being one moiety—

C. W. C. Dunnington	For month of September	72 50
John L. Wirt	do	55 00
A. K. Arnold	do	55 00
Samuel J. Johnson	do	55 00
J. T. Ball	do	55 00
W. H. Thompson	do	55 00
B. D. Slater	do	55 00

A--Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Pay-roll of Capitol police--Continued.			
T. C. Wells-----	For month of September-----	\$55 00	\$490 84
E. V. Campbell-----	do-----do-----	33 33	
George S. Gideon-----	636 reams folding paper, 19 by 24 inches, \$2 53 per ream-----	881 40	1,609 08
E. P. Teleston-----	73 ⁹ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Pacific Railroad Report-----	881 40	
	73 ⁹ / ₂₀ do-----do-----do-----	630 30	
	57 ⁶ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Agricultural Patent Office Report for 1856-----	881 40	
	73 ⁹ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Pacific Railroad Report-----	588 00	
	49 do-----do-----do-----	514 20	
	42 ¹⁷ / ₂₀ do-----do-----do-----	438 00	
	36 ¹⁰ / ₂₀ do-----do-----do-----	573 00	
	57 ⁶ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Agricultural Patent Office Report-----	150 00	
	12 ¹⁰ / ₂₀ reams plate paper for Pacific Railroad Report-----	630 30	
	57 ⁷ / ₂₀ do-----do-----do-----	8 10	
	67 ¹⁰ / ₂₀ do-----do-----do-----	5 88	
	49 do-----do-----do-----	514 20	
	42 ¹⁷ / ₂₀ do-----do-----do-----	733 20	
	61 ² / ₂₀ do-----do-----do-----	1,176 00	
	98 reams plate paper, for Emery's Mexican Boundary Report-----	630 30	
	57 ⁶ / ₂₀ reams plate paper, for Patent Office Report-----	75 00	
	6 ⁵ / ₂₀ reams plate paper, for Pacific Railroad Report-----	1,689 60	
	140 ¹⁶ / ₂₀ do-----do-----do-----		12,384 30
John Costin-----	Laborer, for quarter ending September 30, 1857-----		184 00
Levi Neal-----	do-----do-----do-----		138 00
R. Jackson-----	do-----do-----do-----		133 00
W. Smith-----	do-----do-----do-----		138 00
A. J. Dean-----	Services as mail boy, for quarter ending September 30, 1857-----		138 00
F. Emerich-----	Horse and carriage, for quarter ending September 30, 1857-----		184 00
C. B. Sherly-----	As messenger of south wing Capitol extension-----		375 00

G. W. Larner	Services as folder in office Clerk of House of Representatives, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	300 00
E. Spicer	Services as messenger of House of Representatives, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	300 00
M. M. Hitchcox	Services as folder, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	375 00
	Pay-roll of public folders, as follows:	
	For the month of September, 1857	
Geo. A. Bassett	do	75 00
J. G. Nokes	do	75 00
R. H. Stewart	do	75 00
A. Hinshillwood	do	75 00
Geo. Noyes	do	75 00
Henry Lee	do	75 00
	Pay-roll of map clerks, under resolution of House of Representatives of May 4, 1848, as follows:	
	For quarter ending September 30, 1857	
Chas. T. Hailburt	do	450 00
P. A. Daily	do	450 00
J. C. Greenlease	do	450 00
J. M. Gordon	do	450 00
Wm. Bailey	do	450 00
C. P. Wallach	do	450 00
R. Prentice	do	450 00
M. A. C. Williams	do	450 00
	Compensation as temporary clerk in office of the Clerk of House of Representatives, for quarter ending June 30, 1857	3,600 00
B. H. Weston	Services in office of the Clerk of House of Representatives, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	450 00
John Bailey	Use of horse for Clerk's office House of Representatives, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	138 00
R. W. Bates	Use of horse for Clerk's office House of Representatives, for the month of September, 1857	150 00
Samuel Lee	For services as mail boy in the post office of the House of Representatives, for the months of August and September, 1857	60 00
A. J. Glosbrenner	For horse and wagon, for use of the sergeant-at-arms, from September 1 to 30, 1857	60 00
T. D. Harris	Use of horse and carriage, for month of September, 1857	736 00
James Henry	Use of 4 horses and carriages, for quarter ending September 30, 1857	
W. V. Hudson	Compensation as messenger of House of Representatives, for quarter ending June 30, 1857	375 00
J. R. Williams	Binding 20,000 copies Agricultural Patent Office Report, 34th Congress, 3d session	2,500 00
Elizabeth Costin	Washing towels, dusters, and carriage lining and trimming, and horse cover, for use of House of Representatives	35 25

A--Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John D. Thomson	4 keys for desk	\$1 00	
	7 brass keys	5 25	
	Repairing 1 lock	1 00	
	Hooping 168 boxes, 75 cents	126 00	
	3 carpenters, 3 days each, taking up brasses in hall	22 50	
	Hooping 5 boxes, 75 cents	3 75	
	Hooping 29 boxes, 75 cents	21 75	
	1 gross 1½-inch screws	1 25	
	Hooping 5 boxes	3 75	
	2 locks on privy doors	4 50	
	Repairing door	1 00	
	2 large keys, committee room doors	2 00	
	Hooping 3 boxes	2 25	
	2 rim locks lower doors	4 50	
	2 braces across privy doors	2 50	
	78 castors on hall chairs	58 50	
	Extensive repairs on 175 hall chairs	175 00	
	44 new racks	44 00	
	33 new arms for chairs	33 00	
	1 rim lock on outside door	4 00	
	3 large brass keys	2 25	
	3 desk keys in Committee Public Lands	75	
	6 do do Indian Affairs	1 50	
	6 do do Naval Affairs	1 50	
	2 lights glass in stationery room	3 00	
	Repairing box	75	
	6 keys in Committee Post Office and Post Roads	1 50	
	Making 15 boxes	7 50	
	Repairing table	1 50	
	Making 4 boxes	3 00	
	Making 6 boxes	4 50	
	1 castor	75	

130 labels	5 20
100 pounds zinc	16 00
6 paper nails	4 60
Covering table with zinc	1 25
1 knob for door	75
Easing door	1 00
Repairing table	2 00
1 brass lock	1 25
5 keys in Committee on Manufactures	1 25
5 do do Military Affairs	1 75
7 do do Commerce	4 50
Lock duplicate keys for Foreign Affairs	1 00
2 hooks	1 00
4 keys Committee on Territories	3 00
4 castors, ditto	2 00
Repairing table, ditto	3 50
Lock on door, ditto	3 00
4 castors, Committee on Patents	75
3 keys, ditto	4 50
1 large lock, ditto	5 00
Repairing window	1 50
2 castors	50
2 desk keys in Judiciary Committee room	2 25
3 castors for ditto	2 00
1 spring for post office door	3 00
12 desk keys for room of Committee of Ways and Means	75
1 castor for Clerk's office	1 00
Repairing drawer	3 00
1 lock, \$1; 1 door spring, \$2	1 00
Repairing screen, \$3; 1 paste box, 50 cents	3 00
Repairing wash stand	1 50
4 castors	2 00
3 keys for library	75
Putting strips across window	2 00
1 brass lock, \$1 25; 1 door spring, \$2	3 25
10 sets Globes and Appendix for public libraries in district of new members of 34th Congress	765 60
74 cords hickory wood	1,850 00
	585 34

J. Shillington

Woodford Stone

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Thomas Sinclair & Co -----	Lithographing and printing, in colors, 3,000 copies of one large geological section map, to accompany Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys.-----	\$1,734 00	
	Lithographing and printing, in colors, 4,000 copies of map of Coast Range mountains, to accompany Report of Pacific Railroad Surveys.-----	410 00	
	Also same work on 4,000 copies map of Bernardino Sierra, for same report.-----	309 60	
W. A. Harris -----	Advertising proposals for stationery, (Union).-----	-----	\$2,453 60
Selmar Siebert -----	Printing 3,000 copies of each of 47 quarto plates to accompany Major Emory's Mexican Boundary Report -----	-----	93 75
A. C. Dunham -----	Services as folder for House of Representatives for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857 -----	-----	916 50
Adeline Sergeant -----	Binding documents for House of Representatives -----	-----	375 00
B. H. Weston -----	Compensation as temporary clerk in Clerk's office House of Representatives for quarter ending September 30, 1857 -----	-----	920 20
	Pay-roll of map clerks, under resolution of May 4, 1848— For the quarter ending June 30, 1857 -----	-----	450 00
William Bailey -----	do-----do-----	450 00	
James C. Greenlease -----	do-----do-----	450 00	
Jos. N. Gordon -----	do-----do-----	450 00	
Charles F. Hurlburt -----	do-----do-----	450 00	
Rufus Prentice -----	do-----do-----	450 00	
Cuthbert P. Wallach -----	do-----do-----	450 00	
M. De C. Williams -----	do-----do-----	450 00	
P. A. Daily -----	do-----do-----	450 00	
John R. Campbell -----	Compensation as clerk in service of the House of Representatives under resolution of May 4, 1848, from 5th to 31st March, inclusive.-----	-----	3,600 00
J. W. Fitzhugh -----	Removing draperies and cornice from hall -----	15 00	
	Removing, cleaning, and repairing carpets -----	40 00	
	6 men, 12 days each, removing desks and chairs in hall -----	108 00	
	Superintendent's time, 12 days -----	36 00	
	Removing screens -----	10 00	
	Removing gallery carpets -----	15 00	
	Removing furniture and carpets in room of Committee on Accounts -----	8 00	
			135 00

do	Committee on Territories	8 00
do	Committee on Military Affairs	8 00
do	Committee on Engraving	8 00
do	Committee on Exten of Treasury Dep't	8 00
do	Committee on Pacific Railroad	3 00
Removing carpets, &c., in stationery room		3 00
do in post office		20 00
40 yards matting for Clerk's office		5 00
Laying same		5 00
1 piece binding		6 00
1 large window shade		9 00
Covering large chair		20 00
3 dozen tumblers for Clerk's office		112 00
Removing mirrors and cornice in 4 rooms		1 25
Removing carpets and furniture and relaying carpets in 14 committee rooms		51 00
Repairing water cooler		15 00
34 yards haircloth, at \$1 50		70 50
10 pounds brass nails, at \$1 50		3 75
Covering and brass-nailing 47 chairs		90 00
30 yards black cambric		17 50
Patching and brass-nailing, in part, 180 chairs		22 00
14 cane seats		7 50
Twine on 220 racks, at 10 cents		3 00
1 ice pitcher for post office		72 00
1 broom for post office		39 00
4 spittoons for post office		24 00
6 men, each 8 days, cleaning cellars		20 00
Hauling 78 loads, at 50 cents		15 00
Time of superintendent, 8 days		25 00
Removing tacks from hall floor		50 00
Dusting and cleaning hall		311 50
Washing paint in hall		44 50
Hanging cornice and draperies around hall		31 87
178 yards Brussels carpet for hall, at \$1 75		12 00
Making do		210 00
Binding do		55 00
24 pieces binding		
210 yards carpet in ladies' and gentlemen's galleries		
Making and laying ditto		

A--Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. W. Fitzhugh--Continued -----			
	Hanging 5 sets curtains in hall -----	\$10 00	
	Cleaning brass in hall -----	8 00	
	Laborers' time rubbing desks, chairs, and reporters' desks with pumice stone, (24 days) -----	42 00	
	Superintendent's time, 6 days, at \$3 -----	18 00	
	Removing, cleaning, and hanging draperies over Speaker's chair -----	10 00	
	Varnishing 256 desks -----	128 00	
	Varnishing 32 reporters' desks -----	12 00	
	Varnishing 260 chairs -----	65 00	
	Varnishing Speaker's and Clerk's desks -----	4 00	
	Varnishing Speaker's chair -----	1 00	
	Varnishing Speaker's screen and hand-railing -----	15 00	
	Repairing back of seats in ladies' gallery -----	4 00	
	4 pieces furniture gimp for repairs -----	2 00	
	Varnishing 8 sofas -----	8 00	
	Varnishing shelving behind Speaker's chair -----	2 00	
	Varnishing 3 reporters' chairs -----	1 50	
	45 yards carpet for stationery room -----	78 75	
	Making 45 yards for ditto -----	10 25	
	58 yards carpet for document room -----	101 50	
	Making ditto -----	14 50	
	44 yards carpet for post office -----	77 00	
	Making ditto -----	11 00	
	5 pounds thread, at \$1 25 -----	6 25	
	Removing furniture in 3 rooms -----	6 00	
	24 yards oil cloth, for hall and galleries -----	36 00	
	Varnishing 6 chairs in Clerk's desk -----	1 50	
	Varnishing 2 sideboards in hall -----	2 50	
	Varnishing water stands in lobby -----	75	
	Varnishing 6 small chairs -----	1 20	
	Laying 24 yards oilcloth -----	3 00	
	Washing and hanging curtains in Speaker's room -----	4 00	

Varnishing 4 washstands	2 00
3 gallons varnish, at \$4	12 00
1 gallon turpentine	1 50
16 yards damask, at \$1 50	24 00
Repair of curtains and screens around hall	8 00
Repairing cushion for pages' seat	4 00
\$2,383 57	
2 hat racks	1 00
1 door lock	2 50
1 spring for hall door	2 00
4 brass keys	3 00
8 new braces for desks	4 00
Putting in 15 old braces	3 75
Repairing 2 desk tops	1 00
2 springs on hall door	4 00
5 desk keys	1 25
1 brass lock and key	2 00
Halyards for hoisting flag on House	7 00
Putting in 16 old braces	4 00
8 new braces	4 00
7 desk keys	1 75
1 brass lock and key	2 00
1 spring	2 00
New tops on 3 wafer boxes	2 25
Repairing wood-horse	1 00
3 desk keys	75
Repairing 3 hall chairs	3 00
Repairing 1 drawer	75
1 new drawer, with lock and key	4 50
Putting in 7 old braces	1 75
6 desk keys	1 50
2 castors	1 50
1 spring on basement door	2 00
1 screwdriver	50
Nailing down brass nozings	1 00
Putting in 8 old braces	2 00
7 new braces	3 50
Nailing down brass nozings	75
5 desk keys	1 25

J. W. Fitzhugh.....

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. W. Fitzhugh—Continued.....	Putting in 6 old braces.....	\$1 50	
	Repairing desk.....	1 00	
	Making 2 brush handles.....	75	
	1 castor.....	75	
	Repairing 2 wafer boxes.....	1 00	
	Putting fastening on doors.....	1 00	
	1 spring on hall door.....	2 00	
	Putting in 7 old braces.....	1 75	
	5 desk keys.....	1 25	
	Repairing chair.....	1 00	
	Repairing 2 wafer boxes.....	1 00	
	1 spring for door.....	2 00	
	Repairing 2 hall chairs.....	2 00	
	8 large brass keys.....	6 00	
	1 lock for privy door.....	2 00	
	8 brass keys for privy door.....	6 00	
	1 lock for basement door.....	2 00	
	Putting brass fastenings on window.....	2 50	
	Repairing lock.....	75	
	1 large lock, (basement,) duplicate keys.....	6 00	
	Putting 2 locks on doors.....	4 00	
	Bar and iron staples for basement doors.....	4 50	
	6 large brass keys.....	4 50	
	3 men's time, 3 days each, moving coal from vault.....	22 50	
	2 gross matches, Clerk's office.....	5 00	
	1 box patent sperm candles.....	30 00	
	1 box patent sperm candles for post office.....	30 00	
	1 gross matches for post office.....	2 50	
	1 dozen shoe knives, \$3; 6 bushels lime and hauling, \$6.....	9 00	
	1 dozen shoe knives, \$3; 1 whetstone, 50 cents.....	3 50	
	4 pounds sponge, Clerk's office.....	10 00	
		\$218 50	

J. Wheelwright	10 bushels lime, \$5; 48 paste brushes, folding room, \$24	29 00	51 50
	474,000 document envelopes, at \$2 80 per M.	1,327 20	
	832 reams folding cap, at \$1	832 00	
George S. Gideon	75 reams Manilla paper		2,159 20
John Tretler	Binding documents for House of Representatives		297 00
John Tretler	do		376 98
John Tretler	do		308 94
John Tretler	do		111 02
John Tretler	Binding for House of Representatives		43 92
John Tretler	do		31 87
John Tretler	do		13 42
James Ackerman	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 10 plates of botany for report of Pacific Railroad Surveys		691 20
Henry Lawrence	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 10 plates fishes and mammals for report of Pacific Railroad Surveys		691 20
Sarony, Major & Knapp	Lithographing and printing in colors 100,000 copies of 1 plate Arden houses, for Agricultural Report of Commissioner of Patents for 1856		5,000 00
Sarony, Major & Knapp	Lithographing and printing in colors 11,520 copies, each, of 12 views, for Pacific Railroad Report		3,594 24
Sarony, Major & Knapp	Lithographing and printing 11,520 copies, each, of 9 plates geology, &c., for Pacific Railroad Report		622 08
Sarony, Major & Knapp	Lithographing and printing in colors 11,520 copies geological map of San Diego and Colorado river		599 04
John Tretler	Binding for House of Representatives		411 50
John Tretler	do		67 10
J. W. Arnold	Binding 2,900 Pacific Railroad Reports for House	2,465 00	
	Binding 1,334 Japan for House	1,000 50	
J. & R. Kingsland	22,748 pounds map paper furnished for House, at 20 cents		3,465 50
J. R. Williams	Binding 3,000 copies Commercial Relations	1,950 00	
	Binding 2,000 copies Patent Office Mechanical Report	2,500 00	
	Binding 20,000 copies Agricultural Report, 33d Congress	2,500 00	
J Wheelwright	1,000 reams Manilla paper, for folding room	2,500 00	
	504 do	1,512 00	
	53½ do	240 75	
			4,252 75

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. W. Arnold	Binding 400 copies Pacific Railroad Report	\$340 00	
	Binding 165 copies Japan, 33d Congress	117 00	\$457 00
John Cassin	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies, each, of 20 plates birds, for Pacific Railroad Report		2,800 00
John Cassin	Drawing, printing, and coloring 2,000 copies, each, of 8 plates birds, for Pacific Railroad Report		1,120 00
Taylor & Maury	30 sets Globe and Appendix	550 00	
	26 sets Finance Reports	624 00	
	69 copies of Hickey's Constitution	69 00	
	20 copies Mayo & Moulton's Pension and Bounty Land Laws	70 00	
	(For public libraries, designated by new members 34th Congress.)		6,313 00
W. D. Wallach	For Star furnished members of House, 3d session 34th Congress		47 75
John Tretler	For binding documents, 3d session 34th Congress		261 44
John Tretler	For binding documents, (executive,) 3d session 34th Congress		153 28
P. S. Duval & Son	For plates for Pacific Railroad Report		552 96
W. A. Harris	For Daily Union furnished members of House of Representatives, 3d session 34th Congress		203 69
C. W. C. Dunnington	Pay-roll of police officers of Capitol, being one moiety, viz:		
John L. Wirt	For month of October, 1857	72 50	
S. P. Johnston	do	55 00	
	do	55 00	
	do	55 00	
	do	55 00	
A. K. Arnold	do	55 00	
James T. Ball	do	55 00	
Wm. H. Thompson	do	55 00	
Thomas C. Wells	do	55 00	
R. D. Slater	do	33 33	
E. V. Campbell	do		
Taylor & Maury	60 sets Opinions Attorney General	900 00	
	10 sets Adams' works	225 00	490 83

John Tretler-----	13 copies Mayo & Moulton's Pension and Bounty Land Laws -----	45 50	1,170 50
John Tretler-----	For binding executive documents, 3d session 34th Congress-----	-----	388 30
	do-----do-----do-----	-----	69 54
W. H. Colledge-----	Pay-roll of folders-----	-----	
John T. Chauncey-----	For month of October, 1857-----	77 50	
William Mooney-----	do-----do-----do-----	77 50	
Henry Lee-----	do-----do-----do-----	77 50	
George Noyes-----	do-----do-----do-----	77 50	
James C. Nokes-----	do-----do-----do-----	77 50	
Joseph R. Williams-----	For binding Patent Office Report, vol. 3, 3d session 34th Congress-----	-----	465 00
Sarony, Major & Knapp-----	For lithographing and printing plates for Patent Office Report, 1856-----	-----	3,000 00
Sarony, Major & Knapp-----	For engraving and printing maps-----	-----	5,000 00
James Ackerman-----	For transferring and printing plates for Pacific Railroad Survey Report-----	-----	2,361 60
Woodford Stone-----	For 62 cords wood-----	-----	552 96
Thomas Sinclair & Co-----	For lithographing and engraving plates for Report of Commissioner of Patents, 1856-----	-----	490 42
Thomas Sinclair & Co-----	For lithographing and printing maps for Pacific Railroad Report-----	-----	1,500 00
Thomas Sinclair & Co-----	do-----do-----do-----	-----	832 00
Thomas Sinclair & Co-----	For lithographing plates for Pacific Railroad Report-----	-----	578 00
John Cassin-----	For drawing and printing plates for Pacific Railroad Report-----	-----	549 12
A. Sergeant-----	For binding Senate documents, 3d session 34th Congress-----	-----	4,043 20
Joe. Shillington-----	3 sets Congressional Globe and Appendix-----	555 00	1,110 20
	12 sets Opinions Attorney General-----	180 00	
	4 sets Diplomatic Correspondence-----	60 00	
	(For public libraries, designated by new members 34th Congress)	-----	795 00
George S. Gideon-----	For check book-----	-----	6 00
John Tretler-----	For binding executive documents, 3d session 34th Congress-----	-----	412 72
P. S. Duval & Son-----	For transferring and printing maps and sketches for Coast Survey Reports-----	-----	2,055 00
Van Ingen & Snyder-----	For meteorological maps for Patent Office Report, 1856-----	-----	25 00
Selmar Siebert-----	For printing plates for Mexican Boundary Survey Report-----	-----	916 50
Taylor & Maury-----	3 sets Globe and Appendix-----	555 00	
	43 copies of Mayo & Moulton's Pension and Bounty Land Laws-----	150 50	
	1 set Adams' works-----	22 50	
	1 Opinions Attorney General-----	15 00	
	30 sets Finance Reports-----	720 00	
			1,463 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Thomas Childs, jr.	For stationery furnished himself, 1st session 34th Congress	-----	\$45 00
Thomas Sinclair & Co	For lithographing plates for Patent Office Report, 1856	-----	1,576 50
Thomas Sinclair & Co	For lithographing geological section map for Pacific Railroad Survey Report	-----	1,462 44
Henry Lawrence	For transferring and printing plates for Pacific Railroad Survey Report	-----	691 20
Julius Bien	For transferring and printing maps for Coast Survey Report	-----	1,366 30
J. H. Richard	For engraving plates for Pacific Railroad Survey Report, being one moiety thereof	-----	405 00
Wagner & McGuigan	For lithographing and printing plates for Patent Office Report, 1856	-----	10,576 50
Wagner & McGuigan	For transferring and printing plates for Pacific Railroad Survey Report	-----	622 08
J. W. Arnold	Binding Pacific Railroad and Japan Expedition Reports	-----	3,601 40
John Tretler	Binding executive documents, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	194 15
John Tretler	do	-----	73 20
John Tretler	do	-----	34 77
John Tretler	do	-----	34 77
John Tretler	do	-----	20 74
John Tretler	do	-----	20 74
John Tretler	do	-----	10 00
John Tretler	do	-----	9 76
E. P. Tildes	Plate paper for Pacific Railroad Reports	-----	4,200 00
A. Sergeant	Binding Senate documents, 3d session 34th Congress	-----	707 20
George S. Gideon	Stationery	-----	878 24
Selmar Siebert	Engravings and profiles for Pacific Railroad Survey Report, being one moiety thereof, (one half paid by Senate)	-----	2,100 00
	Lithographing and printing plates and views for Pacific Railroad Survey Report	-----	5,091 84
For public libraries:			
	7 sets Globe and Appendix	\$1,295 00	
	56 sets Adams' works	1,260 00	
	1 set Finance Report	24 00	2,579 00
	Engraving and printing in colors 11,520 copies of geological views of part of the State of California, to accompany Report of Pacific Railroad Survey	1,180 00	
	Engraving and printing 11,520 copies of two sectional maps, Colorado desert and		
Sarony, Major & Co			
Taylor & Maury			
Sarony, Major & Knapp			

		403 20	
Sarony, Major & Knapp -----	Bernardino pass, for Pacific Railroad Survey-----		1,584 00
Sarony, Major & Knapp -----	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies of each of 10 plates of geology, fossils, and palaeontology, to accompany Report of Pacific Railroad Survey-----		691 20
Sarony, Major & Knapp -----	Lithographing and printing in colors 11,530 copies of Plate I, Arden Horses, to illustrate Report of Commissioner of Patents on Agriculture for 1856-----		576 50
John Tretler-----	Transferring and printing 11 520 copies of each of 8 plates of geology, to accom- pany Report of Pacific Railroad Survey-----		552 96
J. W. Arndt-----	Binding documents, 3d session 34th Congress-----		623 32
	Binding 3,084 copies Pacific Railroad Report, volume 4-----	2,621 40	
	Binding 700 copies of Japan Report, volume 2-----	525 00	
James Henry -----	Use of 4 horses and carriages for October and November-----		3,146 40
A. R. Parker-----	Services as draughtsman for October and November-----		488 00
James Ackerman-----	Transferring and printing 11,520 copies of each of 10 plates of botany, to accom- pany Report Pacific Railroad Survey-----		358 04
F. Emerich-----	Amount paid Adams' Express Co-----		691 20
John Bailly-----	Services as temporary clerk for October and November-----		4 75
J. R. Williams-----	Binding 30,000 copies Agricultural Patent Office Report, 3d session 34th Congress-----	3,750 00	298 37
	Binding 5,000 Mechanical Patent Office Report, 3d session 34th Congress-----	625 00	
J. Wheelwright-----	420 reams half sheet cap-----	420 00	4,375 00
	1,600,000 document envelopes, at \$2 80-----	4,480 00	
J. Tretler-----	Binding documents, 3d session 34th Congress-----		4,900 00
T. D. Harris-----	Horse and carriage for October and November-----		401 25
G. W. Larnier-----	Services as folder in office of Clerk of House of Representatives of United States-----		122 00
F. Emerich-----	Use of horse and carriage for October and November-----		198 91
E. Spicer-----	Services as assistant messenger for October and November-----		122 00
R. W. Bates-----	Use of horse for October and November-----		198 91
A. J. Dean-----	Services as mail boy for October and November-----		91 50
S. Lee-----	do-----do-----do-----		149 18
John Costin-----	Services as laborer for October and November-----		149 18
Levi Neal-----	do-----do-----do-----		122 00
C. B. Shuly-----	do-----do-----do-----		91 50
W. Smith-----	do-----do-----do-----		248 64
R. Jackson-----	do-----do-----do-----		91 50
G. Greenlease-----	Pay-roll of map clerks----- For October and November-----	298 37	91 50

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
W. Bailey	Pay-roll of map clerks—Continued.	\$298 37	
J. N. Gordon	For October and November	298 37	
C. P. Wallach	do	298 37	
C. F. Hurlbut	do	298 37	
P. A. Daily	do	298 37	
M. de C. Williams	do	298 37	
Rufus Prentice	do	298 37	
			\$2,386 96
A. J. Glossbrenner	Use of horse and carriage for October and November	24 00	
Taylor & Maury, (for public libraries)	1 Finance Report	15 00	
	1 Opinions of Attorney General	30 00	
	2 Diplomatic Correspondence	20 00	
	2 Public Land Laws	274 00	
	1 set of Globe and Appendix		122 00
W. V. Hudson	Services as messenger for October and November		363 00
	Pay-roll, Capitol police—		248 64
C. W. C. Dunnington	For November, being one moiety		
A. K. Arnold	do		72 50
J. J. Johnson	do		55 00
J. T. Ball	do		55 00
W. H. Thompson	do		55 00
T. C. Wells	do		55 00
	do		65 00
	do		55 00
	do		33 33
	do		248 64
	do		31 00
R. D. Slater	Services as folder for October and November		75 00
R. V. Campbell	Newspapers furnished members of 34th Congress		75 00
M. M. Hitchcox			
G. Bailey	Pay-roll of folders—		
	For November		
J. T. Chauncey	do		
G. A. Bassett			

R. H. Stewart	do	75 00
W. Mooney	do	75 00
J. M. Seely	do	75 00
G. Noyes	do	75 00
A. C. Denham	Services in folding room for October and November	248 64
J. W. Arnold	Binding 1,788 copies Pacific Railroad Report, volume 4	1,519 80
	Binding 100 copies Japan Report, volume 2	75 00
J. Wheelwright	300 reams white laid ruled post paper	900 00
	50 reams white laid unruled	150 00
	75 reams cream laid note	150 00
	do	150 00
J. R. Williams	do	150 00
B. H. Weston	Binding 24,000 copies Agricultural Patent Office Report, 3d session 34th Congress	3,000 00
John R. Campbell	Clerical services for October and November	298 37
	Clerical services for April, May, and June	450 00

Pay-roll, officers House of Representatives—

Wm. Cullom	For October and November	596 74
W. P. Ingram	do	358 04
J. M. Barclay	do	358 04
Daniel Birch	do	298 37
T. D. Harris	do	298 37
J. Strohm	do	298 37
W. Haslett	do	298 37
N. B. Markle	do	298 37
J. C. Walker	do	298 37
J. L. Chester	do	298 37
P. B. Tompkins	do	298 37
John D. Thompson	do	298 37
C. B. Adams	do	298 37
W. H. Minnix	do	298 37
R. W. Bates	do	292 80
F. Emerich	do	198 91
J. Messimer	do	198 91
A. T. Owens	do	198 91
A. J. Glossbrenner	do	358 04
W. G. Flood	do	298 37
C. Cole	do	198 91
A. R. Corbin	do	298 37
B. Cochran	do	298 37

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
T. Morrice	Pay-roll, officers of House of Representatives—Continued.		\$292 80
R. Morris	For October and November		358 04
C. H. Upton	do		288 42
M. Wyand	do		238 70
R. A. Dormer	do		238 70
J. R. Campbell	do		238 70
B. C. Brown	do		238 70
N. Darling	do		358 04
A. J. Larnier	do		298 37
Ira Goodnow	do		288 42
J. C. McCarty	do		292 80
G. T. Whittington	do		292 80
James Nokes	do		248 64
J. W. Jones	do		248 64
J. E. Evans	do		248 64
G. R. Ruff	do		248 64
F. F. Clark	do		248 64
J. Ward	do		198 91
D. P. West	do		198 91
W. Sanborn	do		198 91
T. W. Phipps	do		198 91
J. Garretson	do		198 91
J. P. Raub	do		198 91
John Upton	do		198 91
B. F. Beveridge	do		198 91
Fall & Cunningham	do		198 91
J. Shillington	do		198 91
	1 dozen knives	\$10 34	
	1 case scissors	3 50	
	1 pair office shears, 54 cents; 1 erasing knife, 75 cents	1 29	
	2 sets American State Papers	471 00	
	4 sets Annals of Congress, 168 volumes	840 00	
			15 13

A. Hoen & Co -----	3 sets Statutes at Large.....	115 50
J. Shillington-----	2 sets Contested Elections	10 00
	1 set Senate Land Laws	10 00
	2 sets Hamilton's Works	28 00
	Transferring and printing 11,530 copies, each, of 19 maps and sketches to accompany Coast Survey Report	
	14 sets John Adams' Works	315 00
	7 sets Finance Report	168 00
	10 sets Opinions Attorney General	150 00
	3 sets Diplomatic Correspondence.....	45 00
	1 set Ellet's Debates.....	16 00
	1 set Public Land Laws.....	10 00
	7 sets Globes and Appendix.....	1,295 00
	3 sets Gales & Seaton's Register of Debates.....	435 00
		2,434 00
Isaac Ames -----	12 dozen Cook's knives, at \$16 50 per dozen.....	198 00
	1-----do.....	18 00
	1-----do.....	18 00
	9-----do.....	171 00
	2-----do.....	33 00
	9-----do.....	166 50
	6-----do.....	120 00
	2-----do.....	45 00
	6-----do.....	99 00
	10-----do.....	225 00
	10-----do.....	180 00
	6-----do.....	108 00
	4-----do.....	60 00
	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ -----do.....	129 38
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -----do.....	56 25
	6-----do.....	120 00
	6-----do.....	90 00
	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -----do.....	33 75
	5-----do.....	82 50
	4-----do.....	96 00
	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -----do.....	108 00
	3 dozen Westernholm's knives, at	15 75
	3-----do.....	15 75

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Isaac Ames—Continued	14 dozen Westenholm's knives, at.....	\$26 25	
	1 1/2 do.....	30 00	
	4 dozen Rodgers' knives, at.....	90 00	
	4 do.....	90 00	
	12 do.....	192 00	
	4 do.....	90 00	
	6 do.....	111 00	
	3 do.....	55 50	
	3 do.....	49 50	
	2 do.....	18 00	
	3 do.....	30 00	
	5 do.....	55 00	
	3 do.....	36 00	
	3 do.....	31 50	
	4 1/2 dozen Cooke's knives, at.....	55 58	
	4 do.....	46 00	
	4 do.....	40 00	
	3 do.....	31 50	
	4 dozen Rodgers' erasers, at.....	20 00	
	4 do.....	22 00	
	3 dozen Rodgers' scissors, at.....	19 50	
	3 do.....	22 50	
	3 do.....	13 50	
	2 do.....	17 00	
	1 dozen Rhodes' shears.....	10 50	
	1 do.....	8 00	
	1 do.....	12 50	
	60 fancy glass weights.....	52 50	
	Case and cooperage.....	1 00	\$3,465 71
	60 fancy glass desk weights.....	67 50	
	60 do.....	82 50	
	1 do.....	1 12 1/2	
	1 do.....	1 37 1/2	

60	do	1 62½	97 50
5	do	3 25	16 25
6	gross small barrel penholders	1 75	10 50
3	gross large do	1 75	5 25
	Case and cooperage		75
21	English quarto portfolios	1 75	36 75
48	English cap portfolios	2 75	132 00
30	do	3 25	97 50
16	do	3 50	56 00
12	gross red tape	2 38	28 50
	Case and cooperage		1 50
27	English cap portfolios	2 75	74 25
71	English quarto portfolios	2 00	142 00
8	do	1 50	12 00
18	do	2 00	36 00
31	do	3 00	93 00
18	do	2 25	40 50
18	do	1 75	31 50
10	travelling cases	3 75	37 50
6	maché portfolios	3 75	22 50
6	do	4 75	28 50
	Case and cooperage		2 00
5	ladies' pump inkstands	1 38	6 87
5	do	2 25	11 25
4	do	2 50	10 00
11	do	2 75	30 25
4	do	2 50	10 00
2	do	2 38	4 75
2	do	2 87	5 75
2	do	2 88	5 75
5	pump inkstands	1 87	9 38
3	do	3 00	9 00
1	do		3 50
1	do		4 50
2	do	4 50	9 00
3	do	3 50	10 50

280 25

352 25

519 75

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Isaac Ames—Continued			
	2 pump inkstands.....at \$3 75	\$7 50	
	3-----do-----5 00	15 00	
	5-----do-----5 50	27 50	
	1-----do-----gilt-----	4 50	
	2-----do-----5 50	11 00	
	4-----do-----6 00	24 00	
	7-----do-----6 50	45 50	
	6-----do-----ladies'-----3 50	21 00	
	Case and cooperage	2 00	\$288 50
	24 maché inkstands.....2 75	66 00	
	16-----do-----bronze-----3 50	56 00	
	2-----do-----3 50	7 00	
	1½ dozen inkstands.....9 50	12 67	
	1 dozen Nock's flask inks.....	7 50	
	12 dozen pump inks, gilt.....1 62	19 50	
	12-----do-----1 75	21 00	
	10 glass inks.....1 00	10 00	
	Case and cooperage	1 75	201 42
	2 dozen glass inks.....9 00	18 00	
	1½-----do-----9 00	14 25	
	2-----do-----12 00	24 00	
	2-----do-----12 00	24 00	
	1-----do-----15 00	10 50	
	3-----do-----3 00	45 00	
	25 gross red tape.....2 75	75 00	
	Case and cooperage.....2 75	1 25	212 00
	40 reams superfine quarto post paper.....2 75	110 00	
	40-----do-----2 75	110 00	
	40-----do-----2 75	110 00	

40-----do-----do-----	2 75-----	110 00
40-----do-----do-----	2 75-----	110 00
40-----do-----do-----	2 75-----	110 00
40-----do-----do-----	2 75-----	110 00
4-----do-----do-----	2 75-----	11 00
781 00		
32 reams extra superfine Congress cap paper-----	3 50-----	112 00
32-----do-----do-----	3 50-----	112 00
32-----do-----do-----	3 50-----	112 00
47 reams superfine quarto post-----	2 75-----	129 25
40 reams extra superfine quarto post, gilt-----	3 50-----	140 00
25-----do-----do-----plain-----	3 50-----	87 50
2 reams cream laid note-----	1 50-----	3 00
Case and cooperage-----	1 00-----	1 00
696 75		
50 gross Rhodes' super pens-----	75-----	37 50
50-----do-----do-----	75-----	37 50
50-----do-----do-----	75-----	37 50
20-----do-----do-----	75-----	15 00
50-----do-----do-----	75-----	37 50
50-----do-----do-----	75-----	37 50
25-----do-----do-----	75-----	18 75
50-----do-----do-----	75-----	37 50
50-----do-----do-----	75-----	37 50
48-----do-----do-----double action-----	75-----	36 00
25-----do-----do-----	1 75-----	43 75
2 pounds black rubber-----	1 15-----	2 30
2 pounds fringed rubber-----	1 00-----	2 00
2 pounds virgin rubber-----	1 38-----	2 75
2 dozen boxes wax matches-----	3 00-----	6 00
11-----do-----do-----	4 50-----	49 50
3 1/2-----do-----do-----with taper-----	5 00-----	17 50
6-----do-----do-----	4 50-----	27 00
13 gross red tape-----	2 38-----	30 88
10 gross Guillott's bullion pens-----	2 50-----	25 00
3 gross large barrel holders-----	1 75-----	5 25
Case and cooperage-----	88-----	88
545 06		

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Isaac Ames—Continued.....	5 dozen diaries.....at \$10 00.....	\$50 00	
	3 do.....13 00.....	39 00	
	3 do.....13 50.....	40 50	
	2 do.....4 25.....	8 50	
	2 do.....4 25.....	8 50	
	2 do.....16 00.....	32 00	
	2 do.....12 50.....	25 00	
	2 do.....16 00.....	32 00	
	2 do.....10 00.....	20 00	
	2 do.....13 00.....	26 00	
	12 English maché portfolios.....5 00.....	60 00	
	6 do.....6 00.....	36 00	
	36 dozen rubber penholders.....5 00.....	180 00	
	60 dozen propelling pencils.....10 00.....	600 00	
	25 dozen holders, pencils and reverse.....12 00.....	300 00	
	6 dozen Cook's knives.....14 00.....	84 00	
	2 dozen memorandum books.....1 50.....	3 00	
	3 do.....2 25.....	6 75	
	3 do.....2 75.....	8 25	
	2 do.....3 50.....	7 00	
	2 do.....4 50.....	9 00	
	3 do.....3 50.....	10 50	
	3 do.....4 50.....	13 50	
	3 do.....24 00.....	48 00	
	2 dozen calendar clips.....15 00.....	45 00	
	3 gross porcupine holders.....13 50.....	27 00	
	2 dozen pearl tablets.....15 00.....	30 00	
	2 do.....30 00.....	60 00	
	2 do.....36 00.....	72 00	
	2 do.....21 00.....	14 00	
	2 do.....21 00.....	1 25	
	Cases and cooperage.....		\$1,896 75

80 reams commercial note paper.....	1 50	120 00
50 dozen Maynard & Noyes' ink, pints.....	1 80	90 00
15.....do.....quarts.....	2 97	44 55
30.....do.....8 oz.....	1 25	37 50
Shipping, cartage, &c.....		2 25
6 dozen mucilage, No. 2.....	2 50	
3.....do.....No. 1.....	5 00	15 00
Case, &c.....		75
8 gross Faber's pencils, No. 1.....	4 50	36 00
8.....do.....2.....	4 50	36 00
2.....do.....3.....	4 50	9 00
60 quarto portfolios.....	4 00	240 00
6 dozen gold pens.....	20 00	120 00
6.....do.....silver case.....	28 50	171 00
4 dozen engrossing pens.....	24 00	96 00
4.....do.....do.....	33 00	132 00
3 dozen commercial pens, without cases.....	14 00	42 00
3 dozen engrossing pens, without cases.....	16 00	48 00
3.....do.....do.....	24 00	72 00
35 dozen rubber propelling pens.....	12 00	420 00
36 dozen rubber penholders.....	5 00	180 00
12 dozen silver mounted porcupine holders.....	10 00	120 00
1½ dozen pearl tablets, No. 1.....	7 50	9 38
1½.....do.....2.....	9 50	11 87
2 reams note paper.....	1 50	3 00
Case, &c.....		1 25
3 dozen Rhodes' mucilage.....	5 00	15 00
Cartage.....		38
3 dozen French carmine ink, at \$2 50.....		7 50
12 dozen ebony and silver penholders, at \$8 50.....		102 00
24 dozen porcupine and silver penholders, at \$10.....		240 00
274,000 white laid envelopes, at \$3 40.....		931 60
104,500.....do.....\$3.....		313 50
40,000.....do.....\$2 45.....		98 00
27,000.....do.....\$4 50.....		121 50
McSpeedon & Baker.....		
1,747 50		
15 38		
349 50		

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
McSpeddon & Baker—Continued.	27,500 white laid envelopes, at \$5.....	\$137 50	
	18,500.....do.....\$6.....	111 00	
	158,500 buff envelopes, at \$2 50.....	396 25	
	21,000.....do.....\$4.....	84 00	
	100,000.....do.....\$3 30.....	330 00	
John Tretler.....	Binding executive documents, 1st session 34th Congress.....		\$2,523 35
John Tretler.....	do.....do.....		393 00
Taylor & Maury.....	Books, under act of March 3, 1857, viz:.....		31 28
	5 sets Register of Debates, 29 volumes, at \$145.....	725 00	
	9 Annals of Congress, 42 volumes, at \$210.....	1,680 00	
	29 Hickey's Constitution, at \$1.....	29 00	
	28 Elliott's Debates, 5 volumes.....	448 00	
	2 Opinions of Attorneys General, at \$15.....	30 00	
	1 Diplomatic Correspondence.....	15 00	
E. P. Tileston.....	122 ³ / ₈ reams plate paper, at \$12.....		2,927 00
J. W. Arnold.....	Binding 600 copies Pacific Railroad Report, at 85 cents.....		1,468 80
A. Sergeant.....	Binding Senate documents, 520 copies.....		510 00
J. W. Fitzhugh.....	Listing window in clerk's office.....	1 25	
	8 yards stair carpet, at \$1, for document room.....	8 00	
	Brass and zinc for steps.....do.....	2 50	
	Laying carpet, &c.....do.....	2 00	
	6 yards oil cloth, at \$1 50.....do.....	9 00	
	Laying oil cloth.....do.....	75	
	8 yards stair carpet, at \$1, for House library.....	8 00	
	Brass and zinc for steps.....do.....	2 50	
	Laying carpet, &c.....do.....	2 00	
	8 yards stair carpet, at \$1, for House library.....	100 00	
	Brass and zinc for steps.....do.....	3 00	
	Laying carpet, &c.....do.....	12 00	
	2 large United States flags for House.....	7 50	
	Hanging curtains in Speaker's room.....		
	24 yards blue cloth, and covering table for Committee on the District of Columbia.....		
	Repairing hall doors with blue cloth.....		

1 pair shovel and tongs, for document room	3 50
1 pair andirons	3 00
1 fender	4 50
1 pair shovel and tongs, for post office	3 50
1 pair andirons	3 00
1 fender	4 50
1 scrubbing brush	1 00
1 stove pipe, zinc, &c., for stationery room	19 00
1 dozen hearth brushes, for clerk's office	18 00
1 dozen dust brushes	9 00
1 dozen patent scrubs	12 00
1 dozen hand scrubs	7 00
2 dozen brooms	10 00
1 dozen door mats	24 00
4 dozen tumblers	12 00
1 dozen water buckets	5 00
8 dozen tumblers, for doorkeeper	24 00
72 candlesticks for committee rooms	72 00
100 pounds brown soap, for committee rooms	10 00
5 dozen hand scrubs, for committee rooms, at \$7	35 00
4 dozen patent scrubs, for committee rooms, at \$12	48 00
5 dozen whisk brooms, for committee rooms, at \$5	25 00
8 dozen brooms, for doorkeeper, at \$5	40 00
5 dozen japanned spittoons, for doorkeeper, at \$9	45 00
3 dozen earthen spittoons	27 00
2 dozen chamois skins	24 00
12 papers tacks	1 20
30 toilet sets for committee rooms, at \$3 50	105 00
12 ice pitchers	24 00
20 sets shovel and tongs	70 00
3 dozen hearth brushes	54 00
4 dozen dust brushes	36 00
7 dozen towels	42 00
4 dozen Manilla mats	96 00
4 dozen water buckets	18 00
12 large ice buckets	24 00
1 dozen stove brushes	9 00
36 dust pans	18 00
12 heavy cocoa mats	42 00

A--Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. W. Fitzhugh--Continued.-----	Fitting 225 old keys in desks in hall, at 10 cents -----	\$22 50	
	Repairing letter boxes in post office-----	6 00	
	1 carpet sill-----do-----	1 00	
	4 brass locks-----do-----	2 00	
	Repairing cases-----do-----	2 00	
	Making letter boxes-----do-----	3 50	
	Cutting book shoot larger-----do-----	1 00	
	Varnishing cases-----do-----	2 50	
	Painting letter boxes-----do-----	1 00	
	Covering tables and desks with oil cloth-----	15 00	
	5 keys for post office-----	1 25	
	1 light glass-----do-----	38	
	Easing doors-----do-----	1 00	
	1 brass lock-----do-----	1 25	
	1 large rim lock for folding room-----	3 50	
	1 key-----do-----	25	
	Repairing table-----do-----	1 00	
	Repairing lock-----do-----	75	
	1 lock with extra keys-----do-----	4 00	
	Easing doors folding room-----	1 50	
	Furnishing material and making case shelving for stationery room-----	18 00	
	Furnishing material and making 2 cases for store room-----	48 00	
	Easing doors in stationery room-----	1 00	
	2 brass locks in stationery room-----	2 50	
	Making 3 mahogany drawers for sergeant-at-arms-----	9 00	
	3 brass locks, at \$1 25 for-----do-----	3 75	
	Varnishing iron-safe for-----do-----	1 00	
	Fitting shelves in iron-safe for-----do-----	1 50	
	Repairing sofa for Committee on the District of Columbia-----	4 00	
	1 brass lock for Committee of Ways and Means-----	1 25	
	4 castors, at 75 cents, for Committee of Ways and Means-----	3 00	
	3 keys for Committee of Ways and Means-----	75	

4 castors, at 75 cents, in document room	3 00
3 castors, at 75 cents, in clerk's office	2 25
Repairing drawer in do	1 00
Repairing case in do	1 00
4 keys for do	1 00
Repairing chair in do	1 50
Putting lock on water-closet	2 25
1 castor in clerk's office	75
Repairing door in clerk's office	1 00
3 castors, in clerk's office, at 75 cents	2 25
Making 1 mahogany drawer in hall	2 00
Making 10 large spittoons in hall	12 50
Repairing footstool in hall	1 00
6 gross screws, at \$1, in hall	6 00
Making 5 drawers, at \$3, in hall	15 00
5 brass locks, at \$1 25, in hall	6 25
Making skids in hall	3 00
1 drawer in chair in hall	3 00
75 keys in desks, at 25 cents, in hall	18 75
67 new braces, at 75 cents, in hall	50 25
Screwing 750 feet of strips, at 4 cents, in hall	30 00
133 feet new strips and putting down in hall	13 50
125 old braces in hall	15 62
7 brass locks, at \$1 25, in hall	8 75
Furnishing material and putting up closet in hall	12 00
Covering top with oil cloth in hall	3 00
Covering table with oil cloth in hall	4 50
1 lock in hall	1 00
10 wafer boxes, at 75 cents, in hall	7 50
7 castors, at 75 cents, in hall	5 25
2 carpenters, 9 days each, castors and desks in hall	45 00
Repairing 10 hall chairs, at \$1 75	17 50
Repairing 9 racks, at 75 cents, in hall	6 75
12 gross screws, at \$1, in hall	12 00
63 dowells in desks, at 25 cents, in hall	15 75
Repairing 3 large desks, at \$1 50	4 50
Strips for screws in desks	1 50
Repairing water-closet in hall	2 00
Hooping 23 boxes, at 75 cents	17 25

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. W. Fitzhugh—Continued	Repairing bulkhead doors	\$2 00	
	Putting arms and braces to 3 hall chairs, at \$2	6 00	
	1 lock	1 25	
	1 bracket in hall	1 75	
	28 brass hat hooks, at 50 cents, in hall	14 00	
	Repairing box in hall	50	
	Cords and hanging 3 windows in hall	6 00	
	30 knobs, at 25 cents, in hall	7 50	
	Putting up screen in hall	1 00	
	1 hook and staple in hall	1 00	
	5 gross 2-inch screws, at \$1 25, in hall	6 00	
	Hooping 4 boxes, at 75 cents	3 00	
	Making skids in hall	2 00	
	20 keys, at 25 cents, in hall	5 00	
	2 large spigots, at \$1, in hall	2 00	
	Making slat frames for water-closets in hall	9 00	
	Holdfast in door in hall	1 00	
	Repairing lock in hall	1 00	
	1 brass key in hall	75	
	3 keys, at 25 cents, in hall	75	
	Cutting down stool in hall	50	
	1 hook and 5 staples in hall	2 00	
	3 door knobs in hall	3 00	
	1 large rim lock in hall	3 50	
	4 door springs, at \$2 25, in hall	9 00	
	Making 3 wood horses, at \$2 50, in hall	7 50	
	1 key, in hall	75	
	Materials and making closet in hall	7 50	
	18 keys, at 25 cents, in hall	4 50	
	6 mahogany knobs, at 50 cents, in hall	3 00	
	3 brass locks, at \$1 25, in hall	3 75	
	2 large brass keys, at 75 cents, in hall	1 50	

1 stock lock in hall.....	3 50	
3 handles in scrub brushes, in hall.....	75	
Repairing 2 doors in hall.....	2 00	
1 large lock in folding room.....	3 00	
1 extra key for.....do.....	1 00	
3 large lights, glass, in stationery room.....	4 50	
5 castors in Committee on Foreign Affairs.....	3 75	
Repairing case.....do.....	1 25	
3 castors in Committee on Military Affairs.....	2 25	
2.....do.....do.....Indian Affairs.....	1 50	
4.....do.....do.....Agriculture.....	3 00	
3.....do.....do.....Public Lands.....	2 25	
1 brass lock.....do.....do.....	1 25	
Repairing table.....do.....do.....	3 00	
4 castors in.....do.....Ways and Means.....	3 00	
3.....do.....do.....Elections.....	2 25	
3.....do.....do.....Post Office and Post Roads.....	2 25	
Putting handle in axe.....	50	
Repairing mahogany arm chair.....	4 50	
Repairing cane seat chairs.....	1 50	
		\$1,873 95
5 sets Register of Debates.....	145 00	
8 sets Annals of Congress.....	1,680 00	
29 copies Hickey on the Constitution.....	29 00	
28 sets Elliot's Debates.....	448 00	
2 sets Opinions Attorneys General.....	30 00	
1 Diplomatic Correspondence.....	15 00	
		2,347 00
443 boxes for use of members, at \$2 50.....	1,082 50	
6 boxes sperm candles, 240 pounds, at 75 cents.....	180 00	
4.....do.....for post office, 160 pounds, at 75 cents.....	120 00	
1 gross matches.....	2 50	
6 boxes sperm candles, 240 pounds, (for doorkeeper,) at 75 cents.....	180 00	
12 gross matches, at \$2 50.....	30 00	
100 barrels charcoal for furnace, at 50 cents.....	50 00	
		1,644 50
30 pounds chloride of lime for Clerk's office.....	15 00	
2 dozen knives for folding room.....	6 00	
5 mail baskets.....	15 00	

Taylor & Maury.....

J. W. Fitzhugh.....

J. W. Fitzhugh.....

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
J. W. Fitzhugh—Continued	1 chisel.....	\$1 25	
	1 box fancy soap, 30 pounds, at 50 cents.....	15 00	
	50 pounds brown soap.....	5 00	
	5 pounds sponge, at \$2 50.....	12 50	
	1 dozen brooms.....	5 00	
	1 dozen British lustre.....	1 50	
	5 dozen towels, at \$6.....	30 00	
	1 smoothing plane.....	1 25	
	1 screwdriver.....	1 00	
	1 hatchet.....	1 25	
	2 boxes fancy soap for doorkeeper, 60 pounds, at 50 cents.....	30 00	
	15 pounds sponge.....do.....at \$2 50.....	37 50	
	2 dozen coal shovels.....do.....	8 00	
	24 coal scuttles.....do.....at \$2.....	48 00	
	12 corkscrews.....do.....at 75 cents.....	9 00	
	2 hatchets.....do.....at \$1 25.....	2 50	
	2 screwdrivers.....do.....	2 00	
	6 sack hammers.....do.....at 25 cents.....	1 50	
	2 dozen British lustre.....do.....	4 50	
	1 lantern.....	1 50	
			\$254 25
W. M. Morrison.....	For books per act of March 3, 1857, viz:		
G. W. Chase.....	284 copies Adams' Works, at \$2 25.....		639 00
	4 days' attendance as witness before the select committee appointed January 9, 1857, and mileage.....		8 20
H. B. Babcock.....	41 bales twine, 10,615 pounds, at 37½ cents.....	3,980 63	
	16.....do.....3,780 pounds, at 37½ cents.....	1,417 50	
	12.....do.....2,259 pounds, at 62½ cents.....	2,036 88	
	Baleing same.....	34 50	
			7,469 50
Isaac Ames.....	30 dozen Ivory folders, at \$4 50.....	135 00	
	30 dozen knives, at \$10.....	300 00	

16 dozen wafer stamps, at \$6-----	96 00
9-----do-----do-----	54 00
3 dozen Cooke's knives, at \$24-----	72 00
3-----do-----do-----	72 00
3-----do-----at \$26 50-----	79 50
3-----do-----do-----	79 50
3-----do-----at \$22 50-----	67 50
3-----do-----at \$28 50-----	85 50
3-----do-----at \$33-----	99 00
3-----do-----do-----	99 00
2½-----do-----at \$30-----	62 50
6½ dozen cards Perry's pens, at \$4 50-----	29 25
4-----do-----at \$3 75-----	15 00
2 gross Rhodes' pencils, at \$4 50-----	9 00
2-----do-----do-----	9 00
3-----do-----do-----	13 50
5-----do-----do-----	22 50
6 dozen ebony penholders, at \$8 50-----	51 00
34 dozen porcupine penholders, silver mounted, at \$10-----	240 00
50 reams cream laid note, at \$1 50-----	75 00
Isaac Ames-----	1,765 75
250 pounds red wafers, at 59 cents-----	147 50
50 gross Perry's barrel pens, at \$4-----	200 00
50-----do-----3-point pens, at \$1 25-----	62 50
12 fancy inkstands, at \$2 75-----	33 00
24-----do-----at \$3 50-----	84 00
24 fancy inkstands, at \$2 50-----	60 00
3 dozen inkstands, at \$15-----	45 00
10 dozen letter clips, at \$6-----	60 00
4 dozen letter clips, bronze, at \$6-----	24 00
6 dozen letter clips, at \$4 50-----	27 00
125 pounds Rhoad's sealing wax, at \$1 05-----	131 25
125 pounds Hibernia-----do-----1 05-----	131 25
Isaac Ames-----	743 00
2 dozen cut glass inkstands, at \$18-----	36 00
2-----do-----do-----20-----	40 00
2-----do-----do-----18-----	36 00
3-----do-----do-----20-----	60 00
Isaac Ames-----	262 50

A—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Isaac Ames—Continued	3 dozen cut glass inkstands, at \$31 50	\$94 50	
	6 dozen cut glass paper weights, 7 50	45 00	\$311 50
Isaac Ames	71 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Perrian pens, at \$4 50	35 62	
	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen Perrian pens, double patent, at \$3 75	19 38	
	3 dozen French cut glass inkstands, at \$5	15 00	
	3 do do do \$5 75	17 25	
	3 do do do 6 75	20 25	
	1 dozen pump inkstands	18 00	
	4 dozen Cooke's knives, at \$18	72 00	
	3 do do do \$16 50	49 50	
	1 case Crook's scissors	1 50	
	1 do do do	3 75	
	1 do do do	4 50	
	1 do do do	4 50	
	1 do do do	4 50	
	1 do do do	6 50	
	1 do do do	6 50	
	1 do do do	6 75	
	1 do do do	6 75	
	1 do do do	7 25	
	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen taper stands and tapers, \$10 50	23 62	
	1 blotting pad	42	
	1 do do	56	
	1 do do	75	
	1 do do	1 00	
			325 85
Isaac Ames	300 papers black sand, at 2 cents	6 00	
	300 do do do	6 00	
	300 do do do	6 00	
	300 do do do	6 00	24 00

Isaac Ames	2 dozen royal quarto scrap books, at \$13 50	27 00	142 90
	1 dozen ebony rulers, at 4 50	4 50	
	24 pounds red wafers, in cans, at 60	14 40	
	25 reams ex. sup. Congress cap, at 3 88	97 00	
Isaac Ames	13 reams note, at 2 50	32 50	
	12 do 2 50	30 00	
	40 do 2 25	90 00	
	60 do 2 38	142 50	
	21 dozen Crooke's knives, at 15 00	315 00	
	11 do 16 50	181 50	
Isaac Amcs	4 dozen pearl folders, at 10 00	40 00	791 50
	14 do do 10 00	15 00	
	6 dozen Rodgers' knives, at 16 50	99 00	
	12 do do 18 50	222 00	
	25 cases scissors 5 25	131 25	
	13 do 5 50	71 50	
	13 do 5 50	71 50	
	24 dozen screw top inkstands 1 75	42 00	
	24 do do 1 75	42 00	
Jos. R. Williams	Binding 3,000 Commercial Relations with United States at 65 cents	734 25	
John Tretler	Binding Executive documents, 2d session 33d Congress, and 3d session 34th Congress	1,950 00	
John Tretler	Binding Executive documents, 3d session 34th Congress	819 00	
John Tretler	Binding Executive documents, 2d session 33d Congress, and 3d session 34th Congress	347 43	
John Tretler	Binding Executive documents, 3d session 34th Congress	312 60	
John Tretler	Binding Executive documents, 3d session 34th Congress	119 92	
John Tretler	Binding Executive documents, 3d session 34th Congress	388 30	
John Tretler	Binding Executive documents, 3d session 34th Congress	152 50	
John Tretler	Binding Executive documents, 2d session 33d Congress, and 3d session 34th Congress	372 32	

B.

Account of stationery furnished the Postmaster of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Articles.	Price.	Amount.
31 dozen bottles ink per dozen.....	\$1 75	\$54 25
11 1-6 do do.....	2 50	27 90 $\frac{3}{4}$
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ do do.....	1 50	5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 do do.....	5 50	5 50
1-12 do do.....	6 00	50
1 dozen bottles red ink do.....	4 50	4 50
1-6 do do.....	3 72	62
1-12 do do.....	6 75	56
3,000 quills per thousand.....	25 00	75 00
309 pounds sand per pound.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 81 $\frac{1}{2}$
182 reams letter paper per ream.....	3 00	546 00
27 do do.....	3 30	89 10
36 do do.....	3 50	126 00
1 do do.....	2 50	2 50
$\frac{1}{4}$ do do.....	3 12	78
1 do do.....	4 75	4 75
$\frac{1}{2}$ ream mourning paper do.....	3 25	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 do do.....	2 25	4 50
48 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams cap paper do.....	3 75	181 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
4 do do.....	4 45	17 80
8 $\frac{1}{2}$ reams note paper do.....	2 25	19 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
136 do do.....	2 50	340 00
118 do do.....	2 75	324 50
2 $\frac{1}{4}$ do do.....	2 60	5 85
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ do do.....	2 15	8 06 $\frac{1}{4}$
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ do do.....	2 45	15 92 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 $\frac{1}{2}$ do do.....	2 00	5 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ do do.....	5 00	2 50
1 do do.....	4 50	4 50
7 $\frac{1}{2}$ do do.....	1 75	13 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
2 do do.....	3 12	6 24
1 do do.....	3 63	3 63
2 do do.....	1 50	3 00
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ do do.....	3 25	10 56 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 do do.....	2 10	2 10
5 do do.....	3 75	18 75
36 pounds sealing wax per pound.....	1 25	45 00
48 do do.....	1 00	48 00
6 do do.....	1 10	6 60
5 pounds mourning do.....	75	3 75
9 rulers each.....	21	1 89
5 dozen letter stamps per dozen.....	6 75	33 75
4 gross elastic straps per gross.....	4 56	18 24
2 5-12 dozen knives per dozen.....	23 00	60 41 $\frac{3}{4}$
8 7-12 .. do do.....	30 00	264 50
2 11-12 .. do do.....	28 00	81 66 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ do do.....	22 00	77 00
3 do do.....	20 00	60 00
5 10-12 .. do do.....	18 00	105 00
1 1-12 .. do do.....	15 00	16 25
8 11-12 .. do do.....	12 00	107 00
1 do do.....	11 00	11 00
1 do do.....	10 00	10 00
1 10-12 .. do do.....	7 50	13 75

B—Continued.

Articles.	Price.	Amount.
11½ dozen knives.....per dozen.....	\$24 00	\$270 00
1 .....do.....do.....	8 50	8 50
½ .....do.....do.....	6 00	3 00
6 cases scissors.....each.....	5 50	33 00
29 .....do.....do.....	4 00	116 00
2 .....do.....do.....	4 00	8 00
4 1-12 dozen shears.....per dozen.....	7 50	30 62½
3 1-12 .....do.....do.....	12 00	37 00
1 1-6 .....do.....do.....	4 00	4 66⅔
2 dozen inkstands.....do.....	9 50	19 00
1½ .....do.....do.....	15 00	22 50
1 .....do.....do.....	14 00	14 00
3½ .....do.....do.....	7 50	24 37½
3 1-12 .....do.....do.....	39 00	120 25
2 .....do.....do.....	42 00	84 00
2 1-12 .....do.....do.....	36 00	75 00
½ .....do.....do.....	14 16	7 08
2 1-6 .....do.....do.....	7 00	15 16⅔
1½ .....do.....do.....	13 00	15 16⅔
2½ .....do.....do.....	12 00	27 00
1 1-12 .....do.....do.....	6 75	9 56¼
1-6 .....do.....do.....	48 00	8 00
1-12 .....do.....do.....	60 00	5 00
7-12 .....do.....do.....	17 16	10 01
1½ .....do.....do.....	9 60	12 00
5-12 .....do.....do.....	1 80	75
1-12 .....do.....do.....	5 75	48
½ .....do.....do.....	4 50	2 25
1 .....do.....do.....	2 00	2 00
1-12 .....do.....do.....	18 48	1 54
1-12 .....do.....do.....	16 48	1 34
1-12 .....do.....do.....	5 50	46
½ .....do.....do.....	6 00	2 00
1 standishes .....each.....	10 00	10 00
1 .....do.....do.....	2 50	2 50
2 .....do.....do.....	9 00	18 00
3 .....do.....do.....	6 00	18 00
4 1-12 dozen sand stands .....per dozen.....	2 75	11 23
1-12 .....do.....do.....	1 50	12½
2 .....do.....do.....	3 40	6 80
36¼ pounds wafers .....per pound.....	60	21 75
12 transfer wafers.....each.....	4	48
1½ dozen letter clips.....per dozen.....	4 75	7 91⅔
½ .....do.....do.....	4 40	2 20
1 .....do.....do.....	24 00	24 00
1-6 .....do.....do.....	4 20	70
1-12 .....do.....do.....	3 84	32
1-12 dozen portfolios .....do.....	33 75	2 81½
11-12 .....do.....do.....	54 00	49 50
1 1-6 .....do.....do.....	40 08	46 76
¾ .....do.....do.....	50 04	33 66
¾ .....do.....do.....	36 00	27 00
1-12 .....do.....do.....	48 00	28 00
1-6 .....do.....do.....	6 75	1 12½
1 1-12 pad blots .....do.....	7 50	8 12½
4 dozen albums.....do.....	48 00	192 00
1½ .....do.....do.....	15 00	18 75
½ .....do.....do.....	12 00	6 00
26 1-5 thousand official envelopes.....per M.....	6 50	170 20

B—Continued.

Articles.	Price.	Amount.
131½ thousand letter envelopes per M.....	\$3 50	\$460 92½
14.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 00	56 00
6½.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	5 00	31 00
4¾.....do.....note.....do.....do.....	2 75	13 06½
11 7-40.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	2 50	28 07½
2 1-12.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	2 38	4 99½
3-5.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 30	1 89
3.....do.....cloth lined.....do.....do.....	15 00	45 00
1 1-12.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	12 00	18 00
11-20.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	10 00	5 50
½.....do.....note.....do.....do.....	2 60	1 30
1.....do.....letter.....do.....do.....	5 50	5 50
1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 20	3 20
1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 38	1 38
2-5.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 50	1 80
½.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	20 00	10 00
½ paper weights.....per dozen.....	4 56	2 28
1 1-12.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	28 00	27 00
7-12.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	9 00	5 25
1 7-12.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	12 00	19 00
7-12.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	10 56	6 16
½.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	36 00	18 00
¼.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	24 00	6 00
1-12.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	14 04	1 17
¼.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	6 00	1 50
1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	8 16	8 16
1-12.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 00	2 50
1-12.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	21 00	1 75
2½ dozen taper stands.....do.....do.....	6 00	15 00
4 5-12.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	9 00	39 75
18 1-12 dozen mucilage.....do.....do.....	5 00	90 41½
4½.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	5 50	23 73½
50 dozen tape.....do.....do.....do.....	20	10 00
56.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	27	15 12
25.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	22	5 50
25.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	28	7 00
24 balls twine.....each.....do.....do.....	30	7 20
75.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	63	47 25
45.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	15	6 75
5 reams blotting paper.....per ream.....	9 50	47 50
1 gross pencils.....per gross.....	4 50	4 50
1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	3 75	3 75
5.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	5 00	25 00
2 1-6.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 45	9 69½
1-12.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	5 75	47½
38.....do.....each.....do.....do.....	4	-----
1 gross rubber.....per gross.....	4 37	4 37
4 gross fancy envelopes.....per M.....	75	3 00
2 gross rubber.....per gross.....	2 00	4 00
1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	1 75	1 75
4 dozen ivory folders.....per dozen.....	4 50	18 00
5 1-12.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	10 50	53 37½
1-6.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	5 50	91½
2 11-12 dozen pearl.....do.....do.....	13 08	38 15
2 1-12.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	7 08	14 75
1½ dozen mem. books.....do.....do.....	4 00	6 00
5½.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	6 00	32 00
1.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	8 00	8 00
2½.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	4 50	10 12½

B—Continued.

Articles.	Price.	Amount.
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen mem. books.....per dozen.....	\$2 50	\$1 25
1 .....do.....do.....	2 20	2 20
3 .....do.....do.....	1 50	4 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....do.....	2 25	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....do.....	3 50	1 75
$\frac{2}{3}$ .....do.....do.....	5 00	3 33 $\frac{1}{3}$
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....do.....	2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 56 $\frac{1}{4}$
1 .....do.....do.....	10 50	10 50
1-12 .....do.....do.....	3 00	25
1-12 .....do.....do.....	2 64	22
2 7-12 dozen blank books.....do.....	1 80	4 65
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....do.....	12 00	16 00
1-12 .....do.....do.....	8 40	70
1-6 .....do.....do.....	10 56	1 76
1-12 .....do.....do.....	12 50	1 04 $\frac{1}{2}$
1-12 .....do.....do.....	14 00	1 16
1-12 .....do.....do.....	3 60	30
1 dozen letter files.....do.....	12 00	12 00
1 5-6 dozen scrap books.....do.....	15 00	21 25
$\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....do.....	2 50	1 25
8 .....do.....do.....	21 00	168 00
2 .....do.....do.....	2 00	4 00
2 .....do.....do.....	2 25	4 50
172 boxes pens.....per box.....	75	121 50
51 .....do.....do.....	50	25 50
12 .....do.....do.....	54	6 45
6 .....do.....do.....	3 00	18 00
13 .....do.....do.....	2 00	26 00
14 .....do.....do.....	40	5 60
261 .....do.....do.....	34	88 74
45 .....do.....do.....	21	9 45
48 .....do.....do.....	1 75	84 00
2 .....do.....do.....	27	54
24 .....do.....do.....	17	4 08
1 .....do.....do.....	30	30
1 .....do.....do.....	13	13
1 .....do.....do.....	10	10
1 dozen gold pens.....per dozen.....	38 00	38 00
1-12 .....do.....do.....	10 20	85
1-12 .....do.....do.....	10 56	88
1-6 .....do.....do.....	7 80	1 30
1 .....do.....do.....	50 28	50 28
4 gross penholders.....per gross.....	4 50	18 00
5 .....do.....do.....	3 50	17 50
$\frac{1}{2}$ .....do.....do.....	5 00	4 58 $\frac{1}{2}$
1 .....do.....do.....	5 50	5 50
1 .....do.....do.....	4 08	4 08
1 1-12 .....do.....do.....	2 25	2 43 $\frac{3}{4}$
26 .....do.....each.....	4	1 04
2 .....do.....per gross.....	4 00	8 00
$\frac{1}{4}$ dozen penholders.....per dozen.....	12 00	3 00
$\frac{1}{4}$ .....do.....do.....	3 96	99
1 5-6 dozen rich and gold pointed pens.....do.....	30 00	55 00
2 11-12 .....do.....do.....	160 00	175 00
1 1-6 dozen gold handled pens.....do.....	48 00	56 00
1 .....do.....do.....	20 00	20 00
1 .....do.....do.....	17 62	17 62
2 dozen rubber pencils.....do.....	7 56	15 12
1 .....do.....do.....	6 00	6 00

B—Continued.

Articles.	Price.	Amount.
6 porte monnaies.....each.....	\$2 00	\$12 00
1 .....do.....do.....	1 25	1 25
2 .....do.....do.....	1 50	3 00
3 .....do.....do.....	85	2 55
3 .....do.....do.....	4 00	12 00
2 .....do.....do.....	3 50	7 00
6 .....do.....do.....	3 00	18 00
1 .....do.....do.....	1 32	1 32
1 .....do.....do.....	1 67	1 67
2 .....do.....do.....	2 50	5 00
1 .....do.....do.....	70	70
1 .....do.....do.....	88	88
3 .....do.....do.....	5 00	15 00
1-12.....do.....do.....	10 00	83 $\frac{1}{4}$
2 .....do.....do.....	2 00	4 00
2 cabas.....do.....	4 50	9 00
8 ..do.....do.....	4 00	32 00
5 gross visiting cards.....per gross.....	2 50	12 50
28 $\frac{3}{4}$ .....do.....do.....	3 00	76 00
2 7-12 dozen card cases.....per dozen.....	48 00	124 00
7-12.....do.....do.....	31 00	17 50
7-12.....do.....do.....	36 00	21 00
3 tablets.....each.....	2 16	6 48
1 ..do.....do.....	1 17	1 17
1 ..do.....do.....	1 33	1 33
1 ..do.....do.....	2 00	2 00
1 ..do.....do.....	1 00	1 00
1 purse.....do.....	3 00	3 00
3 ..do.....do.....	5 00	15 00
1 ..do.....do.....	1 25	1 25
1 ..do.....do.....	81	81
3 ..do.....do.....	1 00	3 00
2 dressing cases.....do.....	5 00	10 00
1 .....do.....do.....	8 00	8 00
4 .....do.....do.....	12 00	48 00
1 .....do.....do.....	6 00	6 00
1 .....do.....do.....	9 00	9 00
1 .....do.....do.....	7 50	7 50
1 odor case.....do.....	4 00	4 00
$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen R. R. files.....per dozen.....	2 28	1 14
2 .....do.....do.....	2 00	4 00
2 .....do.....do.....	2 25	4 50

C.

Stationery furnished the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Articles.	Price.	Amount
11 sand stands.....each.....	\$0 23	\$2 53
6 .....do.....do.....	29	1 74
5 .....do.....do.....	21	75
21 rulers.....do.....	25	5 25
11 letter clips.....do.....	38	4 18
3 .....do.....do.....	2 00	6 00
120 sheets blotting paper.....per sheet.....	4	4 80
18 quires blotting paper.....per quire.....	48	8 64
221 penholders.....each.....	2	4 42
16 .....do.....do.....	3	48
38 .....do.....do.....	33	12 54
11 .....do.....do.....	17	1 87
9 inkstands.....do.....	1 25	11 25
14 .....do.....do.....	1 16	16 24
3 .....do.....do.....	80	2 40
9 .....do.....do.....	63	5 67
13 .....do.....do.....	58	7 54
5 .....do.....do.....	1 00	5 00
3 .....do.....do.....	15	45
1 .....do.....do.....	4 00	4 00
300 dozen tape.....per dozen.....	25	75 00
65 .....do.....do.....	19	12 35
15 portfolios.....each.....	2 81	42 15
7 .....do.....do.....	56	3 92
9 .....do.....do.....	4 00	36 00
2 .....do.....do.....	3 34	6 68
13 .....do.....(pad blotters).....do.....	63	8 19
48 pieces taste.....per piece.....	25	12 00
2½ M. quills.....per M.....	25 00	62 50
3 gross black lead pencils.....per gross.....	4 50	13 50
3½ .....do.....do.....	3 75	13 13
3¼ gross red lead pencils.....do.....	5 75	18 69
3 blank books.....each.....	15	45
5 .....do.....do.....	30	1 50
7 .....do.....do.....	1 00	7 00
9 .....do.....do.....	60	5 40
11 .....do.....do.....	75	8 25
29 balls twine.....do.....	63	12 60
65 .....do.....do.....	32	20 80
60 bottles ink.....do.....	13	7 80
39 .....do.....do.....	25	9 75
25 .....do.....do.....	15	3 75
43 bottles carmine.....per bottle.....	38	16 34
14 .....do.....do.....	25	3 50
3 gross pens.....per gross.....	75	2 25
17 .....do.....do.....	45	7 65
28 .....do.....do.....	30	8 40
31 .....do.....do.....	55	17 05
18 .....do.....do.....	60	10 80
40 .....do.....do.....	38	15 20
11 .....do.....do.....	1 00	11 00
17 boxes pens.....per box.....	10	1 70
11 .....do.....do.....	21	2 31
5 .....do.....do.....	75	3 75

C—Continued.

Articles.	Price.	Amount.
21 boxes pens per box.....	\$0 67	\$14 07
13 do..... do.....	60	7 80
9 reams letter paper per ream.....	3 00	27 00
4½ do..... do.....	3 30	14 85
21 do..... do.....	3 50	73 50
11 do..... do.....	3 12	34 32
18½ do..... do.....	4 75	87 87
13 do..... do.....	2 73	35 49
7 do..... do.....	2 75	19 25
3½ do..... do.....	2 50	8 12
2 do..... do.....	3 20	6 40
2 do..... do.....	3 10	6 20
11 do..... do.....	2 81	30 91
18 do..... do.....	2 35	44 30
4 do..... do.....	2 00	8 00
25 reams foolscap paper..... do.....	3 75	93 75
9 do..... do.....	4 45	40 05
3 do..... do.....	3 28	9 84
2 reams note paper do.....	2 25	4 50
4 do..... do.....	2 50	10 00
1 ream note paper do.....	2 75	2 75
5 do..... do.....	2 60	13 30
2 do..... do.....	2 15	4 30
½ do..... do.....	2 45	1 23
3 do..... do.....	2 00	6 00
12 do..... do.....	1 75	21 00
½ do..... do.....	3 12	1 56
1½ do..... do.....	2 10	3 15
1,000 letter envelopes per thousand	3 50	3 50
2,500 do..... do.....	3 00	7 50
3,000 do..... do.....	3 20	9 60
500 do..... do.....	2 60	1 30
750 do..... do.....	3 30	2 47
11,500 do..... do.....	2 38	27 37
14,000 official envelopes do.....	6 50	91 00
500 note envelopes do.....	2 50	1 25
250 do..... do.....	2 75	69
1,000 do..... do.....	1 38	1 38
250 do..... do.....	2 00	50
3 boxes envelopes each	38	1 14
2 do..... do.....	30	60
5 blank books do.....	20	1 00
2 do..... do.....	25	50
1 do..... do.....	38	38
27 packs visiting cards per pack.....	25	6 75
4 knives each	2 09	8 36
2 .. do..... do.....	2 50	5 00
1 .. do..... do.....	1 67	1 67
5 .. do..... do.....	1 84	9 20
8 .. do..... do.....	1 50	12 00
3 .. do..... do.....	1 25	3 75
1 .. do..... do.....	1 00	1 00
3 .. do..... do.....	50	1 50
4 .. do..... do.....	71	2 84
6 .. do..... do.....	2 00	12 00
2 .. do..... do.....	63	1 26
2 .. do..... do.....	84	1 68
2 .. do..... do.....	94	1 88
1 .. do..... do.....	91	91

C—Continued.

Articles.	Price.	Amount.
1 knife each	\$0 82	\$0 82
12 ink erasers..... do.....	25	3 00
4 .....do..... do.....	38	1 52
2 paper weights. do.....	38	76
1 .....do..... do.....	1 50	1 50
1 .....do..... do.....	75	75
1 .....do..... do.....	1 00	1 00
2 .....do..... do.....	88	1 76
3 .....do..... do.....	3 00	9 00
1 .....do..... do.....	2 00	2 00
1 .....do..... do.....	1 17	1 17
14 ivory letter folders do.....	88	12 32
9 .....do..... do.....	38	3 42
3 pearl letter folders. do.....	1 09	3 27
5 .....do..... do.....	57	2 85
10 pounds sealing wax per pound.....	1 25	12 50
3 .....do..... do.....	1 00	3 00
4 .....do..... do.....	1 10	4 40
2 .....do..... do.....	75	1 50
2 paper stands..... each	75	1 50
1 .....do..... do.....	38	38
3 .....do..... do.....	50	1 50
5 boxes wafers..... per box.....	10	50
3 .....do..... do.....	8	24
2 .....do..... do.....	4	8
2 .....do..... (transparent)..... do.....	4	8
1 sheet motto wafers..... per sheet	7	7
6 cases scissors each	4 00	24 00
3 pairs shears..... per pair	62	1 86
5 .....do..... do.....	1 00	5 00
2 .....do..... do.....	38	76
3 .....do..... do.....	1 13	3 33
8 letter stamps..... each	57	4 56
5 .....do..... do.....	44	2 20
2 portable bank pockets do.....	1 04	2 08
5 scrap books do.....	1 25	6 25
38 Green's ink erasers..... do.....	7	2 66
21 ready reference files..... do.....	19	3 99
11 .....do..... do.....	17	1 87
46 pounds sand..... per pound.....	3	1 38
28 boxes eyelets each	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 cards pens do.....	16	48
5 .....do..... do.....	21	1 05
2 .....do..... do.....	23	46
3 .....do..... do.....	38	1 14
4 .....do..... do.....	25	1 00
6 .....do..... do.....	12	72
30 pieces India-rubber..... do.....	7	2 10
19 dozen India-rubber bands..... per dozen	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
54 bottles gluten per bottle	25	13 50
3 gold pens..... each	1 67	5 01
4 .....do..... do.....	1 88	7 52
.....do..... do.....	2 00	6 00

D.

Balance of appropriations in the treasury unexpended \$447,535 73

FRENCH SPOLIATION.

RESOLVES

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MAINE,

Respecting French spoliations.

DECEMBER 21, 1857.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVES respecting French spoliations.

Whereas spoliations were committed upon the commerce of citizens of the United States by French cruisers prior to and during the year eighteen hundred, and by a treaty with France the government of the United States has forever inhibited the sufferers from preferring their claims against the French government, but relinquished them to France for a valuable consideration: Therefore—

Resolved, That the government of the United States is bound, by every principle of honor and justice, to make speedy provision for indemnifying its citizens for losses sustained by French vessels prior to the ratification of the treaty of 1800.

Resolved, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to bring this subject to the early consideration of the next Congress, and to use their influence to procure the passage of a law making provision for those who suffered as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the governor of this State be requested to furnish our senators and representatives in Congress with a copy of these resolutions at the opening of the next Congress.

In the house of representatives, March 5, 1857.—Read and passed.
C. A. SPOFFORD, *Speaker*.

In senate, March 5, 1857.—Read and passed.

HIRAM CHAPMAN,
President pro tem.

March 6, 1857.—Approved:

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Augusta, April 29, 1857.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original deposited in this office.

ALDEN JACKSON,
Secretary of State.

MICHIGAN—NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

IN

Relation to a new Judicial District in said State.

DECEMBER 22, 1857.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION respecting the United States circuit and district courts for this State.

Whereas our citizens in portions of this State remote from Detroit, now and for some time past have found it inconvenient, expensive, and otherwise onerous to visit Detroit, where the United States courts for the district of Michigan are alone holden for the transaction of business in said courts:

And whereas our State is fast settling in the north and northwestern portions thereof, requiring, in justice to our citizens, a division of the State into two districts, making an east and a west district, in which districts Detroit should be the place of holding the courts for the eastern district, and Grand Rapids for the western district: Therefore—

Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the Congress of the United States, to divide our State into two districts, respectively, embracing such territory as will best promote the interest of our citizens, and that Detroit should be made the term place of the eastern, and Grand Rapids of the western district.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be, and they are hereby, instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influence and vote for the passage of an act of Congress that shall accomplish the object recited in the foregoing preamble and resolution.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward copies of the

foregoing preamble and resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress.

GEO. A. COE,
President of the Senate.

B. G. STOUT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved February 17, 1857.

K. S. BINGHAM.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
Office of the Secretary of State, } ss.

I hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Michigan with the original now on file in this office, and that it is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
[L. s.] great seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, this seven-
teenth day of December, A. D. 1857.

E. A. THOMPSON,
Deputy Secretary of State.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN HARLEM RIVER.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK,

IN FAVOR OF

The passage of a bill by Congress to remove obstructions in the Harlem river.

JANUARY 4, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF NEW YORK,

IN ASSEMBLY, *March 30, 1857.*

Whereas it appears that certain obstructions exist in the Harlem river, by which the navigation of that stream is at various points prevented, to the great detriment of the commercial interests of the city of New York, and of persons engaged in navigating the waters of the Hudson, East river, and Long Island Sound, by depriving them, in many cases, of a short and direct line of communication, and that it is essential to the interest of the foreign and domestic commerce of the State that the said obstructions should be removed and the said river rendered navigable; and further, that the said obstructions are nearly all artificial and may be removed at a comparatively small expenditure; Therefore

Resolved, That (if the senate concurs) that the senators and representatives in Congress from the State of New York be, and hereby are, respectfully requested to procure (if possible) the passage of a bill by Congress at the earliest time practicable, authorizing the removal of all obstructions to the navigation in the Harlem river, and appropriating the necessary sum to be applied for that purpose.

By order:

WM. RICHARDSON, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, IN SENATE, *April 7, 1857.*

Passed.

By order:

S. P. ALLEN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NEW YORK, *Secretary's Office.*

I have compared the foregoing with the original resolution on file in this office, and do hereby certify that it is a correct copy thereof, and of the whole of said resolution.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and official seal at Albany, this tenth day of December, A. D. 1857.

A. P. STANTON,
Deputy Secretary of State.

FOREIGN PAUPERS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MAINE,

RELATING TO

Foreign paupers and criminals.

JANUARY 4, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE relating to foreign paupers and criminals.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be directed, and our representatives requested, to urge upon the consideration of Congress the necessity of passing a law, imposing severe penalties, against the introduction or importation into this country of foreign paupers and foreign criminals, since the introduction of such persons imposes unreasonable taxes upon our citizens, corrupts the public morals, and endangers the public safety.

Resolved, That the governor be, and hereby is, requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our members of Congress.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *April 15, 1857.*

Read and passed.

C. A. SPOFFORD, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, *April 15, 1857.*

Read and passed.

HIRAM CHAPMAN, *President pro tem.*

APRIL 15, 1857.

Approved.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, *April 24, 1857.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original deposited in this office.

ALDEN JACKSON,
Secretary of State.

NEBRASKA CONTESTED ELECTION.

LETTER

FROM

THE RECORDER OF OMAHA CITY,

TRANSMITTING

Papers in connexion with the Nebraska contested election.

JANUARY 5, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Elections and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF CITY RECORDER,
City of Omaha, N. T., December 14, 1857.

SIR: I herewith transmit papers in connexion with the contested election case of Bird B. Chapman *vs.* Fenner Ferguson for a seat in Congress as delegate from this Territory, in pursuance of law.—See United States Statutes at Large, vol. 9, pages 568, 569, and 570.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. ANDERSON,
City Recorder.

The CLERK of the House of Representatives,
Washington City, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE CITY RECORDER,
City of Omaha, N. T., December 3, 1857.

SIR: You are hereby summoned to be and appear before me, at my office, in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory, on Monday, the 14th day of December, instant, at 9 o'clock a. m., to give evidence in the contested election case of Bird B. Chapman *vs.* Fenner Ferguson, for a seat in Congress as delegate from Nebraska Territory.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and official seal, the day and date
above written.

H. C. ANDERSON,
City Recorder.

THOMAS O'CONNOR, Esq.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
County of Douglas, } ss.

BIRD B. CHAPMAN

vs.

FENNER FERGUSON.

} For seat in Congress as delegate from Nebraska.

Thomas O'Connor, of the city of Omaha, county and Territory aforesaid, being duly sworn, made answer on oath to the questions as follows:

Question. How long have you been a resident of Douglas county, Nebraska Territory?

Answer. Something over three years.

Question. Have you been, for the last two years past, county register of said Douglas county?

Answer. I have.

Question. Were the election returns of the various precincts in said county, for the election held in said county and Territory on the third (3d) day of August, A. D. 1857, returned to you and canvassed?

Answer. They were.

Question. Did you, with the assistance of two other persons, canvass said vote?

Answer. I did.

Question. Who were the persons called to your assistance in said canvass, and did so help you canvass said votes?

Answer. John H. Kellum and Isaac P. Hallock.

Question. Was Mr. John H. Kellum a candidate for any office, and so voted for as by the returns shown in the election above mentioned? If so, for what office was he a candidate, and did he receive a respectable number of votes?

Answer. He was a candidate at said election, and elected to the office of territorial librarian.

Question. Was the said Isaac P. Hallock, mentioned by you above, who assisted you in the canvass of the above votes in said county, a candidate for any office in said county at said election? and if so, did he receive a respectable vote?

Answer. He was a candidate, but I do not recollect the number of votes he received.

Question. Did the returns from Elkhorn precinct, in said county, as returned to you, and as canvassed by you, together with the two persons mentioned above, show for what office said Kellum and Hallock were voted for in said precinct?

William F. Lockwood being present, and who appeared as attorney for B. B. Chapman, objected to said question, the answer to which was that he, the deponent, did not recollect.

THOMAS O'CONNOR.

Silas A. Strickland, attorney for Fenner Ferguson, offered the following as evidence, viz: Section 15, chapter 19, of an act passed by the territorial legislature of the Territory of Nebraska, approved January 26, 1856, to wit:

"On the receipt of said returns by said clerk, he, together with two disinterested householders chosen by him, shall open said returns, and make abstracts of the votes cast for each several office at said election."

Thomas O'Connor recalled :

Question. Do you state upon your oath that the said Kellum and Hallock, sworn to before by you as the persons who assisted you in canvassing the votes of the county aforesaid, and at the time aforesaid, were the same persons that were voted for in said county at said election for the offices before sworn to?

Answer. They are the same persons who were candidates as above referred to.

Question. For what office in said county, at said election, was said Hallock a candidate?

Answer. I believe it was for the office of county judge.

Question by attorney for Chapman. State whether or not any objections were made to Messrs. Kellum and Hallock acting as canvassers with you? (the deponent.)

Answer. There was not.

THOMAS O'CONNOR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1857.

H. C. ANDERSON,

City Recorder of the city of Omaha, Douglas county, N. T.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, }
County of Douglas, } ss.

I, H. C. Anderson, city recorder of the city of Omaha, Douglas county, Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing deposition of Thomas O'Connor was taken before me the day and date above written, and that the same is the original copy thereof.

Attest:

H. C. ANDERSON,

City Recorder of the city of Omaha, N. T.

OMAHA CITY, December 2, 1857.

SIR: You will please take notice that I will take the depositions of certain witnesses, hereinafter named, in defence of my right to hold the seat of delegate in Congress from this Territory, at the office, and before H. C. Anderson, esq., recorder of the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory, on the 14th day of December, 1857, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 6 p. m., and continue from day to day until all are taken, viz: the depositions of J. W. Paddock, J. H. Kellom, Thomas O'Connor, Thomas Barry, Henrich Ahlep, John J. Wright, William Sheean, John Reiley, Richard Harmon, A. U. Wyman, and William E. Moore, all of the county of Douglas, Nebraska Territory; and the depositions of L. L. Bowen, C. T. Halloway, S. A. Strickland,

Stephen D. Bangs, and T. B. Lemon, all of Sarpy county, Nebraska Territory; and the depositions of Hon. Wm. Clancy, and Mr. Torey, (given name not known to me,) all of Washington county, Nebraska Territory, at which time and place you can appear, and claim such legal rights as you are allowed in the premises.

Very respectfully,

FENNER FERGUSON,

By his attorney, SILAS A. STRICKLAND.

Hon. B. B. CHAPMAN.

Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, } ss.
Douglas County.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the notice served on B. B. Chapman, this 3d day of December, 1857.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof witness my hand and official seal,
the day and date above written.

H. C. ANDERSON,

City Recorder, City of Omaha, N. T.

MILITARY ACADEMY.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 62.]

SUNDRY LETTERS

COMMUNICATING

Certain information in connexion with the Military Academy.

JANUARY 6, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 21, 1857.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry of the 15th instant, whether the sum of \$6,500, called for by the Engineer Office in its estimate for the support of the Military Academy during the fiscal year, 1859, "for barracks for artillery detachment," will be sufficient to complete the same, and if not, what amount will be required in addition thereto, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the chief engineer, from which you will perceive that the sum mentioned is sufficient for the purpose indicated in the estimate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

HON. J. GLANCY JONES,
*Chairman Com. of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 18, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this department for report of the letter dated 15th inst., from Hon. J. Glancy Jones, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, in which he asks to be informed whether the sum of \$6,500, called for by the Engineer Department in its estimate for the support of the Military Academy during the fiscal year 1859, "for barracks for artillery detachment," will be sufficient to complete the same, and if not, what amount will be required in addition thereto.

The requisite explanation is contained in the subjoined extract from a letter of the superintendant of the Military Academy, explanatory of the estimate. This is found at *bottom of page 202 of the printed letter* of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859.

The letter of the Hon. Mr. Jones is returned herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. BRIGHT.

Capt. of Engineers, in charge.

Hon. J. B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Extract from letter of Superintendent.

“The artillery detachment is quartered in a decayed wooden building, part of an old laboratory and artillery shed, that was removed from the site of the library in 1840, (about.) It, like the one lately occupied by the dragoons, is unsuited for the accommodation of these men, and not such as our enlisted soldiers have a right to expect, or the government should provide for the privates of the army. On the stone foundation of the present structure it is proposed to construct a three story brick building during the next season, putting the men into camp for the time, and for which \$6,500 will suffice.”

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Dec. 21, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the chief engineer, in answer to your letter of the 15th instant, inquiring whether any of the professors employed at the Military Academy are commissioned officers of the army; and if so, that the character of their duties be designated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,

Secretary of War.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
Chairman Com. Ways and Means, House of Reps.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,

Washington, Dec. 19, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this office of the letter of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, dated the 15th instant, asking whether any of the professors employed at the Military Academy are commissioned officers of the army; and if so, that they be designated, with the character of their duties.

Understanding the object of the question to be to ascertain whether

any of the professors of the Academy hold commissions *in the line of the army* in addition to their commissions as professors, I reply in the negative; such of them as held line commissions when appointed professors having vacated them.

All the professors are, however, commissioned officers of the army in virtue of their present commissions, having been recognized as such by the decisions of several Secretaries of War, an Attorney General, and a Comptroller of the Treasury, and are entitled, under these decisions, to the allowances granted by law to other commissioned officers of the army. The letter of Mr. Jones is returned herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,

Capt. of Engs., in charge.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, December 30, 1857.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 22d instant, inquiring in behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means whether any payments have been made since the commencement of the fiscal year 1857, to any of the professors at the Military Academy, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to increase the pay of officers of the army," approved February 21, 1857; and if so, by what authority such payments were made?

I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the paymaster general, which contains the information desired by you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,

Secretary of War.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,

House of Representatives.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

December 30, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to return the letter of the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, of the 22d instant, and to report thereon.

The professors in the Military Academy receive the increase of pay granted by the act of February 21, 1857, to "commissioned officers of the army," by authority of the "Regulations of the Army," published by the late administration, and now in force, (see army payable, general regulations, page 293,) and of your decision of the 13th of May, affirming this regulation as according to law.

The old regulations decided in like manner the like question, arising under the act of July 5, 1838, to wit: that the professors receive the ration for five years' service, granted by that act to "com-

missioned officers of the line or staff." This construction of the act of 1838 was in accordance with the opinion of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, Judge Parris, and is recognized by the appropriation act for the Military Academy, September 16, 1850.

The Comptroller did at first doubt if the words "commissioned officers of the line or staff," in the act of 1838, included the professors. Mr. Attorney General Wirt had given the opinion that they are not commissioned officers in the sense of the 64th article of war to sit on courts martial; because such courts have general jurisdiction in the army, and the law of 1812 provides that the "academic staff, as such, shall not have command in the army *separate* from the academy." But this does not deny, and has never been understood by the War Department to deny, that they are commissioned officers in the sense of other statutes, or other clauses of the same statute; for another Attorney General (Berrien) decides that the officers of the general staff not having rank are not competent to sit on courts martial; and Mr. Wirt had declared the "Military Academy to be part of the land forces of the United States," and subject to the rules and articles of war, and to trial by courts martial; and these professors are held amenable, under those articles of war, as commissioned officers in all branches of discipline, or other offences therein provided.

Finally, if they are commissioned officers in trials for offences, under the penal statute, if they are commissioned officers of the line or staff, as recognized by law under the act of 1838, for stronger reasons they were held to be "commissioned officers of the army" in the sense of the late act, which expressly included storekeepers in that description, and extended its benefits to the chaplains employed by the councils of administration of the posts.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BENJ. F. LARNED,
Paymaster General.

Hon. J. B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

NEBRASKA CONTESTED ELECTION.

SUNDRY PAPERS

FILED WITH

THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS,

BY THE

*Sitting delegate from the Territory of Nebraska, whose seat is contested
by the Hon. B. B. Chapman.*

JANUARY 6, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Elections and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable Committee of Elections of the House of Representatives :

The undersigned, whose seat as delegate from the Territory of Nebraska in the House of Representatives is contested by the Hon. Bird B. Chapman, would most respectfully, for reasons hereinafter assigned, move to exclude and reject from the consideration of the committee and of the House of Representatives *all* of the notices, depositions, affidavits, letters, or other matters contained in House Mis. Doc. No. 5, and referred to your committee on the 15th and 16th of December last, for reasons following, that is to say :

First. Because neither *actual* nor legal notice was ever given me of the taking of any such depositions or affidavits, and, therefore, they are altogether *ex parte*.

Second. Because the depositions are mostly founded upon hearsay and contain a great amount of irrelevant and impertinent matter, which the committee ought not to consider ; and because the affidavits, notices, copies of letters and of contracts, and other matter, are altogether impertinent, irrelevant, and ought never to have been offered to the consideration of the House or of the committee.

Third. Because by allowing the matters contained in said document, No. 5, to stand as a record in the matter of contest, injustice would be done to the people of Nebraska and to me, inasmuch as said document does not contain the facts in the case, as susceptible of the clearest proof.

Fourth. Because, receiving no notice of the taking of testimony on the part of Mr. Chapman, I omitted to take any, believing it to be unnecessary for me to move in the matter until he should do so.

Fifth. Because having neither legal nor constructive notice to me, in person, of the taking of testimony by Mr. Chapman, and being

absent from the Territory of Nebraska, I am informed and believe that my friends volunteered to appear and cross-examine the witnesses produced by Mr. Chapman; and that the said Chapman objected to such cross-examination, which objection was sustained by the officer taking such testimony, and my friends, therefore, excluded from any participation in the taking of such testimony.

Very respectfully submitted.

FENNER FERGUSON.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, }
City of Washington, } ss.

Fenner Ferguson, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the sitting delegate from the Territory of Nebraska in the House of Representatives of the United States, and that his seat is contested by Hon. Bird B. Chapman; that by House Miscellaneous Document No. 5, he learns that said Chapman has taken certain depositions and affidavits in said matter of contest; that this deponent never had any knowledge or notice of the taking of any depositions until after the first day of December last, when he learned by letter that Mr. Chapman had been taking depositions in Nebraska for the purpose of being used in said contest.

This deponent further says, that he left Nebraska on the 18th day of September last, and has not returned since; that previous to leaving he rented his dwelling house to Silas A. Strickland, for the term of one year, from the 20th day of September last; that he is informed by Mr. Strickland and believes that said Strickland entered into the possession of said dwelling house in September last, and continues to occupy and possess the same.

And this deponent further says, that he does not know by what right Andrew Sagendorf was at said dwelling house on the 13th day of November last, or at any other time; that when this deponent left Nebraska said Sagendorf was residing on his farm or claim, some nine or ten miles from deponent's dwelling house; that this deponent never in any matter authorized said Sagendorf to act for him as agent, attorney, or in any other capacity; that he has no privity or agreement with him whatever; that said Sagendorf never informed this deponent that a notice for taking depositions or testimony in said contest had been delivered to him, and that the first knowledge or intimation which this deponent had that any such notice had been delivered to said Sagendorf was obtained from an examination of said printed document, No. 5; and deponent further says, that he has always understood, and he believes, that said Andrew Sagendorf was a supporter of Hon. Bird B. Chapman for Congress at the late election, and that he, said Sagendorf, is politically hostile to this deponent.

FENNER FERGUSON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January, A. D. 1858.

C. W. C. DUNNINGTON, J. P.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Omaha City, N. T., September 5, 1857.

To all to whom these presents shall come: Know ye that an election for a delegate to Congress for the Territory of Nebraska, held on the first Monday of August, A. D. 1857, being the third day of the month, Fenner Ferguson, of Sarpy county, was duly elected delegate to the thirty-fifth Congress for the said Territory, he having the highest number of votes, as appears from the abstracts of the votes cast for delegate to Congress in the several counties of the Territory and transmitted to me by the county clerk of the same; and which said votes I did, in the presence and with the concurrence of Samuel W. Black, one of the associate justices, (he, the said Samuel W. Black, having been called in to fill the place of Fenner Ferguson, chief justice, who was unable to serve,) and E. Estabrook, United States attorney of said Territory, and within ten days after receiving the said abstracts, proceed to cast up, in obedience to an act passed by the council and house of representatives of the Territory of Nebraska and approved February 13, A. D. 1857—therefore I, Mark W. Izard, governor of said Territory, do certify that Fenner Ferguson, of Sarpy county, has been duly elected delegate to the thirty-fifth Congress for the Territory aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the
[SEAL.] seal of the Territory to be affixed, the day and year above
written.

MARK W. IZARD,
Governor of Nebraska.

By the governor:

T. B. CUMMING,
Secretary of Nebraska.

We do certify that the facts set forth in the foregoing certificate are true.

SAMUEL W. BLACK,
Associate Justice, Supreme Court, Nebraska Territory.
E. ESTABROOK,
United States Attorney.

Abstract of the vote for Delegate to Congress.

	Pawnee.	Richardson.	Nemaha.	Johnson.	Otoe.	Cass and Lancaster.	Gage.	Clay.	Sarpy.	Douglas.	Dodge.	Burt.	Washington.	Dacotah.	L'eau qui Court.	Cedar.	Total.
F. Ferguson	29	90	50	47	520	72	2	12	279	371	122	1	49	286	56	33	1,654
B. B. Chapman	20	88	213	20	101	79	27	---	70	447	73	27	57	186	---	11	1,597
B. P. Rankin	57	61	166	3	180	53	---	---	130	272	59	114	12	---	---	---	1,304
J. M. Thayer	1	7	19	---	45	412	---	---	28	434	101	61	141	2	---	37	1,288
Judge Ferguson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	4	---	---	5
Dr. Ferguson	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	1
Wm. Larrimer	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Stephen Decatur	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1

TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA, ss.

I, T. B. Cumming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct abstract of the vote for delegate to Congress at the election held August 3, 1857, as shown by the official returns from the several county clerks of the Territory on file in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of
[L. s.] the Territory, this 17th day of September, 1857.

T. B. CUMMING,
Secretary of Nebraska.

THOMAS B. NEWARK, JR.

THOMAS B. NEWARK, JR., Secretary of Newark County, N.J., has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the above and to certify that the same are true and correct copies of the original records of the Newark County, N.J., as shown by the official records from the several county clerks of the Newark County, N.J., in whose custody I have heretofore been and the seal of the Newark County, N.J., is hereunto set.

THOMAS B. NEWARK, JR., Secretary of Newark County, N.J.

THOMAS B. NEWARK, JR., Secretary of Newark County, N.J.

1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2
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REMARKS

OHIO CONTESTED ELECTION.—VALLANDIGHAM vs.
CAMPBELL.

Abstract of votes certified by the Secretary of State of Ohio.

JANUARY 6, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Elections, and ordered to be printed.

Abstract of votes given for member of Congress in the Third Congressional District of the State of Ohio, composed of the counties of Montgomery, Butler, and Preble, on the 2d Tuesday of October, 1856.

	MONTGOMERY.					BUTLER.		PREBLE.	
	C. L. Vallandigham.	Lewis D. Campbell.	George W. Houck.	E Jeffords.	Adam Frank.	C. L. Vallandigham.	Lewis D. Campbell.	C. L. Vallandigham.	Lewis D. Campbell.
1st Ward, Dayton.	192	210							
2d....do....do....	143	235	1						
3d....do....do....	204	289		1					
4th ..do....do....	318	223							
5th ..do....do....	320	305							
6th ..do....do....	204	199							
Madison township..	183								
Jefferson.....do....	243	122							
Jackson.....do....	250	125							
Perry.....do....	167	217							
Clay.....do....	183	235							
Randolph....do....	205	166							
Wayne.....do....	85	158							
Butler	151	275							
German	314	305			2				
Washington.....	144	234							
Miami	417	378							
Harrison	261	222							
Van Buren.....	187	129							
Mad River	144	171							
	4, 315	4, 323	1	1	2	3, 452	2, 584	1, 552	2, 431

OHIO CONTESTED ELECTION.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, Ohio, December 21, 1857.

I, James H. Baker, secretary of state of the State of Ohio, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing abstract of votes given in the third congressional district of the State of Ohio, composed of the counties of Montgomery, Butler, and Preble, for member of Congress, on the second Tuesday of October, A. D. 1856, is a true copy from the returns made to this office.

Witness my official signature and the great seal of the State of Ohio, at the time and place above written.

[SEAL.]

J. H. BAKER,
Secretary of State.

County	Name	Party	Votes	Total	Majority	Minority	Difference
Montgomery	James H. Baker	Republican	101	101	101	0	101
Butler	James H. Baker	Republican	101	101	101	0	101
Preble	James H. Baker	Republican	101	101	101	0	101
Total	James H. Baker	Republican	303	303	303	0	303

CLERKS, ETC., HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LETTER

FROM THE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TRANSMITTING

A list of the clerks and other employés in his office.

JANUARY 12, 1858.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
January 1, 1858.

SIR: In accordance with the eleventh section of the act entitled "an act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the government, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, which requires the Clerk of the House of Representatives to report to Congress the names of the clerks and other persons employed in his office, I have the honor to submit the following report, and to state that the persons therein named have been usefully employed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. ALLEN,

Clerk of the House of Representatives, U. S.

Hon. JAMES L. ORR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, United States.

Names of the clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives during the year 1857, the time employed, and the amount of their pay.

Names.	Office.	Time employed.	Amount paid each.
William P. Ingram	Chief clerk	From January 1 to December 8, 1857	\$2,025 00
John F. Carter	do	From December 9 to December 31, 1857	135 00
John M. Barclay	Journal clerk	From January 1 to December 31, 1857	2,160 00
Daniel Buck	File clerk	do do do do do	1,800 00
Thomas DeKalb Harris	Printing clerk	do do do do do	1,800 00
John Bailey	Miscellaneous clerk	do do do do do	1,800 00
William H. Minnix	Stationery clerk	do do do do do	1,800 00
Phin. B. Tompkins	Tally clerk	do do do do do	1,800 00
James C. Walker	Reading clerk	do do do do do	1,800 00
William Haslett	Engrossing clerk	do do do do do	1,800 00
J. C. Guild	do	From January 1 to December 17, 1857	1,731 52
Isaac Strohm	do	From December 18 to December 31, 1857	68 48
D. A. Carter	do	From January 1 to December 21, 1857	1,751 09
N. B. Markle	do	From December 22 to December 31, 1857	48 91
A. B. Norris	Petition clerk	From January 1 to December 13, 1857	1,711 96
John R. Campbell	do	From December 14 to December 31, 1857	88 04
Jos. L. Chester	Newspaper clerk	From January 1 to March 31, 1857	450 00
M. P. Bean	do	From April 1 to December 14, 1857	1,266 85
John Harvey	do	From December 14 to December 31, 1857	83 15
John D. Tompson	Book clerk	From January 1 to March 31, 1857	450 00
Simeon D. Reynolds	do	From April 1 to December 10, 1857	1,247 28
C. B. Adams	Librarian	From December 11 to December 31, 1857	102 72
A. R. Potts	do	From January 1 to December 12, 1857	1,707 07
R. W. Bates	Chief messenger	From December 13 to December 31, 1857	92 93
F. Emmerich	Messenger	From January 1 to December 31, 1857	1,752 00
A. T. Owens	do	do do do do do	1,200 00
John Messimer	do	do do do do do	1,200 00
John Costin	do	do do do do do	1,200 00
Levi Neal	Laborer	do do do do do	730 00
	do	do do do do do	547 50

DEFICIENCIES IN QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

REPORT

FROM THE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL,

RELATIVE TO

Appropriations for deficiencies in army expenditures, &c., &c.

JANUARY 14, 1858.--Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, January 12, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, in papers marked A, B, and C, the details of the calculations upon which the estimate for deficiencies for the present year, and for the additional force ordered to Utah, is based.

At the close of the fiscal year, on the 30th of June last, there was, in consequence of the greatly extended operations in that year, a deficiency in the appropriations for the quartermaster's department of the following amounts, viz:

On account of regular supplies, consisting of fuel, forage, straw, and stationary, of.....	\$279,377 57
On account of incidental expenses, of.....	129,860 20
On account of barracks and quarters, of.....	67,954 39
On account of army transportation, of.....	751,487 15
Amounting to.....	1,228,679 31

And it was ascertained that for the army, as it was on the 24th of December, 1857, the deficiency for the present year, in addition to that of last year, would be as follows, viz:

For regular supplies.....	\$300,000 00
For incidental expenses.....	60,000 00
For barracks and quarters.....	30,000 00
For mounts and remounts.....	100,000 00

2 DEFICIENCIES IN QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brought forward.....	\$1,228,679 31
For transportation of troops and supplies, about.....	\$2,000,000 00
	2,490,000 00
Making the whole deficiency.....	3,718,679 31
See paper marked A.	
To which it is now necessary to add for the increased force ordered to Utah, and to supply supposed losses under the various heads of expenditure as explained in paper marked B, of.....	
	1,400,652 04
And of the several heads of expenditure explained in paper marked C.....	1,606,580 00
	3,007,232 04
Making together.....	6,725,911 35

A large portion of the items on papers B and C are for necessary outfits which, though they must be provided in the present fiscal year, will be used principally in, and, therefore, properly belong to, the next fiscal year.

For several years past our army, though called a "peace establishment," has been, in fact, an army on a war establishment, and necessarily incurring the expenditures of war. The means for the movement of the army already ordered for service in Utah, if brought together and formed in solid column, would extend from this city to Baltimore.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means.

A.

Estimate of funds required to meet deficiencies which have accrued in the Quartermaster's Department in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, and of additional funds that will be required for the service of the army of the United States to be disbursed through the Quartermaster's Department during the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.

<i>Regular supplies.</i>		
Deficiencies June 30, 1857 -----	\$279,377 57	
Additional for the year ending June 30, 1858 -----	300,000 00	
		\$579,377 57
<i>Incidental expenses.</i>		
Deficiencies June 30, 1857 -----	129,860 20	
Additional for the year ending June 30, 1858 -----	60,000 00	
		189,860 20
<i>Mounts and remounts.</i>		
Additional for the year ending June 30, 1858 -----		100,000 00
<i>Transportation of troops and supplies.</i>		
Deficiencies in year ending June 30, 1857 -----	751,487 15	
Additional for the year ending June 30, 1858 -----	2,000,000 00	
		2,751,487 15
<i>Barracks and quarters.</i>		
Deficiencies in year ending June 30, 1857 -----	67,954 39	
Additional in year ending June 30, 1858 -----	30,000 00	
		97,954 39
		3,718,679 31

Remarks explanatory to the foregoing estimate.

Regular supplies.—The expenditures in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, were \$1,441,286 32, of which amount \$1,301,728 52 was expended for forage; and the appropriation for the present fiscal year is \$1,200,000 00. There is no reason to suppose that the expenditures this year will be less than those of the last; on the contrary, judging from the fact that \$27,776 40 have already been expended on account of the Utah expedition, and that a further sum of \$21,908 24 will, no doubt, have to be expended to place that expedition in the condition it was when the troops left Fort Leavenworth, both unexpected disbursements when the estimate for this year was made, it is reasonable to suppose that they will be greater, and hence, an appropriation of \$300,000, in addition to the actual deficit on the 30th of June last, (\$279,377 57,) is asked.

Incidental Expenses.

The appropriation for the last fiscal year was \$350,000, and the expenditures were \$479,860 20, showing a deficiency of \$129,860 20.

The appropriation for the present fiscal year is \$440,000, and an estimate for \$500,000 has been made for the next fiscal year. It is believed the expenditures of this year will exceed those of the last and be fully equal to those of the next year, and therefore \$60,000 is asked, which will make the appropriation for the present fiscal year equal the estimate for the next.

Mounts and Remounts.

\$166,102 50 is the amount that has already been expended in fitting out the Utah expedition and which will be required to replace the horses belonging to the dragoons and artillery that it is presumed will be lost or perish in Utah the present winter. An appropriation of \$190,000 was made for this fiscal year, from which, after deducting the absolute and prospective expenditure on account of the Utah movement, will leave only \$23,897 50 applicable to the purchase of dragoon and artillery horses during the entire year, an amount altogether inadequate. It is thought \$100,000 at least will be required, and an estimate is made accordingly.

Transportation of troops and supplies.

The appropriation for the present fiscal year is \$1,800,000, of which amount \$1,768,486 68 is required to cover the expenses already incurred in the transportation of military supplies and the baggage of the troops now in Utah Territory, and which must be incurred to place them in the condition in which they would have been, provided no disasters had befallen them or will befall them this winter, including a sum of \$205,842 05, which will be due the contractors for the transportation of stores when they shall have completed their contract. As these expenditures were not contemplated when the estimates of the year were prepared, they must be provided for now; and it is believed, from the magnitude of the operations that will take place this year in that remote country, and the additional troops to be employed, the sum asked for in addition will be required before the termination of the year.

Barracks and Quarters.

To cover the troops operating in Utah and to protect the stores necessary for their use, temporary barracks and storehouses will be required; and \$30,000 is, it is believed, the lowest sum that, with the practice of rigid economy, will effect those objects.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 24, 1857.

B.

Estimate and calculations.

Based upon the supposition that the force to be organized and main-

tained in Utah, including those which are now en route, will consist of the following, say:

2 regiments dragoons or cavalry—1,710 enlisted men and 70 commissioned officers.....	1,780
4 regiments of infantry—3,376 enlisted men and 136 commissioned officers.....	3,512
3 companies horse artillery—258 enlisted men and 12 commissioned officers.....	270
5,344 enlisted and 218 commissioned officers.....	<u>5,562</u>

To supply and maintain the above force in Utah for one year will require:

5,562 rations per day at $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, will be 15,295 pounds for each day; for 365 days (one year) will be.....	5,582,675 pounds.
For one year's supply of clothing and camp equipage for 5,344 enlisted men, at 40 pounds per man.....	213,760 "
For quartermaster's stores, to supply the place of those which had been destroyed, and to supply the troops for one year, will probably weigh about.....	500,000 "
For medical and hospital supplies for one year, will probably weigh.....	70,000 "
For ordnance and ordnance stores for 3 batteries of artillery and the infantry and cavalry regiments	400,000 "
Total.....	<u>6,766,435</u> "

The above stores will have to be transported by supply trains. Should they be sent from Fort Leavenworth in May and June, as they should be, it will cost \$1 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ per 100 pounds per 100 miles; calculating the distance at 1,200 miles, \$20 70 per 100 pounds for the whole distance, say for (per contract:)

6,766,435 pounds at \$20 70 per 100 pounds.....	<u>\$1,400,652 05</u>
For subsistence stores.....	1,155,613 72
For clothing and camp equipage.....	44,248 32
For quartermaster's stores.....	103,500 00
For medical and hospital stores.....	14,490 00
For ordnance and ordnance stores.....	82,800 00
Total.....	<u>1,400,652 04</u>

To transport the above stores by ox trains, it will require 1,333 wagons, each loaded with 5,000 pounds of stores. To these must be added 52 wagons (one to each train of 25 wagons) to carry subsistence for the teamsters, means for repairs of wagons, extra chains, yokes, &c.

Cost of 1,385 wagons, at \$190 each.....	\$263,150 00
Cost of six yokes and chains for each, at \$36 each.....	49,860 00
Cost of 1,385 double covers, at \$16 each.....	22,160 00
Wagons complete for the road.....	335,170 00

Animals.

16,620 oxen, 12 to each wagon, at \$45 each, \$90 per yoke.....	\$747,900	
997 oxen, say six per cent. on the above, to supply the place of those which may give out, be crippled, &c., &c., at \$45 each....	44,865	
		792,765 00

Total wagons and oxen.....	1,127,935 00
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While preparing and organizing the above trains, it will require about 175 mounted men as herders, say 5 men and mules for each herd of 500 oxen, (35 herds,) and 35 men for camp duty, for at least one month. These must be good and trusty men, and will cost about \$50 each. Say 210 men, at \$50 each.....	10,500 00
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It will require agents at Forts Kearney and Laramie, and at some point beyond, say Green river, to take charge of relays to replace broken down and crippled oxen, and of the injured cattle, to repair wagons, &c., say, 5 men at Fort Kearney, 10 men at Fort Laramie, and 5 men at Green river, 20 men for eight months, at \$50 a month.....	8,000 00
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16 wheelwrights and blacksmiths at Fort Laramie and Green river, say 8 at each post, for six months, at \$65 a month.....	6,240 00
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Each train will require four first class mules for the conductors, and two of the teamsters to herd and guard the animals, say 212 mules, at \$200 each.....	42,400 00
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Trains arriving in Utah (at Salt Lake) in September or October cannot return or go on to California where they might probably be disposed of; consequently the cattle must be herded until May following, say for seven months. These will require about 200 mounted men to take care of them, at about \$50 a month, in- cluding all expenses, 200 men for seven months, at \$50 a month.....	42,000 00
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The 1,385 wagons should be subdivided into fifty-three trains of 26 wagons each, 25 for public stores, and 1 for men, materials for trains, &c., each train will require 2 train conductors, 1 at \$100, 1 at \$80.....	\$180 00
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Twenty-eight teamsters (2 extra) at \$30....	\$840 00	
Rations for thirty men, thirty days, at 30 cents per ration.....	270 00	
Wages, &c., per month.....	1,290 00	
Each train for six months.....	7,740 00	
Making for fifty-three trains.....		\$410,220 00
To arm the teamsters and other employees it will require 1,500 rifles, at one to each man, at \$10 each.....	15,000 00	
And 106 pistols, at \$25 each.....	2,650 00	
		17,650 00
From the foregoing it will appear that to purchase the wagons and teams necessary to transport the supplies which will probably be required, and to pay the wages of the men employed until the stores shall arrive and be disposed of, it will probably take an outlay of this sum, provided no extraordinary reverses occur.		
To these items should be added for fifty-three small medicine chests, the camp equipage, including cooking utensils, extra yokes, chains, smiths' and wheelwrights' tools, materials for repairs, &c., say.....		30,000 00
Making the total expenditure	1,694,945 00	

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 12, 1858.*

C.

Memoranda.

To enable an infantry regiment to keep the field in Utah Territory, with a supply of subsistence, clothing, camp equipage, ordnance, medical and other stores, will require 85 wagons, with six mule teams.

A dragon or cavalry regiment will require about twenty wagons more, say 105 wagons. A company of horse artillery will require, say twelve wagons.

The increased force of 3,500 men, it is assumed, will consist of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, two companies of dragoons, one company of horse artillery, and recruits to fill up the 5th and 10th infantry, the eight companies of dragoons, and the two batteries of horse artillery, now in Utah.

To move the above, with a moderate supply of clothing, (say six to eight months,) subsistence to reach Fort Kearney, there to be supplied to Laramie, &c., forage the same, medical and other stores, will require, say:

170 wagons for two regiments of infantry.
 65 wagons for recruits for infantry.
 105 wagons for one regiment of cavalry.
 20 wagons for two companies of dragoons.
 20 wagons for dragoon and artillery recruits.
 20 wagons for general, staff and hospital purposes.

400 wagons, with six mules each.

These wagons will cost, fully to equip them for service, and for hire of teamsters, wagon masters, &c., as follows:

400 wagons, complete, at \$190.....	\$76,000 00	
2,400 mules for teams, at \$170.....	408,000 00	
100 mules for the saddle, at \$200.....	20,000 00	
2,400 sets of harness, at \$10.....	24,000 00	
16 travelling forges, at \$200.....	3,200 00	
96 mules for forges, at \$170.....	16,320 00	
96 sets of harness, at \$10.....	960 00	
		<u>\$548,480 00</u>
16 wagon masters, at \$80.....	1,280 00	
16 assistant wagon-masters, at \$60...	960 00	
450 teamsters, at \$30.....	13,500 00	
16 wheelwrights, at \$60.....	960 00	
16 blacksmiths, at \$60.....	960 00	
6 harness makers, at \$60	360 00	
		<u>18,020 00</u>
Wages per month.....		
		<u>216,240 00</u>
For one year.....		
For repairs, material, mule shoes, tools, &c.....	20,000 00	
For 260 mules (10 per cent.) to replace those which may break down, die, or be lost, at \$170	44,200 00	
		<u>64,200 00</u>

Transportation of forage.

Six months supply of corn for 1,000 horses at half rations (6 pounds a day) weighs 1,095,000 pounds, to place which at Fort Kearney will cost $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound, average, in April, May, June, and July	49,275 00
Same quantity to be sent to Fort Laramie will cost during the same period, at 9 cents per pound.....	98,550 00
Same quantity to be sent to Salt Lake, Utah, during the same period will cost, at $20\frac{7}{10}$ cents per pound.....	226,665 00
	<u>374,490 00</u>
Total, 3,285,000 pounds, or $58,660\frac{5}{7}$ bushels of corn to Kearney, Laramie, and Utah.....	

Transportation of subsistence to Fort Kearney for troops and employés en route to Utah, say for 4,000 men, 25 days, at $2\frac{3}{4}$ pounds to the ration = 275,000 pounds, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound.....	\$12,375 00	
Transportation of same for same number of troops, &c., for 40 days, to Fort Laramie, for same purpose, at 9 cents per pound.....	39,600 00	
		\$426,465 00

Forage.

Corn for 2,700 mules for one year, at 6 pounds per day, at 2 cents per pound...	118,260 00	
Hay for 2,700 mules for one year, 6 pounds per day, at $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pound.....	29,565 00	
<i>Note.</i> —The forage is calculated at Fort Leavenworth prices; its actual cost will depend upon how far it is transported for use. This is estimated under the head of transportation of troops and supplies.		
Corn for 250 horses of the 2d dragoons, and the same of the 1st cavalry, being the additional number (over sixty) allowed, and estimated for 100 horses for additional company of horse artillery, say for 600 horses, at 10 pounds per day at 2 cents per pound.....	\$43,800 00	
Hay, 6 pounds per day, at $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent per pound.....	6,570 00	
		50,370 00
		198,195 00

Mounts and remounts.

It will probably require 400 horses for the 1st cavalry, to replace those which are unserviceable and to increase the number to the maximum organization of 85 to a company; 100 to equip an additional company of horse artillery, and about 400 to meet contingencies of the service—say 900 horses, at \$170.....		
		153,000 00
		1,606,580 00

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 12, 1858.*

H. Mis. D. c. 22—2

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 6, 1858.

SIR: As I had occasion to state in my annual report, dated 21st of November, that large appropriations would be required for deficiencies in the present year on account of transportation and other army expenditures made by the laws and regulations through the quartermaster's department, I have made a thorough investigation of all the business, as well as military operations of the department, and have found that from the vast extent of those operations, the deficiency to be supplied is greater than I had believed it would be at the date of my report.

It is ascertained that a deficiency existed at the close of last year, which has been a charge upon the present year of about one million of dollars; in addition to which the extensive operations against the Cheyennes and other Indian tribes, and the extensive arrangements for the operations in Utah, have exhausted the appropriations for the present year so far that there is not a sufficient balance in the treasury to fill the estimates now on my table for December; and the whole balance in the hands of disbursing officers will not be sufficient for the service for one half of the present month. Appropriations will therefore be required to carry the service through the year, and to make the large outfit for the operations in Utah for the following objects, viz:

For regular supplies, including fuel, forage, straw, and stationery.....	\$778,000
Mounts and remounts.....	252,000
Incidental expenses.....	190,000
Barracks and quarters.....	80,000
Army transportation.....	5,400,000

Making.....	6,700,000
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deficiencies, and for the service in Utah, taking the army as it is, and limiting the expenditures to operations already determined on, as they have been communicated to me.

Should operations be carried on from the Pacific, or should a larger force be sent from this side, an increase in the appropriation in proportion to the increased force will be required.

I will have all the details ready to submit to you, so soon as they can be fairly copied, which make the several aggregate amounts above stated to be necessary.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESSUP,
Quartermaster General.

Hon. J. B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION FOR NORTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

ASKING

An additional appropriation for the Northeast Executive Building.

JANUARY 15, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 14, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to state that, in consequence of the increased price of fuel, and the expense of lighting with gas, together with the extensive repairs necessarily made, the annual appropriations for the contingent expenses of the Northeast Executive Building will be insufficient. These appropriations, originally \$3,350 per annum, were, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1844, reduced to \$3,300, at which sum they have continued.

I, therefore, have the honor to request that the appropriation for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, may be increased to four thousand three hundred dollars; and that an appropriation of one thousand dollars may be made for a deficiency in the appropriation for contingent expenses of the Northeast Executive Building for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
*Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

MEMORIAL AND PETITION

OF THE

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE PROMOTION OF SCIENCE.

JANUARY 18, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled :

The memorial and petition of the National Institute for the Promotion of Science respectfully represents :

That the National Institute was founded in this city in the year eighteen hundred and forty (1840 ;) was one of the earliest institutions devoted to the cultivation of science in this country, and one by whose assistance some of the improvements which have marked the progress of the nation in the march of science have been established.

That, according to its constitution, the heads of the departments at Washington were its directors. Among the active members of its earlier years were the first officers of the government and the most eminent men of the nation, in their several walks of life, and it is proud to enrol on its list such names as Webster, Poinsett, J. Q. Adams, Woodbury, Upshur, Preston and Rush, while it has had as associates those whose names are most esteemed among the learned of Europe.

From its connexion with the government, and its semi-official character, it was deemed to be a permanent institution, and free from the dangers which beset all new formed societies, and, in the language of Mr. Poinsett, that "it would form an institution as stable as the government itself."

That under such auspices the Congress of the Union, after weighing well the objects and merits which the founders had in view, granted to the society a charter of incorporation, dated 27th July, eighteen hundred and forty-two (1842 ;) extended it some pecuniary aid, and committed to its trust some valuable collections, the property of the nation. To these were added, from time to time, the donations of individuals and societies at home and abroad, until by such additions one of the finest collections in the country at the time was in its possession.

The property accumulated so rapidly, that in a few years the space allotted for its collection became too small, and the means of the institute too limited for displaying the whole, so that in 1846 it was estimated that over one thousand boxes remained unopened in the society's rooms. To enumerate the entire property of the institute

would be irrelevant ; but there may be pointed out among the national property in the collection the following :

1. The collection of the United States exploring expedition.
2. Owens's geological collection.
3. Collection of Indian portraits.
4. Collection of exploration of the Amazon valley.
5. Northwest Indian implements and dresses, (from War Department.)
6. Presents from foreign courts to officers of government.
7. Collections sent by United States consuls abroad.
8. Stansbury and Sitgreave's collection.
9. Demarara collection from the colonial government.

Among the collections of the institute not strictly the property of the nation, are :

1. The collections of Mr. Castelnau.
2. Collection from colonial government of Guiana.
3. Collection of British commissioners from New York exhibition.
4. Stansbury's collection of British products.
5. Benjamin Franklin's printing press.
6. Property of the Columbian Institute.
7. Leib's ornithological collection, with others of less note.

The Guiana collection, arranged by the colonial government for the London exhibition, thence transferred to New York, was obtained through the influence of the late British minister, Hon. T. F. Crampton, at the instigation of the members of this society, and brought to this city at their individual expense. The value of this collection may be estimated from the fact that the committee in charge of transfer were offered five thousand dollars to allow it to remain in New York, which was, of course, refused.

The duplicate collection of her Britannic Majesty's commissioners for the exhibition of 1851, was presented to the United States government, but was abandoned by its officers, to be sold for the duties levied upon it by the same government, for the reason that no appropriation had been made by Congress for that purpose. This collection was taken out of bond and transferred to this city at the expense and personal labor of individual members of the institute, and is now arranged among the collections of the society in the Patent Office building.

That the charter conferred on this society had a term of existence of twenty years, of which fifteen have already expired ; and while by that instrument Congress gave to the institute the right to receive and hold in trust such properties as were confided to it, rendered it also liable to all persons and corporations for such property so held, declaring that such effects belonged to the institute until the expiration or dissolution of its charter should occur. The trust reposed has ever been a burden and a care, which no private contribution or tax on its members could ever suffice to preserve in that condition and order which it was the original design of the society to accomplish, and which, from its position, the country expected.

That a library has also been formed by the donations of members and friends of the society, and by international exchanges with gov-

ernments and with learned societies abroad, with which latter the institute has always preserved its connexion. Such library and collections forming a property, the value of which is not to be estimated by a pecuniary standard.

The National Institute has, upon three several occasions, called the attention of your honorable House to its anomalous condition, and to its incapability of sustaining the task imposed upon it without pecuniary aid ; believing that, even as an institution of the District, it has the same claims on your support as kindred institutions receive from State governments ; that such support has been withheld, and the society has thus been precluded from carrying out fully its original design.

The attention of your honorable body is called to the appropriation act of the 34th Congress, session 3, chapter 107, by which the sum of \$17,000 is set apart for the removal of the collections in the Patent Office buildings, and the fitting up of fixtures, and classification of same collections in the hall of the Smithsonian Institution. In the appropriation clause the property of the Institute is not alluded to, and it is a matter of doubt whether the whole collections in the care of the Institute were to be included in the transfer.

Attention is also requested to the last clause of the report of the Secretary of the Interior, December, 1857, in which it is stated that this removal can be made before the close of the fiscal year ; in this, as in all other public documents, this society regrets to perceive that, in reference to the removal, no notice of any kind is made of its existence or of its connexion and control over the national property at present in its care.

That the carrying out of that act, and such removal, will have the effect of virtually depriving the National Institute of the custody and control over property of which by charter they are declared the depositaries until 1862 ; and while so depriving them does not relieve them from the responsibility under which, as a corporation, they labor, and for a portion of which property they are liable to be sued in courts of law, by donors or exhibitors.

Your honorable body is reminded that this society, in its earlier years, received from the hands of the government, accorded in a liberal manner, that accommodation necessary for the exhibition of its collections as well as for its meetings.

That of late years, from increase of official business, the accommodation has been narrowed, and by the removal contemplated it will be wholly withdrawn ; and the semi-official character which this society has enjoyed from its intimate relations with the government will be destroyed by this act, and its future existence reduced to that of a private institution, deprived of those properties of the nation of which it has hitherto been the depositary. This institution does not yet believe that our country has arrived at that condition when the number of her institutions can afford to be diminished, or that this nation will be less liberal in supporting scientific bodies, than the less happily constituted governments of Europe are.

The National Institute is therefore compelled to approach your honorable body, and respectfully ask that such a measure of assist-

ance, by appropriation or otherwise, may be accorded, as will enable them to retain and support in a suitable manner all the collections at present in its keeping, not only those of a governmental character, but also those of a more private nature, which have accumulated in its corporate existence.

The destiny of this institution is emphatically in the hands of your honorable body. As American citizens, we desire to see it perpetuated and placed in a condition to represent the scientific character of our country before the rest of the world. We believe that such an institution should exist here, at the capital of the Union, and we also believe it should have its foundation and support from the people; this can only be accomplished through the generous sympathy of those who represent the people.

In the event of your honorable body not feeling disposed to accord with the spirit of this petition, you are then respectfully requested to relieve this institute, by a special and speedy act, from the whole of the collections and trusts now in their possession, and from all liabilities thereto belonging.

Respectfully submitted.

L. D. GALE,
J. FERGUSON,
THOMAS ANTISELL,
H. KING,
A. J. SEMMES,

Committee of the National Institute.

SYNOPSIS.

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COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE AT JEFFERSON CITY.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,

IN FAVOR OF

The construction of a building for the accommodation of the United States courts and the post office at Jefferson city.

JANUARY 19, 1858.--Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed

JOINT RESOLUTION requesting the senators and representatives in Congress from the State of Missouri to ask for an appropriation to build a court-house and post office.

Resolved, by the general assembly of the State of Missouri, That our senators and representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to ask of Congress an appropriation of money to construct a building, at the city of Jefferson, in this State, for the accommodation of the United States courts and post office.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded by the secretary of state to our said senators and representatives.

JAMES CHILES,

Speaker of House of Representatives.

H. JACKSON,

President of the Senate.

Approved November 5, 1857.

R. M. STEWART.

I, B. F. Massey, secretary of state, hereby certify the above copy of a resolution asking of Congress an appropriation of money to build a court-house and post office is a true copy of the original roll now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my name and affixed the [L. s.] seal of office. Done at the office of secretary of state, in the city of Jefferson, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1857.

B. F. MASSEY,

Secretary of State.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE AND POST OFFICE AT JEFFERSON CITY.

RESOLUTION

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

The construction of a building for the accommodation of the United States courts and the post office at Jefferson City.

RESOLVED, That the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for the construction of a building for the accommodation of the United States courts and the post office at Jefferson City.

Approved November 2, 1857.

James C. Jackson, Speaker of House of Representatives.

Resolved, That the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for the construction of a building for the accommodation of the United States courts and the post office at Jefferson City.

Approved November 2, 1857.

James C. Jackson, Speaker of House of Representatives.

Resolved, That the sum of \$100,000 be appropriated for the construction of a building for the accommodation of the United States courts and the post office at Jefferson City.

Approved November 2, 1857.

REIMBURSE TEXAS FOR EXPENDITURES IN DEFENDING
HER FRONTIER.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF TEXAS,

CALLING

Upon the United States government to refund the money heretofore paid out by the State of Texas for defence of her frontier since the 28th day of February, 1855.

JANUARY 20, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A JOINT RESOLUTION requesting our representatives and instructing our senators in the United States Congress to call upon the United States government to refund the money heretofore paid out by the State of Texas for the defence of her frontier since the 28th day of February, 1855.

Whereas, under the compact of annexation, the State of Texas is entitled to protection from the depredations of Indians by the government of the United States; and whereas that protection in many instances has not been afforded to the exposed portions of the frontier since 28th February, A. D. 1855, in consequence whereof the governor of this State has, from time to time, been compelled to order rangers or volunteers into the field to protect the lives and property of our citizens against predatory bands of Indians which have infested our frontier; and whereas the legislature has appropriated nearly one hundred thousand dollars out of the treasury of the State to pay the troops so called out, which sums of money have not been refunded to the State by the United States, therefore—

Resolved, That our senators in the United States Congress be instructed and our representatives be requested to urge upon the government of the United States the necessity of refunding the amount of money paid out by Texas for the defence of the frontier at the earliest day possible; and that the governor be requested to furnish each of our senators and representatives in the United States Congress, and the Secretary of War, with a copy of this preamble and resolution, ac-

2 REIMBURSE TEXAS FOR DEFENCE OF HER FRONTIER.

accompanied by a full statement of all the sums of money paid by State for the defence of the frontier, as aforesaid.

WILLIAM S. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
H. R. RUNNELS,
President of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Austin, Texas, November 23, 1857.

I, the undersigned, secretary of state of the State of Texas, hereby certify the above and foregoing to be a true copy of the original joint resolution now on file in this department.

Witness my name and the seal of the Department of State, the day [L. s.] and year aforesaid.

EDWARD CLARK,
Secretary of State.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. TOD.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS,

RECOGNIZING

The rank of Captain John G. Tod, late Texas navy.

JANUARY 20, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION recognizing the rank of Captain John G. Tod, late Texas navy, requesting our senators and representatives to use their influence to procure the passage of a law incorporating him in the United States navy with the rank he held at the time of annexation.

Whereas the Congress of the United States did, at its last session, pass an act, which was approved March 3, 1857, the twelfth section of which reads as follows: “*And be it further enacted, That the surviving officers of the navy of the republic of Texas, who were duly commissioned as such at the time of annexation, shall be entitled to the pay of officers of the like grade when waiting orders in the navy of the United States for five years from the time of said annexation, and a sum sufficient to make the payment is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That the acceptance of the provisions of this act by any of the said officers shall be a full relinquishment and remuneration of all claims on his part to any further compensation on this behalf from the United States government, and to any position in the navy of the United States.*”

The benefits of which act have been denied to Captain Tod by decision of the Secretary of the Navy of the United States, declaring the commission of Captain Tod void; and whereas it is believed that the decision of the Secretary of the Navy is erroneous, and that, if even technically correct, Captain Tod ought not in justice to be excluded from the benefits of said act of Congress, by any mere irregularity connected with his commission; and whereas the legislature recognize as true the brief synopsis of the history of Captain Tod's connex-

ion with the navy of the late republic of Texas, embraced in the report of the committee on federal relations, accompanying this preamble, which history proves his connexion with said navy in various capacities from 1837 until it was surrendered to the United States, together with the flag of the republic, and that he discharged his duties so well and so ably, that he won from the republic which he served in her hour of darkness and danger the plaudits most dear to the patriot, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant:" Therefore—

SECTION 1. *Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Texas*, That we recognize John G. Tod as entitled to the rank of captain in the navy of the late republic of Texas, according to the commission issued him by President Anson Jones on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1845, and now on file in the Navy Department of the United States, and that he is properly entitled to a continuation of his pay from the Congress of the United States, and should be so recognized by said government, and that we recommend his case to the special consideration of the federal government.

SECTION 2. *Be it further resolved*, That as, by accepting the five years' waiting orders pay, under the aforesaid act, the officers of the Texas navy of 1843 and 1846 have made a full relinquishment and renunciation for further compensation and any position in the navy of the United States that our senators and representatives in Congress are requested to use their influence to procure the passage of a law by the Congress of the United States incorporating Captain John G. Tod in the navy of the United States in the rank which he held at the time of annexation, as a "souvenir" to Texas of her naval interest in that great event.

SECTION 3. *Be it further resolved*, That the governor be requested to cause copies of this preamble and resolutions, together with a copy of the report of the committee accompanying them, to be immediately forwarded to our senators and representatives in Congress.

Approved December 1, 1857.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Austin, Texas, December 4, 1857.

I, the undersigned, secretary of state of the State of Texas, hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the original joint resolution now on file in the department of state.

Given under my hand and the seal of the department of state, the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

EDWARD CLARK,
Secretary of State.

COMMITTEE ROOM, November 23, 1857.

The committee on federal relations have had under consideration the petition of Captain John G. Tod, and beg leave to submit the following report, viz:

That upon a full examination of the subject, and all the laws, regulations, and orders bearing upon the same, as far as the committee

were enabled to do so, they have come to the conclusion that great injustice has been done Captain Tod in refusing to recognize him as an officer of the Texas navy at the time of annexation, and thus excluding him from the benefits of the late act of Congress conferring five years' waiting orders pay upon the surviving officers of the navy of the former republic of Texas. They find the facts to be these:

Captain Tod entered the service of Texas as early as the spring of 1837, when he drew up a report, at the request of the secretary of the navy, establishing a navy yard; and in April, 1838, was invested with extraordinary powers to examine into and report fully in relation to all matters connected with the naval interest, with authority to send for persons and papers; and on the 26th May following, received an order from President Houston, addressed to the several heads of departments, to afford him all necessary facilities and access to books and papers, so as to enable him to report to the executive such facts as were deemed of importance or value in relation to the public expenditures, &c.

June 10, 1838, he was ordered to the United States by President Houston on business connected with the navy, with rank and pay as master commandant; fitted out the steamer Charleston, at New York, and returned with her to Galveston in March, 1839, where her name and flag were changed, and she was commissioned as the Texas naval steamship Yavala. On his return with the steamship, as just mentioned, he was made a lieutenant, without his knowledge or consent, by the then existing government of Texas, upon the plea that the administration then in power refused to recognize the acts of the former one in giving Captain Tod an appointment of a higher grade.

He was afterwards, viz: in March, 1839, appointed naval agent to the United States, and July 5, 1839, commander.

Under his appointment as navy agent he built and fitted out, in provisions, munitions of war, &c., complete, one sloop-of-war, two brigs, and three schooners for the navy, and returned with them to Texas. This agency terminated 10th June, 1840.

June 26, 1840, Captain Tod was placed in command of the naval station, Galveston; and August 6 of the same year his position was declared to be a separate command from afloat, and all officers on the station, vessels in ordinary, receiving ships, &c., placed under his orders.

November 18, 1840, he was appointed acting secretary of the navy by President Lamar, and, in his official capacity, suggested the blending of the war and navy departments, and the reduction of the personnel of the navy to one captain, one commander, and eight lieutenants, &c., which was adopted by congress. Under the operation of this law, placing the navy in ordinary, and reducing the number of officers to such standard as the pecuniary resources of the country at that day would justify, Captain Tod lost his rank and station, being retained or appointed commander for the time being, and the senior commander of the service reduced to senior lieutenant, which positions they, respectively, held for some months, when Captain Tod was displaced on the ground that the senior lieutenant had preferable claims because of having been an older commander in the service. If Cap-

tain Tod had not been governed by those pure and patriotic motives, which his course so plainly indicates, he might easily have retained two captains instead of one in the law drawn up and suggested by him, reducing the navy as aforesaid.

It will be seen, therefore, that Captain Tod held position in the navy, or was in some way connected with it, almost from the first existence of the republic. That his public services gave satisfaction to the country during this long period, is fully attested by the report of the secretary of the navy, complimenting him highly for his valuable services in superintending the building of the naval vessels for Texas, as well as by a report of a joint committee of the two houses of congress in 1842, and a joint resolution of the same session. The committee, represented by J. W. Byrne, chairman on the part of the senate, and John B. Jones, on the part of the house, say :

“That in all the transactions of the petitioner in his official relations to the government, his conduct has been marked by a paramount regard for the public good, and his duties have been performed with a fidelity and ability worthy of the trust reposed in him, and in a manner that entitled him to the confidence and approbation of his country ; and in consideration of the faithful services, prudent and discreet conduct, the firm and temperate discharge of his duties to the republic, your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution :

“JOINT RESOLUTION passing a vote of thanks to Captain John G. Tod, late commander of the naval station at Galveston.

“SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That Captain John G. Tod, formerly naval agent to the United States, and late commander of the naval station at Galveston, is entitled to the thanks of this body for the faithful and important services he has rendered the country.

“SEC. 2. That the president be requested to order a copy of the foregoing report and resolution to be read at the navy yard, and on board of each of the public vessels in commission, in the presence of the crew and officers, and that the same be entered in their log books.”

When annexation was about being consummated, and it was known our naval vessels were to be transferred to that government to which we were yielding our nationality and our flag, it was supposed, as a matter of course, that the officers would go with the ships, and retain positions in the United States navy corresponding with those previously held by them in our own. President Jones, therefore, on the 8th of July, 1845, commissioned Captain Tod as a captain in the navy, to give him the same rights and privileges other officers might enjoy under the change of government, and to which he was as clearly entitled as any of them. He did this because Captain Tod had long been connected with the navy, as a faithful public servant, and only yielded his position at a time when it was deemed necessary to curtail the expenses of the government by reducing the navy, which he had himself suggested while acting secretary of the navy, and when it would have been an easy matter, as before suggested, to have retained a place for himself.

We now understand that the Navy Department at Washington decide against Captain Tod's claim, on the hypothesis that the president of Texas had no power to appoint a captain in the navy, and if he had such power, that the commission is dated *after* instead of *before* annexation. We think the department in error on both these points. The second one is wholly untenable. We have never known the position taken by any one before, that annexation was consummated on the 4th of July, 1845. This doctrine cannot be sustained in any court of justice. President Polk's message to Congress, in 1845, shows that he viewed the Texas government in existence until December, 1845; and the government of the United States never assumed the right to collect duties through our custom-houses until after that date. We think, however, that annexation was not fully consummated until the *republic* of Texas yielded its power and authority to the *State* of Texas, which was on the 19th of February, 1846. The committee cannot see the necessity, and do not suppose any exists, for arguing this question further; for surely no one here will contend that our nationality was swept from us by the act of the convention, on the 4th of July, 1845, more than five months before we were admitted by the act of Congress as a State of the Union, and more than seven months before President Jones yielded his mantle of authority to the newly inaugurated State. They can only express their surprise that such an unreasonable doctrine should have occupied the attention of the Navy Department for a moment.

In relation to the other point, we remark that the President undoubtedly had the right to appoint or reinstate Captain Tod at the time he did it. He only placed him in a rank he had formerly held and drawn pay for, and which we think the general government fully recognized and acknowledged by allowing him three months' pay *after* annexation for taking care of the naval vessels until they were formally delivered over. We think, too, that the president of Texas, acting under the responsibility of his official oath and a proper sense of public duty, ought to have been considered the proper judge of his right to appoint, and that he would hardly have exercised a power in conflict with his oath of office.

The committee cannot believe that the Navy Department or Executive of the United States presume that a republic situated as Texas was during her existence should display the system and organization in either branch of her national defence to be found in their own.

But even if the committee deem one or both of the above objections well founded, they still hold to the opinion that the federal government committed itself to respect Captain Tod's rank as a captain in the Texas navy by allowing him three months' pay as such, and ought not now to repudiate their own action and thus do him a great wrong.

In referring to the various laws under the late republic establishing the personnel of the navy, we find it difficult to arrive at a legal opinion upon rank or position of officers. We believe, from all the facts in the case, that the law abolishing or disbanding the navy in 1842-'43, under President Houston's administration, was more faithfully carried into effect by the executive than any other act of the congress of the re-

public. It is true the next congress repealed the law, for it was found that no one had bid for the vessels at the offered sale of the navy; the personnel of the navy that had been disbanded were not reinstated; though we find that President Houston instructed our ministers, Messrs. Henderson and Van Zandt, under the treaty negotiations for annexation, to secure the rank of petitioner as a captain in the navy of the United States, in connexion with other officers of the Texas navy at that time residing in the republic.

The committee, in conclusion, recommend the passage of the accompanying preamble and joint resolution.

P. MURRAH,

Chairman of Com. on Federal Relations.

Hon. W. S. TAYLOR,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FISHING BOUNTIES.

RESOLVES

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MAINE,

IN RELATION TO

The Fishing Bounties.

JANUARY 20, 1858.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE in relation to bounty on cod fisheries.

Whereas, commerce is one of the great interests that lie at the foundation of the prosperity of every nation, and has received and should receive from the hands of our government a fostering care and protection, and to advance that great interest, and to furnish a nursery of seamen for the navy in time of actual war, led to the adoption of the existing laws granting bounties to fishermen, and the policy of so doing was approved by James Madison.

And further, seamen fitted for the naval service can be had only by long and severe training, and as a matter of economy it is far better that such a nursery of seamen should exist by means of the slight bounties now given than that government should undertake, in time of peace, to train such a number as would be actually required in time of war.

And still further, all the principal commercial and maritime nations have made it a point to pursue this policy for the purpose of furnishing for their navy a sufficient number of experienced and skillful seamen; therefore—

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to adopt such measures as, in their judgment, they shall

deem best to prevent the disturbing of the present laws granting bounties to fishermen.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *February 16, 1857.*
Read and passed.

C. A. SPOFFORD, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, *February 17, 1857.*
Read and passed.

J. H. WILLIAMS, *President.*

Approved. FEBRUARY 17, 1857.

H. HAMLIN.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Augusta, May 1, 1857.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original deposited in this office.

ALDEN JACKSON,
Secretary of State.

FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE,

Respecting French Spoliations.

JANUARY 20, 1858.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVES respecting French Spoliations.

Whereas spoliations were committed upon the commerce of citizens of the United States by French cruisers prior to and during the year eighteen hundred, and, by a treaty with France, the government of the United States has forever inhibited the sufferers from preferring their claims against the French government, but relinquished them to France for a valuable consideration: Therefore—

Resolved, That the government of the United States is bound by every principle of honor and justice to make speedy provision for indemnifying its citizens for losses sustained by French vessels prior to the ratification of the treaty of eighteen hundred.

Resolved, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to bring this subject to the early consideration of the next Congress, and to use their influence to procure the passage of a law, making provision for those who suffered as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the governor of this State be requested to furnish our senators and representatives in Congress with a copy of these resolutions, at the opening of the next Congress.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *March 5, 1857.*

Read and passed.

C. A. SPOFFORD,
Speaker.

IN SENATE, *March 5, 1857.*

Read and passed.

HIRAM CHAPMAN.
President pro tem.

MARCH 6, 1857.

Approved.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Augusta, April 29, 1857.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original deposited in this office.

ALDEN JACKSON,
Secretary of State.

Whereas spoliation was committed upon the commerce of citizens of the United States by French citizens prior to and during the year eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and by a treaty with France, the Government of the United States has not only declined the authority to protect its citizens against the French Government, but also declined them to France for a valuable consideration: Therefore—

Resolved, That the Government of the United States is bound by treaty to protect its citizens and justice to make speedy provision for the recovery of the claims for losses sustained by French vessels prior to the expiration of the treaty of eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

Resolved, That no claims be introduced, and no representatives be recognized, to bring this subject to the early consideration of the next Congress, and to their influence to procure the passage of a law, making provision for those who suffered as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the Government of this State be requested to furnish its senators and representatives in Congress with a copy of these resolutions at the opening of the next Congress.

Is the House of Representatives, March 5, 1857.
Read and passed.

G. A. STORFORD,
Speaker.

Is Senate, March 5, 1857.
Read and passed.

HIRSH CHAPMAN,
Assistant Speaker.

March 6, 1857.
Approved.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS

FOREIGN PAUPERS AND CRIMINALS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MAINE,

RELATING TO

Foreign paupers and criminals.

JANUARY 20, 1858.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVE relating to foreign paupers and criminals.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be directed, and our representatives requested, to urge upon the consideration of Congress the necessity of passing a law imposing severe penalties against the introduction or importation into this country of foreign paupers and foreign criminals, since the introduction of such persons imposes unreasonable taxes upon our citizens, corrupts the public morals, and endangers the public safety.

Resolved, That the governor be and hereby is requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our members of Congress.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *April 15, 1857.*

Read and passed.

C. A. SPOFFORD, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, *April 15, 1857.*

Read and passed.

HIRAM CHAPMAN,
President pro tem.

APRIL 15, 1857.

Approved.

JOSEPH. H. WILLIAMS.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, *April 24, 1857.*

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original deposited in this office.

ALDEN JACKSON,
Secretary of State.

April 22, 1857

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled

WEEKLY REGISTER

and of Congress

FOREIGN PAPERS AND CURRENCY

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MAINE

RELATIVE TO

Foreign papers and currency

January 20, 1856—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed

STATE OF MAINE

RESOLVE relating to foreign papers and currency

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be directed, and our representatives requested, to urge upon the consideration of Congress the necessity of passing a law imposing severe penalties against the introduction or importation into this country of foreign papers and foreign articles, since the introduction of such persons imposes unnecessary taxes upon our citizens, corrupts the public morals, and endangers the public safety.

Resolved, That the Governor be and hereby is requested to forward a copy of these resolves to each of our members of Congress.

In the House of Representatives, April 15, 1857.

Read and passed.

C. A. SPOTFORD, Speaker.

In Senate, April 15, 1857.

Read and passed.

HIRAM CHAPMAN,

President pro tem.

April 15, 1857.

Approved.

JOSEPH M. WILLIAMS.

Secretary's Office, Augusta, April 24, 1857.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original recorded in this office.

ALDEN JACOBSON,

Secretary of State.

DRED SCOTT DECISION.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MAINE,

RELATIVE TO

*The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of
Dred Scott.*

JANUARY 20, 1858.—Laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Whereas the Supreme Court of the United States, in the recent case of Dred Scott, over which it expressly declared it had no jurisdiction, has undertaken to pronounce an extra-judicial opinion prohibiting the people of the United States from any control of the question of slavery within the Territories of the United States, either through Congress, or local governments instituted under the authority of Congress or otherwise; and

Whereas such extra-judicial opinion subordinates the political power and interests of the American people to the cupidity and ambition of a few thousand slaveholders, who are thereby enabled to carry the odious institution of slavery wherever the national power extends, and pre-dooms all territory which the United States may hereafter acquire, by purchase or otherwise, to a law of slavery as irrevocable as the organic constitution of the country; and

Whereas such extra-judicial opinion of a geographical majority of the Supreme Court is conclusive proof of the determination of the slaveholding States to subvert all the principles upon which the American Union was formed, and degrade it into an engine for the extension and perpetuation of the barbarous and detestable system of chattel slavery: Therefore—

Resolved, That the extra-judicial opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Dred Scott, is not binking in law or conscience upon the government or citizens of the United States, and that it is of an import so alarming and dangerous as to demand the instant and emphatic reprobation of the country.

Resolved, That the Supreme Court of the United States should, by peaceful and constitutional measures, be so reconstituted as to relieve it from the domination of a sectional faction, and make it a tribunal whose decisions shall be in harmony with the Constitution of the Uni-

ted States and the spirit of our institutions, and at whose hands all classes of persons in the United States, without regard to race or locality, shall receive even and exact justice.

Resolved, That until this extra-judicial opinion of the Supreme Court, establishing slavery in all the Territories of the United States, and placing it beyond the reach of Congress or the people, is reversed and set aside, and until the advance of our national flag ceases to be the advance of slavery, it will be the paramount duty of the supporters of justice and liberty to resist any further acquisition of territory which may be attempted, under whatever disguise, with the purpose of enlarging the area of an institution which is the scandal of this country and age.

Resolved, That the independent right of each State to determine who shall be admitted to political franchise and citizenship within its own limits is clear and indisputable, and is to be exercised without question by any other State; and that persons admitted to the rights of citizenship by any State are, by the plain letter of the Constitution of the United States, "entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States."

Resolved, That whatever may be the course of political events elsewhere, the people of Maine are determined to abide by, and make effective within the limits of their own sovereign jurisdiction, the principles of the Declaration of American Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and the constitution of this State, which ordained "to establish justice" and "secure the blessings of liberty," declares that "all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain natural, inherent and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness."

Resolved, That Maine will not allow slavery within its borders, in any form or under any pretence, for any time, however short, let the consequences be what they may.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the governors of the several States and Territories of the Union, to be laid before the legislative authorities thereof, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to be laid before the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *April 15, 1857.*

Read and passed.

C. A. SPOFFORD, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, *April 15, 1857.*

Read and passed.

HIRAM CHAPMAN, *President pro tem.*

APRIL 15, 1857.

Approved.

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS.

A true copy.—Attest:

ALDEN JACKSON, *Secretary of State.*

NEBRASKA—NEW SURVEYING DISTRICT AND OFFICE
OF SURVEYOR GENERAL.

MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NEBRASKA,

RELATIVE TO

*The establishment of a new surveying district and the office of surveyor
general for the Territory of Nebraska.*

JANUARY 20, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL AND JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the establishment of a new surveying district, and the office of surveyor general for the Territory of Nebraska.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States in Congress assembled:*

Your memorialists, the council and house of representatives of the Territory of Nebraska would most respectfully represent to your honorable body that the interests of this Territory will be greatly enhanced by a division of the present surveying district of Kansas and Nebraska, and the erection of a new surveying district for this Territory; and respectfully submit the following reasons for asking such change, to which we particularly desire to call the attention of your honorable body:

The great extent of the present district, and the rapidity with which it is being settled, renders it impossible for one office, with the force employed, to extend the surveys as rapidly as the settlements require and demand.

The want of centrality of location of the present office, it being at Lecompton, in Kansas Territory, in about latitude 39° north, whilst the surveying district extends nominally from latitude 37° to latitude 40° north, and really embraces within the present field of survey from latitude 38° to latitude 43° north, extending only about seventy miles south, and nearly two hundred and eighty miles north of the present office; add to this the fact of the rapidly extending northern settlements in Nebraska, and you may well suppose that in less than one

year from this date the field of survey will extend full four hundred miles north from the said office.

To reach his work now, from the surveyor general's office, the northern deputy is compelled to make a tedious river voyage of from six hundred to eight hundred miles, subject to vexatious delays and an enormous expense, or he must perform a land journey of from four hundred to five hundred miles, occupying from twelve to twenty days' time; which, with a full field corps of men and animals, foots up a heavy bill of expense.

Then, when the deputy has finished his work, he must perform the same journey to make his report; thus inevitably consuming in travelling expenses from one-sixth to one-third of all the proceeds; almost invariably more than the profits of his contract.

The recent establishment of a distributing officer at the capital of this Territory will facilitate the business of the surveyor general's office, which located in its vicinity, and secure to the deputy surveyor, the payment for his work without the risk and delay attending the transmission of his drafts to Washington or St. Louis for payment.

We particularly desire that your honorable body will duly consider the great advantage that will inure to the country by the proper extension of the government surveys completely in advance of the settlements.

In view of the foregoing, your memorialists respectfully request that your honorable body will give this subject your earnest attention, and that you will at the earliest practicable moment erect a new surveying district for this Territory, and make suitable provision for the establishment and maintenance of an office therefor; and for these things your memorialists will ever pray.

Resolved by the council and house of representatives of the Territory of Nebraska, That a copy of this memorial and resolution duly authenticated, be transmitted to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and our delegate in the Congress of the United States.

Approved January 5, 1858.

T. B. CUMING,
Acting Governor of Nebraska.

I, T. B. Cuming, secretary of Nebraska Territory, hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy from the original roll on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of said Territory [L. s.] at Omaha City, Nebraska Territory, this 5th day of January, A. D. 1858.

T. B. CUMING,
Secretary of Nebraska.

ESTIMATES FOR NAVAL SERVICE.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No. 199.]

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

AND

Other papers having reference to the estimates of appropriation for the naval service.

JANUARY 21, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 9, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, and to state, in reply, that having regard to the condition of the public finances and the exigencies of the service, the estimates from this department and its bureaus, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, were reduced to what was believed to be the lowest figure. I have, however, directed the chief of the bureau of yards and docks to examine his estimates, and, if possible, reduce them. It is proper to add, that it is impossible to reduce the estimates from the Secretary's office, or those of the other bureaus.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ISAAC TOUCEY.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Reps.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
January 7, 1858.

SIR: I have received yours of this morning, and will be happy to wait on the committee at any time you shall notify me, and make all the explanations that may be in my power in reference to the esti-

mates submitted from this bureau for the improvements and repairs at navy yards and stations, &c., &c.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOS. SMITH.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Reps.

Statement to accompany bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859, showing the reductions made by the Committee of Ways and Means upon the annual estimates required for the naval service for the year 1859.

Amount estimated for yards and docks -----		\$1,952,509 00
Amount reported for yards and docks.-----		1,572,689 00
Deduction -----		379,820 00
Thus caused :		
<i>New York.</i>		
For lightning rods -----	\$985 00	
For bilge blocks for docks -----	3,000 00	
For large derrick and foundation -----	21,000 00	
For wall on Flushing avenue, 800 feet -----	8,385 00	
For filling in new purchase -----	50,650 00	
		84,020 00
<i>Philadelphia.</i>		
For completing guard house -----		1,500 00
<i>Washington.</i>		
For wall west side of yard -----	14,000 00	
For covering and filling space behind wall -----	9,000 00	
For carriage houses and curb sheds -----	2,000 00	
For gas works -----	7,000 00	
		32,000 00
<i>Norfolk.</i>		
For continuation of quay wall -----	20,000 00	
For timber shed No. 18 -----	26,350 00	
		46,350 00
<i>Pensacola.</i>		
For continuing granite wharf -----	20,000 00	
For ship house over slip -----	88,650 00	
For police room -----	7,300 00	
		115,950 00
<i>Mare island, California.</i>		
For foundries, boiler establishment, &c -----		100,000 00
Total -----		379,820 00

NOTE.—In the estimates of appropriations for the Norfolk navy yard, the following item is modified as follows: "For completing ship house No. 48," to read as follows: *For continuing ship house number forty-eight, to be built of iron or wood, as may be deemed expedient.*

In the estimates of appropriations for the navy yard at Mare island, California, the following item is modified as follows: "For foundries, boiler establishment, &c.," to read as follows: *For foundry and boiler establishment*; and thus reducing the estimate \$100,000.

ESTIMATES—Continued.

Amount estimated for naval hospitals		\$159,866 00
Amount reported for naval hospitals.....		80,792 00
Deduction		79,074 00
Thus caused :		
<i>Portsmouth, New Hampshire.</i>		
For building for hospital.....		30,374 00
<i>New York.</i>		
For enlarging cemetery and enclosing the same.....	\$7,800 00	
For purchase of lot adjoining cemetery	6,000 00	
<i>Norfolk.</i>		13,800 00
For stone pier and landing.....		34,900 00
Total.....		79,074 00
Amount estimated for magazines		209,615 00 .
Amount reported for magazines.....		129,615 00
Deduction		80,000 00
Thus caused :		
<i>Norfolk.</i>		
For quay wall at St. Helena, estimated to cost \$257,571 93		80,000 00
<i>Recapitulation.</i>		
Deduction—Yards and docks.....	379,820 00	
Hospitals	79,074 00	
Magazines	80,000 00	
		538,894 00

THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF LONDON
FROM THE FOUNDATION
TO THE PRESENT TIME
BY
JOHN STOW
ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 1618
REVISED AND CORRECTED
BY
JOHN STOW
ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 1687
AND
JOHN STOW
ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 1716
AND
JOHN STOW
ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 1743
AND
JOHN STOW
ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 1770
AND
JOHN STOW
ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 1797
AND
JOHN STOW
ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 1824
AND
JOHN STOW
ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 1851
AND
JOHN STOW
ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 1878
AND
JOHN STOW
ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 1905
AND
JOHN STOW
ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 1932
AND
JOHN STOW
ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 1959
AND
JOHN STOW
ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 1986
AND
JOHN STOW
ESQ.
OF THE MIDDLE TEMPLE
IN THE YEAR 2013

SUNDRY CIVIL EXPENSES.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No. 200.]

SUNDRY COMMUNICATIONS

AND

Other papers in reference to estimates of appropriation for sundry civil expenses of the government.

JANUARY 21, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, *January 7, 1858.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of this date making inquiries in relation to the estimates for "running a line to connect the triangulation on the Atlantic coast with that on the Gulf of Mexico across the Florida peninsula, per act of March 3, 1843," I have the honor to observe that the line in question, across the head of the Florida peninsula, recommends itself as a measure at once of accuracy and economy.

The primary triangulation on the Atlantic coast and that on the Gulf of Mexico may be connected in two ways. In the first by a primary triangulation around the coast of the peninsula of about 850 miles in extent. In the second by one of 150 miles across the head of the peninsula. Accuracy and economy will both be consulted by substituting the second method of connexion for the first.

The cutting across the peninsula has been ascertained to be entirely practicable, by a careful reconnaissance made by Captain Simpson of the Topographical Engineers, assistant in the Coast Survey. The woods are quite open, and the timber is of no particular value. It is proposed to open the sides of the triangles, and some fifty miles, perhaps more, have been already opened.

A tertiary triangulation around the peninsula, such as is needed for the sounding work, will not cost one-third of that of the class required to connect the triangulations of the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico.

With a coast survey sketch in hand I could readily show this to the committee.

The Florida reef and Key triangulation, nearly completed, will answer very well for a tertiary work but not for a main triangulation.

All these considerations are in favor of completing the work across the peninsula.

I have estimated that fifteen thousand dollars, appropriated this year, will complete the work across the head of the peninsula, expressing myself, however, not as sure upon this point, because the work is so new in kind that we have not all the experience necessary to make a close estimate.

If the work is spread over two years, the probability is that it will require ten thousand dollars for two years to complete it.

In reply to the specific questions of your letter, I have the honor to state that: For the fiscal years 1855-'56 and 1856-'57 each \$15,000, have been appropriated for this line, of which the second appropriation is now in the course of expenditure. The first was devoted (1) to the reconnaissance, (2) to outfits for the parties, (3) to preliminary operations for latitude and longitude and surveys of the termini of the line, and (4) to experimental cutting to ascertain if the line was practicable and if, without too great a cost to cut, the triangle sides could be cut out. 1, 2 and 3 do not require repetition, and 4 consisted of about forty miles of cutting in the direction of the line. A reduced map of the reconnaissance is herewith submitted. The longitude operations showed an error in the usually received charts of this coast of no less than eight miles, the latitude and longitude were necessary to know the direction of the line across. In my first report, recommending that this reconnaissance and trial of the line be made, I stated that it was altogether experimental and did not pretend to guaranty success. It proved successful, however, the country traversed admitting of the necessary operations.

The appropriation of \$15,000 for the present fiscal year has furnished the necessary parties for the field work and they have been engaged since early in December in the work. It is under charge of Capt. J. H. Simpson, United States army, assistant in the coast survey, who made the reconnaissance.

2. The total length of the line is about 150 miles. The sides of the triangles will be about 600 miles in length. Thus far, some fifty miles has been completed, at the cost per mile of about thirty-seven dollars. This includes the cost of cutting, about \$10 32 per mile, the pay of assistants, of signals, of observing the angles, &c. On parts of the line the cutting will cost considerably more than this, and after making allowance for this I estimated—

3. That the amount required to complete the work would be about \$15,000, speaking, as before stated, with some reserve, as the operation is a new one.—(See letter to Secretary of the Treasury with annual estimates, p. 2.) This supposed that the means necessary to cut through the whole line in one season would be furnished, so that the officers could carry on the observations and direct the cutting at the same time.

Very respectfully, yours,

A. D. BACHE,

Superintendent U. S. Coast Survey.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman Committee on Ways and Means, H. R.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE,
January 7, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in reply to yours of 7th January requesting to be furnished "with the number of sailing vessels and steamers employed in the prosecution of the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, of the western coast of the United States, and continuing the survey of the Florida reef and keys, where employed, and the number of men attached to each," a list furnished by the general disbursing agent of the coast survey containing the information desired.

The small schooners of from eighteen to seventy tons, used by the shore parties in the southern sections of the survey, where the coast requires this means of transportation, do not require any crew in addition to the hands of the party itself, and sometimes even the assistant in the survey acts as sailing master.

The hydrographic vessels, being more exposed in sounding, must be larger, to enable them to keep the sea, and small steam vessels of light draught have been employed, as required by the law, and to a great advantage in rapidity of work.

The table shows the section of the coast in which each vessel is employed. The first column gives the section of the coast where the vessel is employed at this season, the second, the name of the vessel, the third, the tonnage; the fourth, how employed; the fifth, in whose charge; the sixth, the number of men; and the seventh, the State where employed, and the number of hands in the party using the vessel.

The item for repairs of certain of these vessels is needed to render them seaworthy. After a certain number of years, depending upon their exposure and the climate of the section in which they are, a thorough repair is required, and for this an estimate has been in such cases presented. The small contingent repairs are borne by the estimates for the field work. There is not one of these vessels which is not actively employed during the surveying season in the locality to which her draught and other qualities are suited.

The largest of the hydrographic vessels, the steamers, have generally been received from other departments of the government, where they were of no use, and turned to surveying purposes.—(See report of Committee of Commerce, House of Representatives, 30th Congress, 2d session, No. 137.)

The slow speed required for a surveying vessel permits the use of steamers not adapted to other service. The economy of the transfer to one department was estimated at several hundred thousand dollars.—(See letter of Secretary of the Treasury, transmitted in report No. 137, already referred to.)

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Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
*Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

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Chairman Committee on Ways and Means, H. R.

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Very respectfully, yours,

A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

HON. J. GLANCY JONES,
*Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

Coast Survey vessels and their employment.

Section.	Names of vessels.	Tonnage	Employed on —	In charge of—	No. of men.	Coast of—	Number of men in party.
II	Schooner Gallatin.....	116	Hydrography.....	.....	Laid up	Used in section I, in season.	NOTE.—The employment during the present season is in the southern sections, and chiefly from III southward. The heavy draught schooners needed for the eastern waters are not fit for the southern work.
	Schooner Madison	98	do.....	.....	do....	Used in New York, in season.....	
III	Schooner Guthrie	50	Triangulation.....	Assist. John Farley	*	Maryland and Virginia	6.
	Schooner Mason	48	do.	Lieut. J. P. Roy.....	*	Maryland.....	5.
	Schooner Nautilus	90	Hydrography.....	.....	Laid up	Used in section II, in season, (N. York).	
	Steamer Hetzel	301	 do.....	Commander W. T. Muse.....	Laid up	Used in Virginia and North Carolina in season.....	
IV V	Steamer Bibb	380	do.....	Lieut. C. R. P. Rodgers	60	North Carolina.....	
	Schooner Petrel.....	90	Triangulation	Assist. C. O. Boutelle.....	*	South Carolina.....	8.
	Schooner Hassler	58	 do.....	Lieut. A. W. Evans	*	Georgia, also section I.....	8.
	Schooner Bolles	18	do.....	Assist. C. P. Bolles	*	North Carolina.....	6.
	Schooner Meredith.....	45	Topography	Assist. A. W. Longfellow ..	*	Georgia, also section I	6.
	Schooner Peirce	67	 do.....	Assist. A. M. Harrison.....	*	do.....do.....	8.
	Schooner Graham	83	 do.....	Assist. H. L. Whiting.....	*	South Carolina.....	6.
	Schooner Crawford	154 }	Hydrography.....	Lieut. J. N. Maffitt.....	31	South Carolina; also Virginia, in season	
VI	Schooner Bancroft.....	40 }	do.....	Lieut. J. H. Moore.....	28	do.....	
	Schooner Wave	70	 do.....	do.....	14	do.....	
	Tender, steamer Fire Fly.	89	Triangulation	Lieut. J. C. Clark.....	*	Florida	8.
	Schooner Bowditch.....	67	 do.....	Lieut. A. H. Seward	}	do.....	8.
	Schooner Torry	67	do.....	do.....		do.....	
	Flatboat.....	.....	Topography.....	F. W. Dorr.....	*	Florida.....	7.
	Schooner Dana	67	 do.....	Assist. C. T. Iardella.....	*	do.....	7.
	Schooner Agassiz.....	67	do.....	Assist. S. A. Wainwright.	*	do.....	7.
VII	Schooner Bailey	67	Hydrography.....	Lieut. W. G. Temple	}	Florida	
	Steamer Corwin	250	 do.....	do.....		do.....	
	Tender Sophia .....	.....	Triangulation	Assist. S. O. McCorkle.....	52	do.....	6.
	Schooner Franklin	50	Topography.....	Assist. George D. Wise.....	*	do.....	6.
VIII	Schooner Howell Cobb.....	67	Triangulation and topography.	Assists. Bagwell and Finney..	*	do.....	12. Double party.
	Schooner Joseph Henry..	67	Hydrography.....	Lieut. J. K. Duer.....	52	Florida and Texas	
	Steamer Vixen.....	.....	Triangulation	Assist. F. H. Gerdes	*	Louisiana.....	9.
	Schooner Gerdes.....	52	Triangulation and topography.	Assist. Stephen Harris.....	*	do.....	6.
	Schooner Twilight.....	71	Topography.....	Assist. W. S. Gilbert.....	*	do.....	7.
IX	Schooner Geo. M. Bache ..	52	Hydrography.....	Commander B. F. Sands	63	do.....	
	Steamer Walker.....	290	do.....	.....	Laid up	.....	
	Schooner Arago.....	126	.....	.....	.....	.....	

X	Schooner Fauntleroy.....	137	Astronomical and triangulation	Assist. George Davidson.....	*	California, Oregon, and Washington Territory.....	13.	Double party.
XI	Schooner Humboldt.....	100	Triangulation and topography.	Assist. W. E. Greenwell.....	*	California.....	9.	
	Schooner Baltimore.....	114	Topography.....	Assist. A. F. Rodgers.....	*	do.....	9.	
	Steamer Active.....	436	Hydrography.....	Lieut. R. M. Cuyler.....	}	California and Oregon.....		
	Schooner Ewing.....	150	do.....	do.....				
	Schooner Varina, for steamer Arctic.....	143	Gulf soundings.....	Loaned to Navy Department.....	59	Gulf stream, Atlantic coast.....		

* For transportation of field parties and their work on shore no extra hands than the number given above are required.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,
January 7, 1858.

SIR: I have received your note of this date, inquiring as to the character of the expenditures and the necessity for a further appropriation "for public reservation No. 2 and Lafayette square." In reply, I respectfully state that the expenditures are mainly on account of *labor* in working the grounds, preventing the gravel walks from being overgrown, and keeping the grass plots closely shorn. The incidental expenses are replacing trees and shrubbery, destroyed by natural decay or other causes, and repairing fences, gates, &c., which are frequently out of order. The government has been to great expense in laying off and ornamenting these grounds, and the sum I have asked for is barely sufficient, with rigid economy, to preserve them in their present condition.

I avail myself of this occasion to inform you that the Secretary of the Interior directed me to exclude from my estimates all new works, owing to the state of the treasury, and I accordingly introduced in them only the few works now in progress, which, it is believed, would suffer damage from being arrested in their present condition.

All of my estimates have received the sanction of the Secretary, as you will perceive, on comparing them with the general estimates. My estimates will be found on pages 122-3 of the printed estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859.

Herewith I transmit to you a copy of Secretary Thompson's report, with a leaf turned down, referring you to that portion of it which relates to District matters. I also take the liberty of sending you one of my reports.

It will afford me pleasure to furnish you, either in writing or in person, any explanation the committee or yourself may desire.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. BLAKE, *Commissioner.*

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 12, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of the officer in charge of the "Washington aqueduct," in answer to a call of the Committee of Ways and Means, of the 7th instant, for an estimate of the amount which will be required for the completion of that work, accompanied by a statement of the appropriations heretofore made for that object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

*Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

WASHINGTON, *January 9, 1858.*

SIR: I return the letter of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, chairman of committee of ways and means, to the Secretary of War, under date of 7th January, asking for an estimate of the amount required to complete the Washington aqueduct, and for a statement of appropriations heretofore made.

The estimated amount to be appropriated for completing the Washington aqueduct, including the mains to the Capitol, navy yard, and other public buildings, is one million of dollars, all of which, as heretofore reported and estimated, should be made available for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859.

A very careful estimate made during the last summer, at the time of letting the contracts under the last appropriation, and based upon the contracts then awarded, made the sum rather less than this, but I do not think it would be safe to count upon any reduction from the sum named above.

My experience with contractors successful in obtaining contracts on the aqueduct as lowest bidders, shows that very few of them actually complete the work they undertake; many of them, after doing a certain portion of work fail, and the work has to be completed by the United States, at unfavorable seasons and at increased expense.

The estimate for the aqueduct has been \$2,300,000.

There have been appropriated for the work as follows:

In 1853.....	\$100,000
In 1855.....	250,000
In 1857.....	1,000,000
	1,350,000
The amount asked for next year is.....	1,000,000
Which will complete the work, and make a total of appropriations of.....	2,350,000

The difference between this and former estimates is not as much as may be fairly charged as the increase in the cost, arising from the stoppage of the work by want of appropriations and the long period over which its construction has been extended in consequence.

There was also an appropriation in 1856 of..... \$250,000 00
which I have not included in the above statement, as it was not made for building the aqueduct, but, by its terms, was limited to paying of existing liabilities and preserving work already done from injury.

Of this appropriation, there has been applied to the above purposes..... 30,784 74

And there now remains unexpended the sum of..... 219,215 26
which is not applicable to the construction of the work.

This \$30,784 74, thus spent, is not properly chargeable to the construction of the aqueduct, but is, in a great degree, the cost of the interruption and delay of the work by the failure of the desired appropriations.

As I understand it is the desire of the committee, I add a statement of the iron mains which are included in the original project of the aqueduct, approved by the President and Congress, and which alone it is proposed to lay down at the expense of the United States.

It will be seen that they lead to the public buildings and squares, navy yard, arsenal, &c., and do not include the distributing pipes for the use of the city, which should be laid by the city, at the expense of those whom they benefit.

Pipe into Georgetown, along Bridge to High streets :

30-inch main, 8,800 feet; 12-inch main, 8,800 feet.

To Georgetown reservoir :

10-inch main, 4,300.

Mains from the intersection of High and Bridge streets, Georgetown, to the Capitol, navy yard, and other public buildings :

30-inch pipe from intersection of High and Bridge streets along Bridge street to a point in line with the middle of Pennsylvania avenue; thence, crossing Rock creek, to and along Pennsylvania avenue, Fifteenth street, and Pennsylvania avenue, to the middle of First street east, 18,313 feet. 18,313 feet of 12-inch main laid between the above points.

23,232 feet of 12-inch main laid as follows :

From the middle of Pennsylvania avenue along Twenty-fourth street to the Observatory.

From the middle of Pennsylvania avenue up Eight street, by the General Post Office, to the centre of the Patent Office square.

From the middle of Pennsylvania avenue up Four-and-a-half street west to the centre of Judiciary square.

From B street south along Four-and-a-half street west to the Arsenal, at Greenleaf's Point.

From the middle of First street east and Pennsylvania avenue along Pennsylvania avenue to middle of Eighth street east, thence down Eighth street east by the marine barracks to the navy yard, at the water's edge.

4,336 feet of 20-inch main laid as follows, viz :

From the middle of Pennsylvania avenue down Four-and-a-half street west to the middle of B street south, thence along B street south to middle of Tenth street west.

From the middle of Tenth street west to the Smithsonian Institution.—(See Senate Document, 32d Congress, 2d session, page 53.)

From the above it will be seen that the sum of one million of dollars now asked will, to the best of my knowledge and belief, be sufficient to complete the Washington aqueduct.

Should the contractors now engaged upon it all fulfil their contracts, it ought to be completed for a less sum, but I believe that

enough of them will fail to complete the work under their contracts to carry the cost of the work up to this sum.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS, *Captain of Engineers,*
In charge of the Washington Aqueduct.

Captain H. G. WRIGHT,
In charge of Engineer Department, Washington.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 12, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in compliance with your request of the 7th instant, a report of Captain Meigs, giving the information as to the amount that will be required for the completion of the "United States Capitol extension," accompanied by a statement of the appropriations heretofore made for this object.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
Chairman Com. Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

JANUARY 9, 1858.

SIR: I return the letter of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, under date of 7th January, calling for an estimate of the "amount which will be required for the completion of the United States Capitol extension, accompanied by a statement of the appropriations heretofore made for this object."

The estimate of the total cost of the Capitol extension is.....

\$5,510,183 34

The appropriations have been:

September 30, 1850.....	\$100,000
April 14, 1852	500,000
Deficiency bill for year ending June 30, 1853	400,000
General appropriation bill for year ending June 30, 1854.....	600,000
General appropriation bill for year ending June 30, 1855.....	750,000
Army appropriation bill for year ending June 30, 1856.....	325,000
General appropriation bill for year ending June 30, 1857.....	750,000
General appropriation bill for year ending June 30, 1858	900,000

Total appropriated thus far..... 4,325,000 00

Amount required to complete the work..... 1,185,183 34

And this is the amount which I estimate will be required for the completion of the United States Capitol extension.

Of this, the sum of one million of dollars was asked for the service of the next fiscal year.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Capt. of Eng., in charge of U. S. Capitol Extension.

Hon. J. B. FLOYD,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, January 12, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, requesting to be furnished with an estimate of the amount which will be required for the completion of the "extension of the General Post Office," accompanied by a statement of the appropriations heretofore made for this object, and to transmit, in compliance therewith, the enclosed report of Captain Meigs, the officer charged with that work, which furnishes the information desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,

Secretary of War.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,

House of Representatives.

JANUARY 9, 1858.

SIR: I return the letter of the Hon. J. Glancy Jones, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, under date of January 7, calling for an estimate of the "amount which will be required for the completion of the General Post Office, accompanied by a statement of the appropriations heretofore made for this object."

I estimate the amount required to complete the Post Office building at..... \$100,000

The appropriations have been :

General appropriation bill for year ending June 30, 1856....	\$300,000
General appropriation bill for year ending June 30, 1857....	300,000
General appropriation bill for year ending June 30, 1858....	200,000

Total appropriated.....	800,000
-------------------------	---------

I consider the amount asked for next year (one hundred thousand dollars) sufficient to complete the building.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,

Captain of Engineers, in charge of Post Office Continuation.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 13, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate for an appropriation to pay for binding 2,500 copies of the Code for the District of Columbia, in pursuance of act approved March 3, 1855.—(Stat. at Large, p. 643.)

It is probable, although this office possesses no certain data upon which to base an estimate, that one thousand dollars will also be required to meet the expenses of the election upon the submission of said Code to the vote of the people of the District of Columbia, and the publication of the President's proclamation in relation thereto, under the provisions of the act cited above.

I am, very respectfully,

J. S. BLACK.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, H. R.

Estimate for appropriation for binding Code of District of Columbia.

For binding 2,500 copies of Code of District of Columbia, at 75 cents per copy, authorized by act approved March 3, 1855, (10 Stat. at Large, p. 643).....	\$1,875 00
	<u><u> </u></u>

J. S. BLACK.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 14, 1858.

ATTEST: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate of the cost of the proposed project to pay for the printing of 2500 copies of the report of the Commission on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia. It is probable, although the office has no means of ascertaining the exact cost, which to make an estimate, that the proposed project will also be required to meet the expenses of the printing of the report of the Commission on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia, and the publication of the report of the Commission on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia.

I am, very respectfully,
Yours, very truly,
Hon. J. Henry Jones
Chairman of the Commission on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia

Enclosed for the Commission on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia are 100 copies of the report of the Commission on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia, and 100 copies of the report of the Commission on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia.

Very truly,
J. H. Jones
Chairman of the Commission on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia

Enclosed for the Commission on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia are 100 copies of the report of the Commission on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia, and 100 copies of the report of the Commission on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia.

Very truly,
J. H. Jones
Chairman of the Commission on the Administration of the Government of the District of Columbia

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL EXPENSES.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 201.]

SUNDRY COMMUNICATIONS

AND

Other papers having reference to the estimates of appropriation for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government.

JANUARY 21, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,
January 8, 1858.

SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that, "from the action of the Senate at the present session," the following deductions may be made from the estimate submitted by me "for compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate," for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, viz:

Strike out "for chaplain, \$750."

In the item "clerk to Committee of Claims," strike out "\$2,190," and insert \$1,850.

And change the aggregate from \$79,674 to \$78,584.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant.

ASBURY DICKINS,
Secretary of the Senate.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
*Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
Washington, January 2, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 31st ultimo, requesting information relative to certain items in the "estimates of appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859," to wit:

FIRST.—*For the binding and for lithographing and engraving for the*

Senate, (the estimates having been furnished by this office.) You appear, sir, very naturally to have fallen into the error of supposing that the estimated amounts are required for such binding and lithographing *only* as may be ordered by the Senate during the "*second*" or "*short*" session of the 35th Congress. I am informed that the usual appropriations for these purposes are made *continuously*, and not specially for any particular session of the Senate. I also understand that all previous appropriations for those objects, including those in the "Act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of government for the year ending the 30th June, 1858," approved March 3, 1857, have been for several months exhausted, leaving not only a large amount for work actually executed and returned due and unpaid, but much yet to be executed for former sessions, as well as all that may be ordered during the present session, wholly unprovided for. Hence the large increase in the estimates referred to. Whether or not they can be reduced will depend upon the extent of the orders to be made by the Senate during the present session.

SECOND.—The estimates submitted for binding, and for engraving, lithographing, and electrotyping for the House of Representatives, were made without consultation with this office; and I have no knowledge of the state of former appropriations for these purposes.

THIRD.—*For the paper and printing for Congress.* The estimates annually submitted by this office for these purposes are intended chiefly to cover the cost of paper and printing the regular annual reports from the heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus, reports of committees, journals, bills and joint resolutions, and miscellaneous printing, allowing a very small margin for any increase in their size and the number to be printed, growing out of the continually increasing demands of Congress. Should reports of an extraordinary character be submitted by the heads of departments, as during the 33d Congress, (which cannot possibly be foreseen by this office a year or more in advance, when the usual estimates are required to be made,) application is made to Congress for additional means to meet the expense, from time to time, as the work progresses. I cannot, therefore, for the reason stated, recommend a reduction in the estimates submitted for paper and printing.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. BOWMAN,
Superintendent.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
Chairman Com. of Ways and Means, House of Reps.

OFFICE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,
January 12, 1858.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 7th instant, I have to say that, by a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the employment of six additional messengers and six additional laborers,

passed on the 23d day of December, 1857, that the sum of ten thousand four hundred and eighty-five dollars (\$10,485) will be required to pay the same for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859.

Very respectfully,

J. C. ALLEN,

Clerk House of Representatives, U. S.

HON. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman Committee Ways and Means.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
Washington, January 20, 1858.

SIR: In the estimates of appropriations for the contingent expenses of this office (see printed estimates, page 8) are the following items, viz:

“Blank books, stationery, postage, advertising for proposals for paper, travelling expenses, furniture, and miscellaneous items, \$2,300.”

“Rent of wareroom, \$250.”

“Cartage and labor in storing and transportation of paper, \$550.”

I have to request, sir, that you will cause the first and last of these items to be united, for the reason that, in the rigid examination and inspection of the paper to be received and stored, which I shall feel it to be my duty to institute, the limited amount of the appropriation asked will not be sufficient to meet the necessary expense, while the appropriations specified in the first item can be so used as to cause a small surplus at the end of the year. By uniting the two items, there will doubtless be enough money appropriated to meet all the expenses to be incurred without swelling the aggregate amount asked for in the original estimates.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. BOWMAN,

Superintendent.

HON. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, H. R.

WASHINGTON, *January 20, 1858.*

SIR: Some time since Mr. Blair transmitted to me your letter of the 7th instant, asking explanation of some of the estimates of the Court of Claims' expenses which I sent to the treasury.

Mr. Blair informed me that he had answered your letter in respect to the estimate for commissioners' fees for taking testimony, fees of witnesses, and of agents or attorneys to be appointed by the solicitor; and I wrote you myself explanatory of the other item. Having heard that these communications were not received by you, or were

not satisfactory, I take the liberty of now saying, that the appropriation of \$3,000 for "stationery, &c.," heretofore made, has not held out, though the utmost economy in its expenditure had been practiced on my part. In view of this fact, and of the necessity of increasing the compensation of laborers in the employment of the Court, I asked an increase of \$1,000.

There are two men employed, and it would be difficult to get along without them. Their wages have been \$30 per month, each—\$15 a month less than men similarly employed about the Capitol and the departments receive, as I am informed.

With respect to the other item about which inquiry is made, I would say that my estimate of last year for the payment of witnesses, agents, attorneys, &c., which went into the general appropriation bill, was \$1,500. It was afterwards found that there were many very large claims in court, and the number increasing from California, and that the expense of procuring testimony from that State to resist them was very great, and one item to meet this, of \$5,000, was inserted in the deficiency bill—making, in the whole, \$6,500 appropriated for this purpose.

In my letter to the Treasury Department, transmitting my estimates for the year, I stated that many of these claims were not yet disposed of, and others were coming in which testimony was to be obtained—I mean testimony to rebut them—but that I thought \$5,000, instead of \$6,500, would be sufficient.

No part of whatever may be appropriated will be applied to the payment of fees for taking testimony in behalf of claimants or plaintiffs, or as fees of witnesses in their behalf. It is used entirely in defending the government against claims, and I am confident that no part of the public money is spent more advantageously.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON,

Chief Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, U. S. H. R.

WASHINGTON, *January 9, 1858.*

SIR: Your letter of the 7th instant on the subject of the estimates for the Court of Claims has just been received. As respects the item of \$4,000 for stationery, &c., which you say is greater by one thousand dollars than for the past year, and for which increase you ask an explanation, I have to say that I am unable to give the explanation, but will refer your communication to Judge Huntington, the financial officer of the court, who, I doubt not, will give a satisfactory explanation of the item.

As respects the items for "commissioners' fees, fees of witnesses, &c.," for which \$5,000 is asked, being \$3,500 over the appropriation

for the past year ; that is an estimate made on my representations, and for which I think I can give a sufficient explanation.

You will find that, in fact, the appropriation for this object during the past year was \$6,500, counting the sum of \$1,500 in the regular appropriation bill, and the sum of \$5,000 granted in the deficiency bill. This money is all applied to procuring testimony for the United States—not one dollar of it was intended to pay the witnesses, or commissioners taking depositions for claimants. It is applied most carefully to the seeking out and taking of testimony to resist claims against the United States, and no money was ever better invested than this has been for the government. Most of it has been expended, and most of what is now asked will be expended in procuring testimony in California, where a mass of claims has sprung up, large in amount, and supported by positive testimony which must be rebutted ; and it has been my endeavor to make thorough work of it on the part of the government, not only to defeat the present claims so far as they are unjust, but in order to discourage claim-making as a system of money making ; and it is my firm belief, that this may be effectually done if the solicitor of the United States in the Court of Claims is supported and encouraged by Congress in making such investigations.

I am sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. BLAIR, *Sol. of the U. S.*

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman Com. Ways and Means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 18, 1858.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant relative to the necessity for the further employment of certain clerks heretofore authorized on the bounty land service, and, in reply, to say that, although it appears by the copy of the report of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, herewith enclosed, these clerks are not now required in his office upon the duty for which they were originally appropriated for, yet it will be seen they have been transferred for duty in other bureaus, where not only their services were needed, but additional aid likewise called for. Under these circumstances, I would respectfully recommend that the clerkships in question be again appropriated for, leaving to the department in the meantime the opportunity of curtailing the number whenever the wants of the government will admit of its so doing.

I am, very respectfully,

HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means,

House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, January 12, 1858.

SIR: The communication of Hon. J. Glancy Jones, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, dated 7th instant, addressed to you and referred to this office for a report thereon was not received until yesterday.

Agreeably to your directions, I have the honor to submit the following:

Mr. Jones, after referring to the fact that there are embraced in the estimates submitted from this office for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, appropriations for 27 clerks authorized to be employed on bounty land service, classified under act of 22d April, 1854, &c., amounting to the sum of \$38,400, says that he is directed by the committee to "inquire the necessity for the further employment of said clerks in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury, and whether, in view of the present state of the business of said office, as relates to applications for bounty lands, the services of all or a portion of said clerks cannot be dispensed with at the expiration of the present fiscal year."

This subject has engaged the attention of this office for some time past. It has also been the subject of some correspondence with yourself and predecessor.

In the report from this office to Secretary Guthrie, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1856, his attention was drawn to the fact that a number of clerks, who had been employed in this office on bounty land service, had been transferred to other offices; and it was then requested that those offices might estimate for the salaries of the clerks so employed therein. In my report to you, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1857, I again made special allusion to it, as will appear by reference to page 161 of the "Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances," wherein I showed that 25 of the clerks, whose salaries were paid out of appropriations for this office, were not actually employed therein, but had been transferred to other offices where their services were needed. I beg leave here to extract from that report as follows:

"Notwithstanding the gradual and constant increase in the business of this office, consequent on the growth and expansion of the country, the active and more extended operations of the military service, as well as the large appropriations for works of a civil and military character, the expenditures on account of which are assigned to this office for settlement, I feel entirely confident that the present force of the office will be capable of meeting all the demands of the public service, without any material delay."

In this connexion, however, I beg leave to invite your attention to a fact which has been the subject of correspondence with the late Secretary of the Treasury, as well as yourself, viz: the singular position this office occupies with regard to its clerical force. There are now, and have been for two years past, legally attached to this office ninety

clerks, whose salaries are regularly estimated and appropriated for, and yet the actual force therein is but sixty-five clerks. This state of things has existed to a less extent, however, for several years past. In 1854 the number of clerks employed was seventy-eight, but, by transfers to other offices, the number has been gradually reduced until it has reached the number above stated. Thus it appears this office is charged with the sum of \$132,440 for compensation of its clerical force, when, in reality, \$33,800 of the appropriation is for compensation of twenty-five clerks performing service in other branches of the department. The clerks detailed from this office are disposed of as follows:

	Clerks.	Salaries.
In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.....	4	\$5,600
In the office of the First Comptroller.....	2	2,600
In the office of the Second Comptroller.....	1	1,200
In the office of the Solicitor	1	1,400
In the office of the First Auditor.....	4	5,600
In the office of the Second Auditor.....	2	2,600
In the office of the Fourth Auditor.....	3	4,200
In the office of the Sixth Auditor.....	4	5,200
In the office of the Register	3	4,200
In the office of the Treasurer	1	1,200
	25	33,800

“Although some of these transfers, at the time when made, were understood to be only temporary, and the return of the clerks so transferred was contemplated, yet, upon careful consideration of the circumstances, and having full confidence in the capacity of the present force to keep up with the current business, I have on several occasions signified to the head of the department that their services could be dispensed with, so far as this office was concerned; and, therefore, I would now respectfully recommend that some arrangement may be made, if practicable, whereby the clerks referred to may be legally attached to the several offices in which they are employed, so that they may hereafter be omitted from the estimates of this office, and it relieved from the large extra charge from which it derives no benefit.”

The foregoing, I presume, meets the inquiry of the committee as to whether “the services of all or a portion of said clerks cannot be dispensed with at the expiration of the present fiscal year;” but I beg to avail myself of the present occasion to again suggest the propriety of some arrangement whereby the clerks doing duty in the respective offices before named may be legally attached thereto, and appropriated for accordingly, and this office relieved from estimating for their salaries, as it has been compelled heretofore to do. Such a course would cause but little additional trouble in reconstructing the appropriations for the several offices, and would prevent a recurrence of the misapprehension as to the number of clerks employed in this office, such as is entertained by the committee, based on the estimates as sub-

mitted ; at the same time it would relieve from the confusion and annoyance sometimes growing out of such transfers, and be an act of simple justice to this office.

The letter of Mr. Jones is herewith returned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT J. ATKINSON, *Auditor.*

Hon. HOWELL COBB,

Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Comptroller's Office, January 11, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, desiring to be informed "why the estimates made under the head of 'For incidental and contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, office of the First Comptroller, viz: furniture, blank books, binding, stationery, public documents, State and Territorial statutes, miscellaneous items, and the Union and National Intelligencer newspapers, \$2,200,' for the service of the fiscal year 1858-'59, was increased \$400 over and above the estimate and the appropriation made under it for the service of the fiscal year 1857-'58."

In reply, I have respectfully to state that the various appropriation ledgers and certain other records of this office are nearly written through, and will be required to be replaced by new ones during the ensuing fiscal year. These alone will nearly absorb the proposed increase.

The office has been engaged for some time past in collecting the statutes of the several States and Territories, and other documents necessary for a proper administration of the public service, for the safe and convenient keeping of which one or two cases more than are at present in the office will be required.

Last year two additional rooms were added to the office, which slightly tends to increase the expenditures, while some portion of the furniture and carpeting, being nearly worn out, will require to be replaced.

It was for these purposes, which can only occur at distant periods, that the increase in question was asked. I beg to state, in conclusion, that, so far as this office is concerned, the utmost economy will be exercised, and no more be expended than may be found absolutely necessary in the administration of its affairs.

Respectfully, yours,

W. MEDILL.

Comptroller.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,

House of Representatives, U. S.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, January 9, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 7th instant, requesting me to inform you the reason why the sum of \$10,000 is estimated for the contingent expenses of this office for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, being an increase of \$3,000 on the appropriation for the same object for the present fiscal year, I have the honor to state that the estimate for the ordinary contingent expenses of this bureau is \$1,000 less than the appropriation for the same objects for the present fiscal year. In addition to the ordinary contingent expenses, the sum of \$4,000 is asked for printing copper-plate certificates of registers of vessels and crew lists, to be furnished to collectors of customs. This is a specific appropriation, asked for every five or six years. The last appropriation (\$4,000) having been made August 31, 1852, with which the expenses of paper, printing, &c., of 30,000 registers and 60,000 crew lists were defrayed, and the sum of \$310 09 carried to the surplus fund. The registers and crew lists, furnished under that appropriation, are nearly exhausted, and I have accordingly estimated the same amount as appropriated in 1852 to supply a fresh quantity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
F. BIGGER, *Register.*

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
Chairman Committee of Ways and Means.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 14, 1856.

SIR: On the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, making certain inquiries relative to the position of the draughtsman and assistant draughtsman in the General Land Office, with reference to the classifying act of March 3, 1853—whether it is not competent for the Chickasaw business to be performed without the necessity of a special appropriation for that purpose, and whether the positions designated as principal clerk or director in the estimates for the General Land Office, and as “chief clerk” in those for the Pension Office, should be superior to the other “principal clerks,” or clerks of the fourth class—it was referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the Commissioner of Pensions for their views, and I now have the honor to lay before you their replies, respectively.

When the classification of the clerks in this department was about to be made in pursuance of the requirements of the act of 3d March, 1853, a question arose as to the effect of that law upon the three principal officers designated in the act of 14th July, 1836, reorganizing the General Land Office, as “principal clerk of the public lands,” “principal clerk of surveys,” and “principal clerk of private land claims.” That question was referred to the Attorney General, who decided that neither the positions of those officers, nor the draughts-

man, nor assistant draughtsman, were in anywise affected by the provisions of the said act of 1853, and they were consequently omitted in the classification required by that act to be made of the clerks in the General Land Office. No just reason was perceived, however, for excluding the draughtsman and assistant draughtsman from the benefits of the act of the 22d April, 1854, as they had not been from those of the act of 31st August, 1852, granting a per centage on the salaries of the "clerks" of certain grades therein named; and in the exercise of a liberal interpretation of the said act of April, 1854, the provision therein that "all other persons performing the same or similar duties, with any of the classes, shall receive the same compensation as is allowed to such class," was held by the First Comptroller of the Treasury as including those officers, and under that construction of the law they were rated as clerks of the second and third class, and have since been estimated for accordingly.

As to the question whether the two principal clerks in the Land and Pension Offices, alluded to in your letter, should receive a greater compensation than that paid to clerks of the fourth class, I beg leave to state that those officers are the principal clerks, in charge of an extensive and laborious class of new and responsible duties, exclusively connected with the execution of the bounty land act of March 3, 1855. The compensation to be paid to the clerks employed in the execution of the act being left by the act of appropriation to the judgment and discretion of the head of the department, I considered the new and extensive field of labor to be supervised and directed, the importance of a well devised systematized plan of operations, with a view to the speedy and proper execution of the act, and the *temporary character* of the employment, and aided by the intelligent opinion of those best acquainted with the nature and character of the duties to be performed, came to the conclusion that the clerk in the Pension Office, who was under the general direction of the head of that bureau, to have the charge and supervision of the reception, custody, and examination of the numerous claims to bounty land filed under the act; and the clerk in the General Land Office, to whom was to be committed the duty of passing upon the regularity of the assignments and locations of the warrants, the issuing and recording of the patents, were entitled to be paid a compensation equal to that of the chief clerks of the several bureaus of the department. By thus securing and properly rewarding the requisite degree of talent in the directing principals, the accomplishment of the mere physical and mechanical labor was rendered easier. I am satisfied that the arrangements which have been made in this respect, under the recent bounty land act, have been both economical and judicious, and that it is being as well and more expeditiously executed than any prior similar law.

The remaining inquiry made by your letter to be answered relates to the extra compensation of \$250 per annum, authorized by the act of March 3, 1851, to be allowed to the clerk in the General Land Office charged with the management of the Chickasaw business.

You ask whether it is not, in my opinion, competent for that business to be performed without the necessity of a special appropriation for that purpose, which, you add, appears to be in the nature of extra

compensation. I do not regard it so much in the light of extra compensation as a remuneration for extra labors devolved upon the office in the execution of a treaty, and not contemplated in the original organization and distribution of the duties of the office.

I am not prepared to say that the services for which that extra allowance was specially and expressly authorized by law are so laborious and intricate now as they, doubtless, have heretofore been, nor that they may not be required to be performed without the necessity of a special appropriation therefor; but I may well say that the gentleman who has had charge of them for many years past is among the most intelligent and faithful officers of the government, and, considering the arduous and complicated character of his ordinary duties, the ability and experience necessary for their proper discharge, and the great increase of labor stated by the commissioner to have been devolved upon him, in connexion with Indian reservations and other matters, I think his services fully worth \$2,500 per annum.

Whether, in view of these facts and opinions herein stated, any further legislation is deemed necessary and proper, I leave for your consideration and determination.

I am, sir, with much respect, your obedient servant,

R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary.

Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER,

Chairman Committee on Finance, Senate U. S.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
January 15, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 7th instant, I have the honor to say that subsequent to the passage of the act of 3d March, 1853, to which you refer, and prior to the commencement of the following fiscal year, my predecessor submitted to the Attorney General the question whether said act was to be regarded as repealing the law of July 4, 1836, which provided for the appointment by the President, with the approval of the Senate, of certain principal clerks in the General Land Office, and received a reply in the negative. The question seems to have been very carefully considered, and the opinion upon it will be found at length in the printed Opinions of the Attorneys General, volume 6, page 42, under date of 10th June, 1853.

This department has been governed by that construction of the statute ever since, as has also the Treasury Department in the adjustment of its accounts. In addition to this, it appears that Congress, in the appropriations for the last four years, has accepted that construction of the law, and I have seen no reason to suppose that any mistake has been made in the premises.

In regard to the item of two hundred and fifty dollars for "principal clerk of private land claims, as superintendent of Chickasaw

business, per act of March 3, 1851," I respectfully invite your attention to the enclosed copy of a letter addressed on the 14th March, 1856, by my predecessor to the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and a copy of a letter of the 12th instant from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, upon the same subject, as expressing my views thereon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
*Chairman Committee Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
March 3, 1856.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of a communication of 28th ultimo from the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, making certain inquiries relative to the organization of this office, referred by you for my views on the several points therein, and beg leave to report as follows:

1st. * * * * * *

2d. In regard to the question as to the propriety of the discontinuance of the small item of \$250 allowed the superintendent of Chickasaw business, I beg leave to state that the gentleman in charge has not only that, but the superintendency of the land reservation business connected with all the early treaties, and that of the Creeks, Choctaws, Miamies, Pottawatomies, and many other tribes; likewise under the recent treaties mentioned in the accompanying memorandum, by which the Indian titles to vast bodies of land were extinguished in the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, Washington, and Oregon, some to be sold as "trust lands," and nearly all embracing numerous individual reservations to be patented after location, as will be seen by referring to the treaties; also the duties assigned to him by the order of the Commissioner of the 2d March, 1854, (see copy enclosed,) relative to Oregon and Washington donation claims, involving an amount of application, experience, and responsibility in the general management of the business, of which some idea may be formed from the fact that they now require, besides the usual office hours, an addition of more than one-half additional time, with all the well known assiduity of the experienced hand who has charge of it; moreover, those duties must steadily increase.

For these considerations, so far from discontinuing the item heretofore allowed to the superintendent of this Indian business, I deem it but an act of simple justice, as well as true economy, to recommend that \$500, instead of \$250, be allowed, and then he would only receive

compensation equal to that given to the principal examiners in the Patent Office, as found by the act of 27th May, 1848, U. S. Stats., vol. 9, page 231.

3d. In reference to the last question in the chairman's letter, "whether the positions designated in the estimate for the bounty land service in the General Land Office, as principal clerk or director, and in the Pension Office as chief clerk, are or should be superior to the other principal clerks or clerks of class four in those offices," I beg leave, so far as the inquiry relates to this office, to state that, under the discretion given to the Secretary of the Interior by the first section of the act of 3d March, 1855, page 664, appropriating \$70,000 for services under the bounty land act passed same date, the compensation of the clerk placed in charge of the business arising under that act was fixed at the Department of the Interior at \$2,000 per annum.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

THOS A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner.

Hon. R. McCLELLAND,
Secretary of the Interior.

Tribes	Date of treaty.	Vol.	Page.	Territory.
Omaha	March 16, 1854.	10	1043	Nebraska.---
Delaware	May 6, 1854.	10	1048	Kansas.....
Shawnees	May 10, 1854.	10	1048	----do.....
Menomonees	May 12, 1854.	10	1060	----do.....
Iowa	May 17, 1854.	10	1069	----do.....
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.....	May 18, 1854.	10	1074	----do.....
Kickapoo	May 18, 1854.	10	1078	----do.....
Kaskaskia and Peoria, Piankeshaw and Wea.	May 30, 1854.	10	1082	----do.....
Miamies	June 5, 1854.	10	1093	----do.....
Chippewas of Lake Superior	Sept. 3, 1854.	10	1109	Minnesota ..
Rogue River	Nov. 15, 1854.	10	1119	Oregon.....
Applegate Creek and Rogue River.....	Nov. 18, 1854.	10	1122	----do.....
Umpqua	Nov. 29, 1854.	10	1125	----do.....
Ottoes and Missourias	Dec. 9, 1854.	10	1130	Kansas.....
Nisqually	Dec. 26, 1854.	10	1132	Washington.
Willamette Valley	Jan. 22, 1855.	10	1143	Oregon.....
Wyandots	Jan. 31, 1855.	10	1159	Kansas.....
Chippewas of Mississippi	Feb. 22, 1855.	10	1165	Minnesota ..
Winnebagoes	Feb. 27, 1855.	10	1172	----do.....

List of Indian treaties concluded between July 23, 1851, and February 11, 1856.—Vol. 10, Statutes at Large.

Page 949. At Traverse des Sioux, Minnesota: Sioux Indians.—Cede lands; reserve future home on Red river of the North; consideration \$1,665,000; collegiate fund, education, &c.

Page 954. At Mendota, Minnesota Territory: Sioux Indians.—Cede lands in Minnesota Territory; reserve a future home on St. Peter's river; provide for manual labor schools, &c.

Page 974. Chickasaws, 1852.—Provides for sale of remnant of lands, &c., in Mississippi.

Page 979. Apaches.—New Mexico ; treaty of peace, &c.

Page 1,013. Camanche, Kiowa, and Apache tribes.—Territory south of Arkansas ; treaty of peace, &c.

Page 1,018. Oregon Territory: Rogue River Indians.—Cede lands ; reservation for occupancy, to build houses for chiefs, &c.

Page 1,027. Oregon Territory: Umpqua Indians.—Cede lands ; reservation for occupancy ; dwelling houses, &c., to be erected.

*Page 1,038. Ottoes and Missouriias ; Nebraska Territory.—Cede lands ; reserve future homes ; permanent reservations, 640 acres to individuals, &c.

*Page 1,043. Omahas ; Nebraska.—Cede lands ; reserve future home ; permanent reservations, 640 acres ; patents to issue, &c.

*Page 1,048. Delawares.—Kansas Territory ; cede lands ; United States to sell in trust ; division of lands among tribe ; Christian Indians to receive patents.

*Page 1,053. Shawnees.—Kansas Territory ; cede lands ; patents in fee, &c., to be issued.

Page 1,064. Menomonees.—Wisconsin ; cede lands ; reserve future home.

*Page 1,069. Iowas.—Nebraska ; cede lands ; reserve future home ; individual reserves and reserves for missions to be patented.

*Page 1,074. Sac and Fox tribe.—Nebraska ; cede lands ; individual reserves in fee ; patents to issue.

*Page 1,078. Kickapoo.—Kansas ; same as above.

*Page 1,082. Kaskaskias and Peorias ; cede lands ; individual reservations in fee ; mission reserves to be patented.

*Page 1,093. Miamies.—Nebraska ; cede lands ; individual reservations in fee to be patented.

*Page 1,109. Chippewas ; Wisconsin and Minnesota Territory.—Cede lands ; reservations, tribal and individual ; scrip issued ; patents to be issued for locations and individual reserves.

Page 1,116. Chickasaws and Choctaws ; Indian country west of Arkansas.—Settle disputed boundaries.

Page 1,119. Rogue River Indians ; Oregon.—Other Indians may be settled on their reservation, &c.

Page 1,122. Chasta Indians ; Oregon.—Cession of lands ; to reside on Table Rock reserve.

*Page 1,125. Umpqua tribe ; Oregon.—Cession of lands ; tribal and individual reservations ; patents to be issued.

Page 1,132. Nisqually band.—Washington Territory ; cede lands, tribal reserves.

Page 1,130. Ottoes and Missouriias.—Nebraska ; change of tribal reservation.

*Page 1,143. Willamette Indians.—Oregon ; cession of lands ; tribal and individual reservations to be patented.

*Page 1,159. Wyandots.—Kansas ; cede lands to be sold in trust ; individual reservations to be patented.

*Page 1,165. Chippewas.—Minnesota Territory cede lands ; individual and tribal reservations to be patented, &c., scrip has issued.

*Page 1,172, Winnebagoes.—Minnesota Territory cede reservation ; part to be sold for benefit of tribe ; individual reservations in fee, patents to issue.

Session Laws, 1856.

Page 39. Blackfeet Indians.—Treaty of peace and limits.

*Page 31.—Chippewas of Swan creek and Black river, Michigan, cede balance of their reserves ; individual and missionary reserves ; patents to be issued.

Page 21. Choctaw and Chickasaw.—Settle boundary, &c. ; cede lands, &c.

Page 37. Chippewas of Sault St. Marie, Michigan : Reserve an island in fee, Wa chief ; patent to issue ; cede fishery.

Page 45. Menomonees.—Kansas and Nebraska ; cede two townships.

Session Laws, 1857.

Page 87. Menomonees.—Change of reservation.

Of which 16 marked thus * contain individual reservations in fee for Indians and mission establishments, for which patents are to be issued by the United States, making an aggregate at present impossible to determine.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
January 12, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of the 7th instant, referred by you for a report, from Hon. J. Glancy Jones, Chairman Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, calling your attention to the following items contained in the estimates of appropriations required for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, and inquiring whether, under the provisions of the 3d section of the act of 3d March, 1853, the acts of July 4, 1836, and March 3, 1851, are not repealed, &c.

For "two principal clerks of private land claims and surveys, per act July 4, 1836, at \$1,800 each, (Laws 5, p. 111,) \$3,600."

For "principal clerk of private land claims, as superintendent of Chickasaw business, per act of March 3, 1851, (Laws 9, page 616,) \$250."

In reply I have to state that the act of 3d March, 1853, (Laws 10, p. 211,) directs that there shall be a chief clerk for each of the offices of solicitor, * * * Commissioner of the General Land Office," &c., but does not repeal the act of 4th July, 1836, so far as relates to the principal clerk of private land claims, &c.—(See Attorney General's Opinion of June 10, 1853, vol. 6, p. 42.)

Under the act of March, 1853, the late Secretary of the Interior decided that he could detail a clerk in this office to act as chief clerk ;

and, by special appointment of 12th April, 1855, he directed the principal clerk of private land claims to assume the duties of chief clerk in connexion with the duties he then performed, but without vacating the office of principal clerk of private land claims, the salary of which, however, passed into the treasury, and he receives the salary of chief clerk accordingly, as allowed by the act of 1853, and as connected with the duties of principal clerk of private land claims, the small allowance of \$250, awarded by the act of March 3, 1851, vol. 9, p. 616.

The selection of this gentleman by your predecessor to act as the chief clerk, and at the same time keep charge of the private land claim business, was based upon his great experience in the details of those duties, and also for the reason that he could continue to act as recorder, under the law, in the absence, &c., of that officer, and when required to act as Commissioner he has been designated by the President for that purpose.

As relates to the item of \$250 per annum, for services as superintendent of Chickasaw business, and which the law of 1851 expressly says shall be continued until the Secretary of the Interior shall otherwise direct, I beg leave to furnish the following as a synopsis of the duties required and performed by this officer, in connexion with the various Indian matters before this bureau.

The Chickasaw business is drawing to a close, but recent treaties with the various Indian tribes of the new States and Territories render the services of the officer in question more necessary and onerous now than heretofore. Those treaties are about thirty-four in number, sixteen of which (see enclosed list of them) contain provisions for numerous individual reservations in fee to Indians, for missionary establishments, &c., the patents for which, in great variety of forms, according to the peculiar terms and conditions prescribed in the treaties, must issue from this office, under direction of the private land claim bureau, requiring all the skill and capacity of the clerk in charge thereof, and who has heretofore so ably performed those duties for the small allowance of \$250 per annum, under the act of 1851, and recently at an actual saving to the government of \$1,800 per annum in the salary of the land claim bureau.

In this connexion I beg leave to submit an extract from my report of March 3, 1856, to Secretary McClelland, in response to a call from the chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, containing the then views of this office in regard to the value of the services rendered in relation to Indian business in this office, and the inadequacy of the \$250 allowed therefor.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

Commissioner.

Hon. J. THOMPSON,

Secretary of the Interior.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, asking the reason for the increase of \$2,000, in the estimates of contingent expenses of this department for the next fiscal year, over the appropriation for the current year.

The rapid increase in the business of this department, in all its branches, naturally involves additional expense, especially for the articles of blank books, binding and stationery.

The cost of fuel for the current year is also greater than usual, and some additional appropriation on that account is considered necessary. It was principally for these items that the estimates were increased \$1,000 over the appropriation for the current year, under the head of "blank books, binding and stationery, fuel for the General Post Office building, including the Auditor's office, oil, gas, and candles, printer, labor, day watchman, and miscellaneous items."

A similar addition (of \$1,000) under the head of "repairs of General Post Office building," &c., is to meet the cost of repainting the interior of the building, for which the ordinary appropriation would be insufficient. This work is really necessary at the present time, and will be indispensable when the connexion with the new building is opened.

I have also to answer your inquiries concerning the laborers of this department.

There are now nine persons paid as laborers in the Post Office Department, and the same number in the Auditor's office, at \$600 per annum, but in reality there are only seven who perform the duties of laborers, in the strict sense of the term, that is, five in this department (proper) and two in the Auditor's office, eleven being exclusively engaged as assistant messengers, and being indispensable in that capacity. The necessity for this will be obvious, upon considering that there are over two hundred clerks in the General Post Office building, and that but four *regular* assistant messengers are provided for by law.

The large number of letters received, amounting to thousands each day; their distribution to the several clerks; the conveyance of messages from one office to another; the packing of papers, blanks, &c.; the handling repeatedly, as is necessary, all the twenty-six thousand five hundred quarterly returns of postmasters (106,000 in a year) in their passage from the first *receiving* clerks, through the hands of examiners and registers, to the files; all these duties, with many others, fully occupy the time of the whole number of persons now acting as assistant messengers.

As to the laborers, the five heretofore employed in that capacity, under my immediate control, were found inadequate, and I was compelled to employ temporarily an additional one, at \$1 50 per day, out of the contingent appropriation for "labor," for whom I submitted an estimate, as *nominally* the tenth, but really only the sixth, as above shown. Thus there are six persons engaged whose duties are not merely to clean the building and provide fuel to the several rooms,

but who must also convey the returns of postmasters from the city office to this department, including the dead letters, post bills, &c., making over 700 heavy three bushel bags each quarter, which must be assorted into bins and handled three different times.

They are also required to store blanks, wrapping paper, twine, and sealing wax, as received from contractors, and again remove those articles when packed from this department to the post office, for distribution through a district of country comprising five States. The two additional laborers in the Auditor's office perform none of these duties, just enumerated, except sweeping and attending to fires, their time being otherwise occupied in various ways, under the Auditor's control. Including these, there are eight laborers, properly so called, being a number barely sufficient for the necessities of the department.

The following is a summary of the foregoing facts :

Nominal laborers in Post Office Department the current year.....	9	
Nominal laborers in Auditor's office.....	9	
Addition for next year	1	
		—
Total.....	19	
Actual laborers in Post Office Department.....	6	
Actual laborers in Auditor's office	2	8
	—	—
Remainder employed as assistant messengers.....	11	
		=

An explanation accompanied the estimates for laborers in the Auditor's office for the *current year*. I also find that the late Postmaster General made similar explanations in answer to a resolution of the Senate on the 6th March, 1856.

It cannot be foreseen, with certainty, how many additional laborers will be required for the new building, but considering its extent, the number estimated for (ten) does not appear to be unreasonable.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN.

HON. J. GLANCY JONES,

*Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 16, 1858.

SIR: Your letter, making inquiry why larger estimates of appropriations for this office for *contingent expenses*, for *labor and fuel*, and for *furniture*, have been made than those for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, has been received, and in reply I have the honor to inform you :

First. That the usual appropriation of \$1,500 for contingencies has been found entirely inadequate to meet the current expenses of this office, and to pay the outstanding debts. The increase asked for is

only \$1,000, which may not be needed after the expiration of the next fiscal year.

Second. The usual appropriation of \$500 for fuel and labor has heretofore been expended for labor alone, the fuel consumed having been paid for by the Treasury Department, which occupies the greater portion of the building in which this office is located. It is contemplated, during the current year, to remove the treasury bureaus to the new extension, and in that case this office will have to pay for its own fuel. If the removal is not made, the appropriation will not be expended. The estimated increase is \$500.

Third. The increase of \$500 appropriation for furniture is asked for to complete a series of the portraits of the several Attorneys General from the first organization of this office. The larger number of these portraits has already been purchased, and some of them not yet paid for.

You will observe, from an examination of the previous estimates, that smaller appropriations have been asked for law books and deficient State reports than heretofore.

I am, very respectfully,

J. S. BLACK.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
*Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 5, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d instant, relative to an estimate for an appropriation made by this office "for legal assistance and other necessary expenditures in the disposal of private land claims in California." You mention that an appropriation for the same amount and for a similar purpose was made for the year 1857, which was disbursed under the contract of my predecessor, and you desire to be informed of the character of such expenditures and the necessity of making the appropriation estimated for.

In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the former appropriation was expended prior to the 4th of March last, when I came into office, and for purposes essential to the public service in California land cases. The expenses paid out of the former appropriation are understood to include:

1. The expense of serving notices on clerks of court and parties in said suits not provided for by any general law.
2. For copies of records and papers in the office of the secretary of the California land commission, and clerks of the district court in that State, not otherwise provided for.
3. To pay for such copies of plats and drawings as were essential for the use of the Supreme Court in understanding cases submitted to it.

4. For the payment of suitable persons learned in the law to examine the records of cases appealed to the Supreme Court, and for abbreviating such records and examining the questions raised by the facts in such cases, and reporting thereon, to the end that the Attorney General might the more readily determine whether such cases ought to be argued and submitted to the said court, or be dismissed.

There are several hundred of these cases. The Attorney General has not the time to make an original examination of each. There is but one counsellor of law in his office, and he is constantly employed in examining title cases, questions submitted for opinions by the President or department, and in the investigations necessary for the preparation of briefs in cases in the Supreme Court. The examinations and reports referred to are highly important; and, under my predecessor, four persons of the highest legal qualifications were very properly employed.

The examinations referred to are of a character which it is physically impossible for me, or those employed in the office, to perform.

But in my judgment these examinations ought to be made both with reference to the rights of the United States and those of the claimants who have been subject to delay, which few contemplated when the original law was passed.

This is the great source of expenditures in these land cases, but imperatively necessary for the proper administration of justice.

In the office a proper person to keep the records of these various suits (813 in all) is needed for a limited period.

Perhaps I ought to mention that it is occasionally important that a person competent to do so can be called in to revise the translations of documents, the originals of which are in the Spanish language. Several instances have occurred where the translations furnished in cases have been found quite defective.

I am free to say, that I think the sum estimated for is absolutely necessary for the purposes indicated.

Very respectfully,

J. S. BLACK.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES, *Chairman, &c.*

DEFICIENCIES FOR PAPER, PRINTING, BINDING, &c.
[To accompany Bill H. R. 202.]

SUNDRY COMMUNICATIONS

ADDRESSED TO

THE COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS,

IN REFERENCE TO

Deficiencies for paper, printing, binding, &c.

JANUARY 21, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
Washington, January 5, 1858.

SIR: In reply to yours of the 4th instant, I have the honor to submit the following statement, to wit:

Binding for the Senate.

The amount now due and unpaid, together with the amount necessary to complete the work in the binders' hands, is..... \$41,692 00

There will then remain to be bound the following works:

	Volumes.
4 volumes Gilliss' Report, 2,400 copies each, making.....	9,400
6 volumes Pacific Railroad Report, 12,450 copies each, making	74,700
2 volumes Emory's Report, 6,400 copies each, making.....	12,800
1 volume Commercial Statistics.....	6,400
Making	103,300

The cost of binding these volumes will be as follows :

5,200 volumes, a \$1 20 per volume.....	\$6,240 00	
6,084 volumes, a 78 cents per volume	4,745 52	
92,016 volumes, a 75 cents per volume....	69,012 00	
		\$79,997 52

Making the total amount now due for, and necessary to complete the binding of the Senate ordered previous to, the 35th Congress.....	121,689 52

There will also be required for the binding for the Senate ordered at the first session of the 35th Congress the usual annual appropriation of \$50,000, and an equal amount for the second session of the same Congress.

Lithographing and engraving for the Senate.

The amount now due, or which shortly will be, is \$122,877 64

The amount of work yet to be executed is as follows :

Charts for the Pacific Railroad Reports....	\$43,468 00	
50 quarto plates for the same	7,920 00	
4 maps for 1st vol. Emory's Report	4,800 00	
300 quarto plates for 2d vol. of same.....	13,830 00	
Coloring 25 sets of the same.....	5,950 00	
		75,968 00

Making the total amount now due and necessary to complete the engraving and lithographing for the Senate ordered previous to the 35th Congress.....	198,845 64

There will also be required for engraving and lithographing for the Senate, ordered at the first session of the 35th Congress, the usual annual appropriation of \$45,000, and an equal amount for the second session.

I have thus, sir, endeavored to furnish answers to your inquiries sufficiently in detail to render them intelligible, and I believe with great accuracy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. BOWMAN, *Superintendent.*

Hon. J. GLANCEY JONES,

Chairman Committee Ways and Means, House of Representatives.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
Washington, January 8, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant, inquiring—

“*First.* The amount required to pay said parties, (the public prin-

ters,) and which is now due for work already done, ordered by the 33d and 34th Congresses."

"*Second.* The amount required to pay said parties for printing to be executed, ordered by the 33d and 34th Congresses."

In reply to the *first* inquiry, I invite your attention to the accompanying statements marked "No. 1" and "No. 2," (folios 3 and 4,) and in reply to the *second*, I invite your attention to statement marked "No. 3," (folio 5.)

I have also thought proper to add a statement not called for in your letter, but which is deemed necessary to a proper understanding of the subject under consideration. This statement is marked "No. 4," (folio 6,) and gives the amount now actually due for paper purchased, with an estimate of the cost of the paper necessary to complete the printing ordered by Congress during the 33d and 34th Congresses.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. BOWMAN,
Superintendent.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
*Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

No. 1.

Statement showing the amount required to pay for the printing of the Senate, "now due for work done, ordered by the 33d and 34th Congresses," "with the character and description of printing ordered, and the number of copies in each case."

Character and description of printing ordered.	No. of copies.	Amount due and unpaid.	To whom due.
*Pacific Railroad Reports, vol. 6, quarto...	12,450	\$5,793 36	B. Tucker.....
Do. do vol. 7, --do...	12,450	5,113 95	-----do-----
*Inserting plates in vol. 5 of same report...	12,450	887 96	-----do-----
Commercial Relations, vol. 4, quarto	6,400	3,929 48	A. O. P. Nicholson..
Inserting plates in Executive documents Nos 5, 63, and 65.....	-----	671 66	-----do-----
Inserting maps in Coast Survey report....	-----	706 98	-----do-----
Executive document No. 70.....	6,420	10 80	-----do-----
		17,114 19	

* These reports were ordered by the 33d Congress, the residue by the 34th Congress.

No. 2.

Statement showing the amount required to pay for the printing of the House of Representatives, "now due for work done, ordered by the 33d and 34th Congresses," "with the character and description of printing ordered, and the number of copies in each."

Character and description of printing ordered.	No. of copies.	Amount due and unpaid.	To whom due.
*Pacific Railroad Reports, vol. 6, quarto.	11,520	\$5,520 70	A. O. P. Nicholson.
*Pacific Railroad Reports, vol. 7, quarto.	11,520	5,180 90	do.
*Inserting plates in vol. 5 of same report.		815 58	do.
Commercial Relations, vol. 4, quarto	12,020	6,608 56	C. Wendell.
Index to Reports of Committees, octavo.	4,590	51 01	do.
Part of Agricultural Patent Office Report, octavo	100,000	11,609 53	do.
Inserting charts in Coast Survey Report		712 47	do.
		30,498 75	

* The e reports were ordered by the 33d Congress, the residue by the 34th Congress.

No. 3.

Estimate of the cost of the printing yet to be executed for the 33d and 34th Congresses.

Character and description of printing yet to be executed.	No. of copies.	Estimated cost.	Name of printers.
SENATE.			
2d vol. Commercial Relations .....quarto.	6,400	\$4,628 80	A. O. P. Nicholson.
*9th vol. Pacific Railroad Reports.....do.	12,450	6,513 20	B. Tucker
*10th vol. ....do.....do.....do.	12,450	6,513 20	do.
*Three vols. of Gilliss' Report .....do.	2,400	11,550 96	do.
2d vol. of Emory's Report .....do.	3,400	3,300 00	A. O. P. Nicholson.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.			
2d vol. Commercial Relations .....do.	12,020	7,328 80	C. Wendell
*9th vol. Pacific Railroad Reports.....do.	11,520	6,308 34	A. O. P. Nicholson.
*10th vol. ....do.....do.....do.	11,520	6,308 34	do.
*Three vols. of Gilliss' Report .....do.	4,520	15,500 00	do.
2d vol. of Emory's Report .....do.	11,530	7,000 00	C. Wendell
Estimated cost for both Houses.....		74,951 64	

* For the 33d Congress, the residue for the 34th Congress.

No. 4.

Estimate of the amount required to pay for the paper for the 33d and 34th Congresses.

Amount of certificates issued by the Superintendent of Public Printing, due and unpaid.....	\$104,000 00
Required for 2d volume of Commercial Relations.....	14,532 98
Required for 9th and 10th volumes of Pacific Railroad Reports.....	32,600 00
Required for three volumes of Gilliss' Reports	8,000 00
Required for 2d volume of Emory's Report	10,000 00
Total.....	169,132 98

OFFICE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,
January 13, 1858.

SIR: The following sums will be required for the use of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858, viz:

Folding documents, including pay of folders, wrapping paper, twine, and paste.....	\$10,000 00
Furniture for Speaker's room and committee rooms, clerks' offices, sergeant-at-arms' office, doorkeeper's room, and carpenter work.....	30,000 00
Newspapers.....	3,000 00

This deficiency has existed for several years, and has been carried on from year to year, and is now asked for to close the accounts of members that will accrue during the present year.

Messengers, by resolution of December 23, 1857.....	\$3,913 00
Laborers, by resolution of December 23, 1857.....	2,000 00
Stationery.....	4,000 00
Binding of documents for 33d Congress:	
Binding 70,000 extra copies of Pacific Railroad report at 85 cents.....	59,500 00
Binding 10,710 regular copies of the Pacific Railroad report.....	14,700 00
Binding 8,000 extra copies of Gilliss' report, at 85 cts...	6,800 00
Binding 6,120 regular copies of Gilliss' report.....	8,400 00
Binding 2,970 volumes of Senate documents, for members and library of the House.....	4,455 00
	<u>93,855 00</u>

Binding of documents of the 34th Congress:	
Binding 20,000 extra copies of Emory's report of the Mexican boundary, at 65 cents.....	13,000 00
Binding 3,060 regular copies of Emory's report of the Mexican boundary.....	4,200 00

Binding 10,000 extra copies of Commercial Relations, volume 2, at 65 cents.....	\$6,500 00
Binding 1,530 regular copies of Commercial Relations, volume 2.....	2,100 00
Binding 1,080 volumes of Senate documents, for members and library of the House.....	1,620 00
Binding 15,000 extra copies of the Patent Office report..	1,875 00
Binding of manuscript documents.....	2,000 00
Binding 8,100 volumes of the House documents, for members, &c.....	8,190 00
	39,485 00

There is an unexpended balance of former appropriations of \$75,000 applicable to the payment of the bills accruing for the above items of binding for the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congresses.

It is impossible to estimate accurately the amount that will be required during the present fiscal year for binding the documents of the present session, but it will probably amount to \$10,000.

The estimate for binding of documents during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, is entirely conjectural, and depends entirely upon the orders of the House. As the documents of which extra copies are usually ordered are annual reports, they are not affected by the length of the session.

Engraving, lithographing, and electrotyping for the thirty-third Congress, \$54,500 48.

Engraving, lithographing, and electrotyping for the thirty-fourth Congress, \$100,481 05.

Contracts have been made by the Committees on Engraving for the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congresses, for work ordered, to the above amount, that have not been executed and the work delivered. There remains unexpended of the former appropriations for these objects the sum of \$50,000, applicable to the payment of these contracts, of which \$5,000 may be required for the present session of Congress.

The amount estimated for the year ending June 30, 1859, is entirely conjectural and was based upon the expenditures of former years.

The item of \$6,000 for horses and carryalls, and saddle horses, in the estimates for the year ending June 30, 1859, was increased by the transfer of one horse and carryall from the account of miscellaneous items, where it had been placed to its proper account.

The item of cartage, \$2,000, in the estimates for the year ending June 20, 1859, was made a separate item on account of its large increase during the last Congress. It has formerly been paid from the account of miscellaneous items.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. ALLEN,

Clerk House of Representatives U. S.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman Committee of Ways and Means.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

RESOLVES

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF OHIO

AS PASSED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

IN JANUARY, 1838.

AND BY THE SENATE, FEBRUARY 10, 1838.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS, FEBRUARY 10, 1838.

Resolved, by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That we will have no further connection with the administration of the Territory, and the ability of the present Chief Magistrate of the Territory, and that the administration of the Territory be committed to the people of the Territory.

Resolved, That we will adhere to and support all the principles of the Cincinnati platform.

Resolved, That we regard the refusal of the Legislature of the Territory to submit the constitution framed by them to the people of that Territory as a violation of the principles of the Cincinnati platform, and we hereby declare it to be our undivided judgment, that the people of the Territory are entitled to a new State, which shall be created by the people, and be subject to the approval or rejection of the people of the Territory.

Resolved, That our agents in Congress are hereby requested, and our representatives are hereby requested, to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Constitution, or any other constitution that has not proceeded from the people by a clear declaration of power to the convention to form and put in operation such constitution without a further sanction of the people, or which has not been submitted to, and approved by, a vote of the people.

Resolved, That the governor be hereby requested to forward to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of these resolutions for their consideration.

W. B. WOODS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MARTIN WILKES,

President of the Senate.

JANUARY 20, 1838.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

RESOLVES

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF OHIO

IN REFERENCE TO

Kansas affairs.

JANUARY 30, 1858 — Ordered to be printed.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTIONS RELATIVE TO KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That we still have entire confidence in the disinterestedness, the integrity, and the ability of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and that his administration commands our cordial and undivided support.

Resolved, That we still adhere to and reaffirm all the doctrines of the Cincinnati platform.

Resolved, That we regard the refusal of the Lecompton convention to submit the constitution framed by them to the bona fide people of that Territory as unwise, and unfortunate for the peace of that Territory, and we hereby declare it to be our unalterable judgment, that every constitution of a new State, unless otherwise directed by the people, ought to be submitted to the bona fide electors of such Territory for their approval or rejection.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our representatives are hereby requested, to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton, or any other constitution that has not proceeded from the people by a clear delegation of power to the convention to form and put in operation such constitution without a further sanction of the people, or which has not been submitted to, and approved by, a vote of the people.

Resolved, That the governor be hereby requested to forward to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of these resolutions forthwith.

WM. B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate.

JANUARY 20, 1858.

We hereby certify that the within resolutions have passed both branches of the general assembly, have been enrolled and signed by the respective presiding officers thereof, and deposited in the office of the secretary of state.

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Clerk of the Senate.

JOHN W. KEES,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

JANUARY 21, 1858.

STATE OF OHIO,
Executive Department, Columbus, January 22, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the joint resolutions of the general assembly of Ohio relative to Kansas affairs, adopted January 20, 1858

Yours, respectfully,

S. P. CHASE.

Hon. L. W. HALL, *House of Representatives.*

CONSTITUTION OF OREGON.

THE PREAMBLE, CONSTITUTION, AND SCHEDULE,

ADOPTED BY THE

*People of the Territory of Oregon, preparatory to admission into the
Union of the States.*

FEBRUARY 1, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF OREGON.

PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Oregon, to the end that justice be established, order maintained, and liberty perpetuated, do ordain this constitution.

ARTICLE I.—*Bill of Rights.*

SECTION 1. We declare that all men, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness; and they have at all times a right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.

SEC. 2. All men shall be secured in their natural right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences.

SEC. 3. No law shall, in any case whatever, control the free exercise and enjoyment of religious opinions, or interfere with the rights of conscience.

SEC. 4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office of trust or profit.

SEC. 5. No money shall be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious or theological institution, nor shall any money be appropriated for the payment of any religious services in either house of the legislative assembly.

SEC. 6. No person shall be rendered incompetent as a witness or

juror in consequence of his opinions on matters of religion, nor be questioned in any court of justice touching his religious belief to affect the weight of his testimony.

SEC. 7. The mode of administering an oath or affirmation shall be such as may be most consistent with, and binding upon, the conscience of the person to whom such oath or affirmation may be administered.

SEC. 8. No law shall be passed restraining the free expression of opinion, or restricting the right to speak, write, or print freely on any subject whatever; but every person shall be responsible for the abuse of this right.

SEC. 9. No law shall violate the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable search or seizure; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the person or thing to be seized.

SEC. 10. No court shall be secret, but justice shall be administered openly and without purchase, completely and without delay, and every man shall have remedy by due course of law for injury done him in his person, property, or reputation.

SEC. 11. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to public trial by an impartial jury in the county in which the offence shall have been committed; to be heard by himself and counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor.

SEC. 12. No person shall be put in jeopardy twice for the same offence, nor be compelled in any criminal prosecution to testify against himself.

SEC. 13. No person arrested or confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor.

SEC. 14. Offences, except murder and treason, shall be bailable by sufficient sureties. Murder and treason shall not be bailable where the proof is evident or the presumption strong.

SEC. 15. Laws for the punishment of crime shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice.

SEC. 16. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed. Cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted, but all penalties shall be proportioned to the offence.

SEC. 17. In all criminal cases whatever, the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the facts, under the direction of the court as to the law, and the right of new trial, as in civil cases.

SEC. 18. In all civil cases the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

SEC. 19. Private property shall not be taken for public use, nor the particular services of any man be demanded, without just compensation; nor, except in case of the State, without such compensation first assessed and tendered.

SEC. 20. There shall be no imprisonment for debt, except in case of fraud or absconding debtors.

SEC. 21. No law shall be passed granting to any citizen, or class of citizens, privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not equally belong to all citizens.

SEC. 22. No *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligations of contracts, shall ever be passed; nor shall any law be passed the taking effect of which shall be made to depend upon any authority except as provided in this constitution: *Provided*, That laws locating the capitol of the State, locating county seats, and submitting town and city corporate acts, and other local and special laws, may take effect or not, upon a vote of the electors interested.

SEC. 23. The operation of the laws shall never be suspended except by the authority of the legislative assembly.

SEC. 24. The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety require it.

SEC. 25. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or adhering to its enemies, giving them aid or comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

SEC. 26. No conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 27. No law shall be passed restraining any of the inhabitants of the State from assembling together in a peaceable manner to consult for their common good; nor for instructing their representatives; nor from applying to the legislature for redress of grievances.

SEC. 28. The people shall have the right to bear arms for the defence of themselves and the State, but the military shall be kept in strict subordination to the civil power.

SEC. 29. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 30. No law shall be passed granting any title of nobility, or conferring hereditary distinction.

SEC. 31. No law shall be passed prohibiting emigration from the State.

SEC. 32. White foreigners, who are or may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, as native born citizens. And the legislative assembly shall have power to restrain and regulate the immigration to this State of persons not qualified to become citizens of the United States.

SEC. 33. No tax or duty shall be imposed without the consent of the people or their representatives in the legislative assembly, and all taxation shall be equal and uniform.

SEC. 34. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.—*Suffrage and Elections.*

SECTION 1. All elections shall be free and equal.

SEC. 2. In all elections, not otherwise provided for by this constitution, every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and every

white male of foreign birth, of the age of twenty-one years and upwards, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and shall have resided in this State during the six months immediately preceding such election, and shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States one year preceding such election, conformably to the laws of the United States on the subject of naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at all elections authorized by law.

SEC. 3. No idiot or insane person shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector; and the privilege of an elector shall be forfeited by a conviction of any crime which is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

SEC. 4. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or of this State; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum at public expense; nor while confined in any public prison.

SEC. 5. No soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States, or of their allies, shall be deemed to have acquired a residence in the State in consequence of having been stationed within the same, nor shall any such soldier, seaman, or marine have the right to vote.

SEC. 6. No negro, Chinaman, or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage.

SEC. 7. Every person shall be disqualified from holding office, during the term for which he may have been elected, who shall have given or offered a bribe, threat, or reward to procure his election.

SEC. 8. The legislative assembly shall enact laws to support the privilege of free suffrage, prescribing the manner of regulating and conducting elections, and prohibiting, under adequate penalties, all undue influence therein from power, bribery, tumult, and other improper conduct.

SEC. 9. Every person who shall give or accept a challenge to fight a duel, or shall knowingly carry to another person such challenge, or who shall agree to go out of the State to fight a duel, shall be ineligible to any office of trust or profit.

SEC. 10. No person holding a lucrative office, or appointment under the United States, or under this State, shall be eligible to a seat in the legislative assembly; nor shall any person hold more than one lucrative office at the same time, except as in this constitution expressly permitted; provided that officers in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, and the office of postmaster, where the compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative.

SEC. 11. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public money shall be eligible to any office of trust or profit until he shall have accounted for and paid over, according to law, all sums for which he may be liable.

SEC. 12. In all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace,

electors shall be free from arrest in going to elections, during their attendance there, and in returning from the same; and no elector shall be obliged to do duty in the militia on any day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

SEC. 13. In all cases in which it is provided that an office shall not be filled by the same person more than a certain number of years continuously, an appointment pro tempore shall not be reckoned a part of that term.

SEC. 14. General elections shall be held on the first Monday of June biennially.

SEC. 15. In all elections by the legislative assembly, or by either branch thereof, votes shall be given openly, or *viva voce*, until the legislative assembly shall otherwise direct.

SEC. 16. In all elections held by the people under this constitution, the person or persons who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected.

SEC. 17. All qualified electors shall vote in the election precinct in the county where they may reside for county officers, and in any county in the State for State officers, or in any county of a congressional district in which such electors may reside for members of Congress.

ARTICLE III.—*Distribution of Powers.*

SECTION 1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three separate departments—the legislative, the executive, including the administrative, and the judicial; and no person charged with official duties under one of these departments shall exercise any of the functions of another, except as in this constitution expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.—*Legislative Department.*

SECTION 1. The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in the legislative assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives. The style of every bill shall be, "Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

SEC. 2. The senate shall consist of sixteen and the house of representatives of thirty-four members, which number shall not be increased until the year eighteen hundred and sixty; after which time the legislative assembly may increase the number of senators and representatives, always keeping as near as may be the same ratio as to the number of senators and representatives: *Provided*, That the senate shall never exceed thirty and the house of representatives sixty members.

SEC. 3. The senators and representatives shall be chosen by the electors of the respective counties or districts into which the State may, from time to time, be divided by law.

SEC. 4. The senators shall be elected for the term of four years, and representatives for the term of two years, from the day next after their general election: *Provided, however*, That the senators elect at the first session of the legislative assembly under this constitution shall

be divided by lot into two equal classes, as nearly as may be, and the seats of senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of two years, and those of the second class at the expiration of four years; so that one-half, as nearly as possible, shall be chosen biennially forever thereafter. And in case of the increase of the number of senators, they shall be so annexed by lot to one or the other of the two classes as to keep them as nearly equal as possible.

SEC. 5. The legislative assembly shall, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and every ten years after, cause an enumeration to be made of all the white population of the State.

SEC. 6. The number of senators and representatives shall, at the session next following an enumeration of the inhabitants by the United States, or this State, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white population in each. And the ratio of senators and representatives shall be determined by dividing the whole number of white population by the number of senators and representatives, respectively; and the number of senators and representatives to which any county or district shall be entitled shall be determined by dividing the whole number of white population of such county or district by such respective ratios; and when a fraction shall result from such division which shall exceed one-half of said ratio, such county or district shall be entitled to a member for such fraction. And in case any county shall not have the requisite population to entitle such county to a member, then such county shall be attached to some adjoining county for senatorial or representative purposes.

SEC. 7. A senatorial district, when more than one county shall constitute the same, shall be composed of contiguous counties, and no county shall be divided in creating senatorial districts.

SEC. 8. No person shall be a senator or representative who, at the time of his election, is not a citizen of the United States; nor any one who has not been, for one year next preceding his election, an inhabitant of the county or district whence he may be chosen. Senators and representatives shall be at least twenty-one years of age.

SEC. 9. Senators and representatives in all cases, except for treason, felony, or breaches of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the legislative assembly, and in going to and returning from the same; and shall not be subject to any civil process during the session of the legislative assembly, nor during the fifteen days next before the commencement thereof. Nor shall a member, for words uttered in debate in either house, be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 10. The sessions of the legislative assembly shall be held biennially at the capital of the State, commencing on the second Monday of September, in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, and on the same day of every second year thereafter, unless a different day shall have been appointed by law.

SEC. 11. Each house, when assembled, shall choose its own officers; judge of the election, qualifications, and returns of its own members; determine its own rules of proceeding, and sit upon its own adjournments; but neither house shall, without the concurrence of the other,

adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which it may be sitting.

SEC. 12. Two-thirds of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may meet, adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. A quorum being in attendance, if either house fail to effect an organization within the first five days thereafter, the members of the house so failing shall be entitled to no compensation from the end of the said five days until an organization shall have been effected.

SEC. 13. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings. The yeas and nays on any question shall, at the request of any two members, be entered, together with the names of the members demanding the same, on the journal; provided that, on a motion to adjourn, it shall require one-tenth of the members present to order the yeas and nays.

SEC. 14. The doors of each house and of committees of the whole shall be kept open, except in such cases as, in the opinion of either house, may require secrecy.

SEC. 15. Either house may punish its members for disorderly behavior, and may, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but not a second time for the same cause.

SEC. 16. Either house during its session may punish by imprisonment any person not a member who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the house by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence, but such imprisonment shall not at any time exceed twenty-four hours.

SEC. 17. Each house shall have all powers necessary for a branch of the legislative department of a free and independent State.

SEC. 18. Bills may originate in either house, but may be amended or rejected in the other, except that bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives.

SEC. 19. Every bill shall be read by sections, on three several days, in each house, unless, in case of emergency, two-thirds of the house where such bill may be depending shall, by a vote of yeas and nays, deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill by sections on its final passage shall in no case be dispensed with, and the vote on the passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays.

SEC. 20. Every act shall embrace but one subject, and matters properly connected therewith, which subject shall be expressed in the title. But if any subject shall be embraced in an act which shall not be expressed in the title, such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be expressed in the title.

SEC. 21. Every act or joint resolution shall be plainly worded, avoiding, as far as practicable, the use of technical terms.

SEC. 22. No act shall ever be revised or amended by mere reference to its title; but the act revised or section amended shall be set forth and published at full length.

SEC. 23. The legislative assembly shall not pass special or local laws in any of the following enumerated cases: that is to say—

Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace and of constables ;

For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors ;

Regulating the practice in courts of justice ;

Providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases ;

Granting divorces ;

Changing the names of persons ;

For laying, opening and working on highways, and for the election or appointment of supervisors ;

Vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys, and public squares ;

Summoning and empanneling grand and petit jurors ;

For the assessment and collection of taxes for State, county, township, or road purposes ;

Providing for supporting common schools, and for the preservative of school funds ;

In relation to interest on money ;

Providing for opening and conducting elections of State, county, or township officers, and designating the places of voting ;

Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors, or other persons laboring under legal disabilities by executors, administrators, guardians, or trustees.

SEC. 24. Provision may be made by general law for bringing suit against the State, as to all liabilities originating after or existing at the time of the adoption of this constitution ; but no special act authorizing such suit to be brought, or making compensation to any person claiming damages against the State, shall ever be passed.

SEC. 25. A majority of all the members elected to each house shall be necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution ; and all bills or joint resolutions so passed shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective houses.

SEC. 26. Any member of either house shall have the right to protest, and have his protest, with his reasons for dissent, entered on the journal.

SEC. 27. Every statute shall be a public law, unless otherwise declared in the statute itself.

SEC. 28. No act shall take effect until ninety days from the end of the session at which the same shall have been passed, except in case of emergency ; which emergency shall be declared in the preamble or in the body of the law.

SEC. 29. The members of the legislative assembly shall receive for their services a sum not exceeding three dollars a day from the commencement of the session ; but such pay shall not exceed in the aggregate, one hundred and twenty dollars for per diem allowance for any one session.

When convened in extra session by the governor they shall receive three dollars per day, but no extra session shall continue for a longer period than twenty days. They shall also receive the sum of three dollars for every twenty miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route. The presiding officers of the assembly shall, in virtue of their office, re-

ceive an additional compensation equal to two-thirds of their per diem allowance as members.

SEC. 30. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he may have been elected, be eligible to any office the election to which is vested in the legislative assembly; nor shall be appointed to any civil office of profit which shall have been created or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term; but this latter provision shall not be construed to apply to any officer elective by the people.

SEC. 31. The members of the legislative assembly shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Oregon, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator (or representative, as the case may be) according to the best of my ability. And such oath may be administered by the governor, secretary of state, or a judge of the supreme court.

ARTICLE V.—*Executive Department.*

SECTION 1. The chief executive power of the State shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for the term of four years; and no person shall be eligible to such office more than eight in any period of twelve years.

SEC. 2. No person, except a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible to the office of governor, nor shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and who shall not have been three years next preceding his election a resident within this State.

SEC. 3. No member of Congress, or person holding any office under the United States or under this State, or under any other power, shall fill the office of governor, except as may be otherwise provided in this constitution.

SEC. 4. The governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State at the times and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly; and the returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the secretary of state, directed to the speaker of the house of representatives, who shall open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the legislative assembly.

SEC. 5. The person having the highest number of votes for governor shall be elected; but in case two or more persons shall have an equal and the highest number of votes for governor, the two houses of the legislative assembly at the next regular session thereof shall forthwith, by joint vote, proceed to elect one of the said persons governor.

SEC. 6. Contested elections for governor shall be determined by the legislative assembly in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 7. The official term of the governor shall be four years, and shall commence at such times as may be provided by this constitution, or prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. In case of the removal of the governor from office, or of

his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of the office, the same shall devolve on the secretary of state; and in case of the removal from office, death, resignation, or inability both of the governor and secretary of state, the president of the senate shall act as governor until the disability be removed or a governor be elected.

SEC. 9. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of this State, and may call out such forces to execute the laws, to suppress insurrection, or to repel invasion.

SEC. 10. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 11. He shall, from time to time, give to the legislative assembly information touching the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be expedient.

SEC. 12. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the legislative assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

SEC. 13. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of government, and may require information in writing from the officers of the administrative and military departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

SEC. 14. He shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offences except treason, subject to such regulations as may be provided by law. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislative assembly at its next meeting, when the legislative assembly shall either grant a pardon, commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence, or grant a further reprieve. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; and shall report to the legislative assembly at its next meeting each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon granted, and the reasons for granting the same; and also the names of all persons in whose favor remission of fines and forfeitures shall have been made, and the several amounts remitted.

SEC. 15. Every bill which shall have passed the legislative assembly shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the governor; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, which house shall enter the objections at large upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of the members present, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively; if any bill shall not be returned by the governor within five days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented to him, it shall be a law without his signature, unless the general adjournment shall prevent its return; in which case it shall be a law, unless the governor, within five days next after the adjournment, Sundays excepted, shall file such bill, with his objections thereto, in

the office of the secretary of state, who shall lay the same before the legislative assembly at its next session, in like manner as if it had been returned by the governor.

SEC. 16. When, during a recess, of the legislative assembly, a vacancy shall happen in any office the appointment to which is vested in the legislative assembly, or when at any time a vacancy shall have occurred in any other State office, or in the office of judge of any court, the governor shall fill such vacancy by appointment, which shall expire when a successor shall have been elected and qualified.

SEC. 17. He shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may have occurred in the legislative assembly.

SEC. 18. All commissions shall issue in the name of the State; shall be signed by the governor, sealed with the seal of the State, and attested by the secretary of state.

ARTICLE VI.—*Administrative Department.*

SECTION 1. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly, a secretary and treasurer of state, who shall severally hold their offices for the term of four years; but no person shall be eligible to either of said offices more than eight in any period of twelve years.

SEC. 2. The secretary of state shall keep a fair record of the official acts of the legislative assembly and executive department of the State, and shall, when required, lay the same and all matters relative thereto before either branch of the legislative assembly. He shall be, by virtue of his office, auditor of public accounts, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law.

SEC. 3. There shall be a seal of State, kept by the secretary of state, for official purposes, which shall be called "The seal of the State of Oregon."

SEC. 4. The power and duties of the treasurer of state shall be such as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. The governor and the secretary and treasurer of state shall severally keep the public records, books, and papers, in any manner relating to their respective offices, at the seat of government, at which place also the secretary of state shall reside.

SEC. 6. There shall be elected in each county, by the qualified electors thereof, at the time of holding general elections, a county clerk, treasurer, sheriff, coroner, and surveyor who shall severally hold their offices for the term of two years.

SEC. 7. Such other county, township, precinct and city officers as may be necessary, shall be elected, or appointed in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 8. No person shall be elected or appointed to a county office who shall not be an elector of the county; and all county, township, precinct, and city officers shall keep their respective offices at such places therein, and perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 9. Vacancies in county, township, precinct and city offices shall be filled in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VII.—*Judicial Department.*

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts and county courts, which shall be courts of record, having general jurisdiction, to be defined, limited and regulated by law, in accordance with this constitution. Justices of the peace may also be invested with limited judicial powers, and municipal courts may be created to administer the regulations of incorporated towns and cities.

SEC. 2. The supreme court shall consist of four justices, to be chosen in districts by the electors thereof, who shall be citizens of the United States, and who shall have resided in the State at least three years next preceding their election and after their election to reside in their respective districts.

The number of justices and districts may be increased, but shall not exceed five until the white population of the State shall amount to one hundred thousand, and shall never exceed seven; and the boundaries of districts may be changed, but no change of district shall have the effect to remove a judge from office, or require him to change his residence without his consent.

SEC. 3. The judges first chosen under this constitution shall allot among themselves their terms of office, so that the term of one of them shall expire in two years, one in four years, and two in six years; and thereafter one or more shall be chosen every two years, to serve for the term of six years.

SEC. 4. Every vacancy in the office of judge of the supreme court shall be filled by election for the remainder of the vacant term, unless it would expire at the next election; and until so filled, or when it would so expire, the governor shall fill the vacancy by appointment.

SEC. 5. The judge who has the shortest term to serve, or the oldest of several having such shortest term, and not holding by appointment, shall be the chief justice.

SEC. 6. The supreme court shall have jurisdiction only to revise the final decisions of the circuit courts; and every cause shall be tried, and every decision shall be made by those judges only, or a majority of them, who did not try the cause, or make the decision in the circuit court.

SEC. 7. The terms of the supreme court shall be appointed by law; but there shall be one term at the seat of government annually. And at the close of each term the judges shall file with the secretary of state concise written statements of the decisions made at that term.

SEC. 8. The circuit court shall be held twice, at least, in each year, in each county organized for judicial purposes, by one of the justices of the supreme court, at times to be appointed by law; and at such other times as may be appointed by the judges severally in pursuance of law.

SEC. 9. All judicial power, authority, and jurisdiction not vested by this constitution, or by laws consistent therewith, exclusively in some other court, shall belong to the circuit courts; and they shall have appellate jurisdiction, and supervisory control over the county courts, and all other inferior courts, officers, and tribunals.

SEC. 10. When the white population of the State shall amount to two hundred thousand, the legislative assembly may provide for the election of supreme and circuit judges in distinct classes, one of which classes shall consist of three justices of the supreme court, who shall not perform circuit duty; and the other class shall consist of the necessary number of circuit judges, who shall hold full terms, without allotment, and who shall take the same oath as the supreme judges.

SEC. 11. There shall be elected in each county, for the term of four years, a county judge, who shall hold the county court at times to be regulated by law.

SEC. 12. The county court shall have the jurisdiction pertaining to probate courts and boards of county commissioners, and such other powers and duties and such civil jurisdiction not exceeding the amount or value of five hundred dollars, and such criminal jurisdiction not extending to death or imprisonment in the penitentiary, as may be prescribed by law. But the legislative assembly may provide for the election of two commissioners to sit with the county judge whilst transacting county business in any or all of the counties, or may provide a separate board for transacting such business.

SEC. 13. The county judge may grant preliminary injunctions, and such other writs as the legislative assembly may authorize him to grant, returnable to the circuit court, or otherwise, as may be provided by law; and may hear and decide questions arising upon *habeas corpus*, provided such decision be not against the authority or proceedings of a court, or judge of equal or higher jurisdiction.

SEC. 14. The counties having less than ten thousand white inhabitants shall be reimbursed, wholly or in part, for the salary and expenses of the county court, by fees, per centage, and other equitable taxation of the business done in said court and in the office of the county clerk.

SEC. 15. A county clerk shall be elected in each county for the term of two years, who shall keep all the public records, books and papers of the county, record conveyances, and perform the duties of clerk of the circuit and county courts, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law; but whenever the number of voters in any county shall exceed twelve hundred, the legislative assembly may authorize the election of one person as clerk of the circuit court, one person as clerk of the county court, and one person recorder of conveyances.

SEC. 16. A sheriff shall be elected in each county for the term of two years, who shall be the ministerial officer of the circuit and county courts, and shall perform such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 17. There shall be elected by districts composed of one or more counties, a sufficient number of prosecuting attorneys, who shall be the law officers of the State, and of the counties within their respective districts, and shall perform such duties pertaining to the administration of law and general police as the legislative assembly may direct.

SEC. 18. The legislative assembly shall so provide that the most competent of the permanent citizens of the county shall be chosen for jurors; and out of the whole number in attendance at the court, seven

shall be drawn by lot as grand jurors, five of whom must concur to find an indictment; but the legislative assembly may modify or abolish grand juries.

SEC. 19. Public officers shall not be impeached; but incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office may be tried in the same manner as criminal offences, and judgment may be given of dismissal from office, and such further punishment as may have been prescribed by law.

SEC. 20. The governor may remove from office a judge of the supreme court, or prosecuting attorney, upon the joint resolution of the legislative assembly, in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur, for incompetency, corruption, malfeasance, or delinquency in office, or other sufficient cause, stated in such resolution.

SEC. 21. Every judge of the supreme court, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall take and subscribe, and transmit to the secretary of state, the following oath:

"I, ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of Oregon, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties of a judge of the supreme and circuit courts of said State according to the best of my ability, and that I will not accept any other office except judicial offices during the term for which I have been elected."

ARTICLE VIII.—*Education and School Lands.*

SECTION 1. The governor shall be superintendent of public instruction, and his powers and duties in that capacity shall be such as may be prescribed by law; but after the term of five years from the adoption of this constitution it shall be competent for the legislative assembly to provide by law for the election of a superintendent, to provide for his compensation, and prescribe his powers and duties.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of all the lands which have been, or hereafter may be, granted to this State for educational purposes, (excepting the lands heretofore granted to aid in the establishment of a university;) all the moneys and clear proceeds of all property which may accrue to the State by escheat or forfeiture; all moneys which may be paid as exemption from military duty; the proceeds of all gifts, devises, and bequests made by any person to the State for common school purposes; the proceeds of all property granted to the State, when the purposes of such grant shall not be stated; all the proceeds of the five hundred thousand acres of land to which this State is entitled by the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," approved the fourth of September, 1841; and also the 5 per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands to which this State shall become entitled on her admission into the Union, (if Congress shall assent to such appropriation of the two grants last mentioned,) shall be set apart as a separate and irreducible fund, to be called the common school fund, the interest of which, together with

all other revenues derived from the school lands mentioned in this section, shall be exclusively applied to the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and purchase of suitable libraries and apparatus therefor.

SEC. 3. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for the establishment of a uniform and regular system of common schools.

SEC. 4. Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the common school fund among the several counties of this State, in proportion to the number of children resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years.

SEC. 5. The governor, secretary of state, and state treasurer, shall constitute a board of commissioners for the sale of school and university lands, and for the investment of the funds arising therefrom, and their powers and duties shall be such as may be prescribed by law: *Provided*, That no part of the university funds, or of the interest arising therefrom, shall be expended until the period of ten years from the adoption of this constitution, unless the same shall be otherwise disposed of, by the consent of Congress, for common school purposes.

ARTICLE IX.—*Finance.*

SECTION 1. The legislative assembly shall provide by law for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation, and shall prescribe such regulations as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, both real and personal, excepting such only for municipal, educational, literary, scientific, religious, or charitable purposes, as may be specially exempted by law.

SEC. 2. The legislative assembly shall provide for raising revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of the State for each fiscal year, and also a sufficient sum to pay the interest on the State debt, if there be any.

SEC. 3. No tax shall be levied, except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

SEC. 4. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in pursuance of appropriations made by law.

SEC. 5. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be published with the laws of each regular session of the legislative assembly.

SEC. 6. Whenever the expenses of any fiscal year shall exceed the income, the legislative assembly shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing fiscal year, sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the deficiency, as well as the estimated expense of the ensuing fiscal year.

SEC. 7. Laws making appropriations for the salaries of public officers, and other current expenses of the State, shall contain provisions upon no other subject.

SEC. 8. All stationery required for the use of the State shall be furnished by the lowest responsible bidder, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law; but no State officer or member of the legislative assembly shall be interested in any bid or contract for furnishing such stationery.

ARTICLE X.—*Militia.*

SECTION 1. The militia of this State shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 2. Persons whose religious tenets or conscientious scruples forbid them to bear arms shall not be compelled to do so in time of peace, but shall pay an equivalent for personal service.

SEC. 3. The governor shall appoint the adjutant general and the other chief officers of the general staff and his own staff, and all officers of the line shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty in their respective districts.

SEC. 4. The majors general, brigadier general, colonels, or commandants of regiments, battalions, or squadrons shall severally appoint their staff officers, and the governor shall commission all officers of the line and staff ranking as such.

SEC. 5. The legislative assembly shall fix by law the method of dividing the militia into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, and make all other needful rules and regulations in such manner as they may deem expedient, not incompatible with the Constitution or laws of the United States, or of the constitution of this State, and shall fix the rank of all staff officers.

ARTICLE XI.—*Corporations and Internal Improvements.*

SECTION 1. The legislative assembly shall not have the power to establish or incorporate any bank, or banking company, or moneyed institution whatever; nor shall any bank, company, or institution exist in the State, with the privilege of making, issuing, or putting in circulation any bill, check, certificate, promissory note, or other paper, or the paper of any bank, company, or person, to circulate as money.

SEC. 2. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but shall not be created by special laws, except for municipal purposes. All laws passed pursuant to this section may be altered, amended, or repealed, but not so as to impair or destroy any vested corporate rights.

SEC. 3. The stockholders of all corporations and joint stock companies shall be liable for the indebtedness of said corporation to the amount of their stock subscribed and unpaid, and no more.

SEC. 4. No person's property shall be taken by any corporation under authority of law, without compensation being first made, or secured, in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. Acts of the legislative assembly, incorporating towns and cities, shall restrict their powers of taxation, borrowing money, contracting debts, and loaning their credit.

SEC. 6. The State shall not subscribe to, or be interested in, the stock of any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 7. The legislative assembly shall not, in any manner, create any debt or liabilities which shall singly, or in the aggregate, with pre-

vious debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars, except in case of war, or to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection; and every contract of indebtedness entered into or assumed by or on behalf of the State, when all its liabilities and debts amount to said sum, shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 8. The State shall never assume the debts of any county, town, city, or other corporation whatever, unless such debts shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the State in war.

SEC. 9. No county, city, town, or other municipal corporation, by vote of its citizens or otherwise, shall become a stockholder in any joint stock company, corporation, or association whatever, or raise money for, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such company, corporation, or association.

SEC. 10. No county shall create any debts or liabilities which shall singly, or in the aggregate, exceed the sum of five thousand dollars, except to suppress insurrection or repel invasion; but the debts of any county at the time this constitution takes effect shall be disregarded in estimating the sum to which such county is limited.

ARTICLE XII.—*State Printer.*

SECTION 1. There shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing members of the legislative assembly, a State printer, who shall hold his office for the term of four years.

He shall perform all the public printing for the State which may be provided by law. The rates to be paid to him for such printing shall be fixed by law, and shall neither be increased nor diminished during the term for which he shall have been elected. He shall give such security for the performance of his duties as the legislative assembly may provide.

ARTICLE XIII.—*Salaries.*

SECTION 1. The governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The secretary of state shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars. The treasurer of state shall receive an annual salary of eight hundred dollars. The judges of the supreme court shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars. They shall receive no fees or perquisites whatever for the performance of any duties connected with their respective offices; and the compensation of officers, if not fixed by this constitution, shall be provided by law.

ARTICLE XIV.—*Seat of Government.*

SECTION 1. The legislative assembly shall not have power to establish a permanent seat of government for this State; but at the first regular session after the adoption of this constitution the legislative assembly shall provide by law for the submission to the electors of

this State, at the next general election thereafter, the matter of the selection of a place for a permanent seat of government; and no place shall ever be the seat of government under such law which shall not receive a majority of all the votes cast on the matter of such selection.

SEC. 2. No tax shall be levied or money of the State expended, or debt contracted for the erection of a State house prior to the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

SEC. 3. The seat of government, when established as provided in section one, shall not be removed for the term of twenty years from the time of such establishment, nor in any other manner than as provided in the first section of this article: *Provided*, That all public institutions of the State hereafter provided for by the legislative assembly shall be located at the seat of government.

ARTICLE XV.—*Miscellaneous.*

SECTION 1. All officers, except members of the legislative assembly, shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

SEC. 2. When the duration of any office is not provided for by this constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the legislative assembly shall not create any office the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.

SEC. 3. Every person elected or appointed to any office under this constitution shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this State, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 4. Lotteries, and the sale of lottery tickets for any purpose whatever, are prohibited, and the legislative assembly shall prevent the same by penal laws.

SEC. 5. The property and pecuniary rights of every married woman, at the time of marriage, or afterwards, acquired by gift, devise, or inheritance, shall not be subject to the debts or contracts of the husband, and laws shall be passed providing for the registration of the wife's separate property.

SEC. 6. No county shall be reduced to an area less than four hundred square miles; nor shall any new county be established in this State containing a less area, nor unless such new county shall contain a population of at least twelve hundred inhabitants.

SEC. 7. No State officer, or member of the legislative assembly, shall, directly or indirectly, receive a fee, or be engaged as counsel, agent, or attorney in the prosecution of any claim against this State.

SEC. 8. No Chinaman, not a resident of this State at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall ever hold any real estate or mining claim, or work any mining claim therein.

The legislative assembly shall provide by law in the most effective manner for carrying out the above provision.

ARTICLE XVI.—*Boundaries.*

In order that the boundaries of the State may be known and established, it is hereby ordained and declared that the State of Oregon shall be bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning one marine league at sea due west from the point where the forty-second parallel of north latitude intersects the same; thence northerly, at the same distance from the line of the coast, lying west and opposite the State, including all islands within the jurisdiction of the United States, to a point due west and opposite the middle of the north ship channel of the Columbia river; thence easterly, to and up the middle channel of said river, and, where it is divided by islands, up the middle of the widest channel thereof, and in like manner up the middle of the main channel of Snake river, to the mouth of the Owyhee river; thence due south, to the parallel of latitude forty-two degrees north; thence west, along said parallel, to the place of beginning, including jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases upon the Columbia river and Snake river, concurrently with States and Territories of which those rivers form a boundary in common with this State. But the Congress of the United States, in providing for the admission of this State into the Union, may make the said northern boundary conform to the act creating the Territory of Washington.

ARTICLE XVII.—*Amendments.*

SECTION 1. Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed in either branch of the legislative assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals, and referred to the legislative assembly to be chosen at the next general election; and if, in the legislative assembly so next chosen, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislative assembly to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State, and cause the same to be published without delay at least four consecutive weeks in the several newspapers published in this State; and if a majority of said electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this constitution.

SEC. 2. If two or more amendments shall be submitted at the same time, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for, or against, each of such amendments, separately; and while an amendment or amendments, which shall have been agreed upon by one legislative assembly, shall be awaiting the action of a legislative assembly, or of the electors, no additional amendment or amendments shall be proposed.

ARTICLE XVIII.—*Schedule.*

SECTION 1. For the purpose of taking the vote of the electors of the State for the acceptance or rejection of this constitution, an election

shall be held on the second Monday of November, in the year 1857, to be conducted according to existing laws regulating the election of delegate in Congress, so far as applicable, except as herein otherwise provided.

SEC. 2. Each elector who offers to vote upon this constitution shall be asked by the judges of election this question :

Do you vote for the constitution—yes or no?

And also this question :

Do you vote for slavery in Oregon—yes or no?

And also this question :

Do you vote for free negroes in Oregon—yes or no?

And in the poll-books shall be columns headed, respectively, "Constitution, yes ;" "Constitution, no ;" "Slavery, yes ;" "Slavery, no ;" "Free negroes, yes ;" "Free negroes, no." And the names of electors shall be entered in the poll-books, together with their answers to the said questions under their appropriate heads. The abstracts of the votes transmitted to the secretary of the Territory shall be publicly opened, and canvassed by the governor and secretary, or by either of them, in the absence of the other ; and the governor, or, in his absence, the secretary, shall forthwith issue his proclamation, and publish the same in the several newspapers printed in this State, declaring the result of the said election upon each of said questions.

SEC. 3. If a majority of all the votes given for and against the constitution shall be given for the constitution, then this constitution shall be deemed to be approved and accepted by the electors of the State, and shall take effect accordingly ; and if a majority of such votes shall be given against the constitution, then this constitution shall be deemed to be rejected by the electors of the State, and shall be void.

SEC. 4. If this constitution shall be accepted by the electors, and a majority of all the votes given for and against slavery shall be given for slavery, then the following section shall be added to the bill of rights, and shall be part of this constitution :

"SECTION —. Persons lawfully held as slaves in any State, Territory, or district of the United States, under the laws thereof, may be brought into this State, and such slaves, and their descendants, may be held as slaves within this State, and shall not be emancipated without the consent of their owners."

And if a majority of such votes shall be given against slavery, then the foregoing shall not, but the following section shall be added to the "bill of rights," and shall be a part of this constitution :

"SEC. —. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in this State, otherwise than as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

And if a majority of all the votes given for and against free negroes shall be given against free negroes, then the following section shall be added to the bill of rights and shall be part of this constitution :

"SEC. —. No free negro or mulatto, not residing in this State at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall ever come, reside, or be within this State, or hold any real estate, or make any contract, or maintain any suit therein ; and the legislative assembly shall

provide by penal laws for the removal by public officers of all such free negroes and mulattoes, and for their effectual exclusion from the State, and for the punishment of persons who shall bring them into the State, or employ or harbor them therein."

SEC. 5. Until an enumeration of the white inhabitants of the State shall be made, and the senators and representatives apportioned as directed in this constitution, the county of Marion shall have two senators and four representatives; Linn two senators and four representatives; Lane two senators and three representatives; Clackamas and Wasco one senator jointly, and Clackamas three representatives, and Wasco one representative; Yamhill one senator and two representatives; Polk one senator and two representatives; Benton one senator and two representatives; Multnomah one senator and two representatives; Washington, Columbia, Clatsop and Tillamook one senator jointly, and Washington one representative, and Washington and Columbia one representative jointly, and Clatsop and Tillamook one representative jointly; Douglas one senator and two representatives; Jackson one senator and three representatives; Josephine one senator and one representative; Umpqua, Coos and Curry one representative jointly.

SEC. 6. If this constitution shall be ratified, an election shall be held on the first Monday of June, 1858, for the election of members of the legislative assembly, a representative in Congress, and State and county officers; and the legislative assembly shall convene at the capitol the first Monday of July, 1858, and proceed to elect two senators in Congress, and make such further provisions as may be necessary to the complete organization of a State government.

SEC. 7. All laws in force in the Territory of Oregon when the constitution takes effect, and consistent therewith, shall continue in force until altered or repealed.

SEC. 8. All officers of the Territory, or under its laws, when this constitution takes effect, shall continue in office until superseded by the State authorities.

SEC. 9. Crimes and misdemeanors committed against the Territory of Oregon shall be punished by the State, as they might have been punished by the Territory if the change of government had not been made.

SEC. 10. All property and rights of the Territory, and of the several counties, sub-divisions and political bodies corporate of or in the Territory, including fines, penalties, forfeitures, debts and claims of whatsoever nature, and recognizances, obligations and undertakings to or for the use of the Territory, or any county, political corporation, officer, or otherwise, to or for the public, shall inure to the State, or remain to the county, local division, corporation, officer, or public, as if the change of government had not been made. And private rights shall not be affected by such change.

SEC. 11. Until otherwise provided by law, the judicial districts of the State shall be constituted as follows: The counties of Jackson, Josephine, and Douglas, shall constitute the first district. The counties of Umpqua, Coos and Curry, Lane and Benton, shall constitute the second district. The counties of Linn, Marion, Polk,

Yamhill, and Washington, shall constitute the third district. The counties of Clackamas, Multnomah, Wasco, Columbia, Clatsop, and Tillamook, shall constitute the fourth district; and the county of Tillamook shall be attached to the county of Clatsop for judicial purposes.

Done in convention, at Salem, the eighteenth day of September, in year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-second.

M. P. DEADY, *President.*

CHESTER N. TERRY, *Secretary.*

M. C. BARKWELL, *Assistant Secretary.*

Solomon Fitzhugh
Nathaniel Robbins
S. J. McCormick
Paul Brattain
Isaac R. Moores
Reuben S. Coyle
Enoch Hoult
William Matzger
William A. Starkweather
Jesse Cox
J. H. Brattain
L. J. C. Duncan
P. P. Prim
A. L. Lovejoy
James K. Kelly
David Logan
Benjamin F. Burch
Thomas Whitted
R. V. Short
Daniel Newcomb
Luther Elkins
Lafayette Grover
Davis Shannon
Sidney B. Hendershott

John W. Watts
P. B. Marple
A. D. Babcock
Richard Miller
F. Waymire
Joseph Cox
Delazon Smith
Thomas J. Dryer
John T. Crooks
William H. Packwood
Levi Anderson
John Kelsey
Robert C. Kinney
James Shields
John S. White
George H. Williams
William H. Farrar
Stephen F. Chadwick
John R. McBride
W. W. Bristow
Nicholas Shrum
Henry B. Nichols
John C. Peebles
A. J. Campbell

Reuben P. Boise.

TERRITORY OF OREGON, ss:

I, B. F. Harding, secretary of the Territory of Oregon, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the preamble, constitution, and schedule adopted by the people of Oregon, on the 9th day of November, 1857, and now on file and remaining of record in my office by authority of a resolution of the convention of delegates which passed the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and affixed [L. s.] the seal of the Territory, at Salem, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1857.

B. F. HARDING,
Secretary of Oregon Territory.

BY THE GOVERNOR OF OREGON.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the people of the Territory of Oregon, through their delegates in convention assembled, prepared a constitution for their government under a State organization, and submitted the same, with certain propositions, to be approved and determined at an election which was held in the said Territory on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1857, in conformity to the provisions made by said convention of delegates; and

Whereas it was further provided by said convention of delegates that the result of said election should be announced by executive proclamation: Therefore, to that end, it is hereby declared and made known, that at the said election, held on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1857, there were seven thousand one hundred and ninety-five votes given for the adoption of the said constitution, and three thousand one hundred and ninety-five votes against its adoption. There were two thousand six hundred and forty-five votes given in favor of slavery, and seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven votes against slavery; and there were given one thousand and eighty-one votes in favor of permitting the residence of free negroes, and eight thousand six hundred and forty votes against the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my official signature, and [L. s.] caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Salem, this 14th day of December, A. D. 1857.

By the Governor:

GEORGE L. CURRY.

B. F. HARDING,

Secretary of Oregon Territory.

ARTICLE IV. OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

SECTION 1.

Whereas the people of the Territory of Oregon, through their delegates in convention assembled, prepared a constitution for their government under a state organization, and submitted the same, with certain propositions, to be approved and determined at an election which was held in the said Territory on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1857, in conformity to the provisions made by said constitution of delegates; and

Whereas it was further provided by said constitution of delegates that the result of said election should be ascertained by executive proclamation; Therefore, to that end, it is hereby declared and made known, that at the said election, held on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1857, there were sent forward one hundred and thirty-five votes given for the adoption of the said constitution, and three thousand one hundred and ninety-five votes against its adoption. There were two thousand six hundred and forty-five votes given in favor of slavery, and seven thousand seven hundred and twenty-two votes against slavery; and there were given one thousand and eighty-one votes in favor of permitting the residence of free negroes, and eight thousand six hundred and forty votes against the same.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my official signature, and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed, at Salem, this 15th day of December, A. D. 1857.

GEORGE L. CURRY.

By the Governor, B. F. HANCOCK.

Secretary of Oregon Territory.

KANSAS-LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION.

FEBRUARY 1, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

PREAMBLE AND JOINT RESOLVES

OF

THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS,

RELATIVE TO

The Lecompton Constitution.

Preamble and joint resolutions in relation to the constitution framed at Lecompton, Kansas Territory, on the 7th day of November, 1857.

Whereas, a small minority of the people living in nineteen of the thirty-eight counties of this Territory, availing themselves of a law which enabled them to obstruct and defeat a fair expression of the popular will, did, by the odious and oppressive application of the provisions and partizan machinery of said law, procure the return of the whole number of the delegates to the constitutional convention recently assembled at Lecompton; whereas, by reason of the defective provisions of said law, in connexion with the neglect and misconduct of the authorities charged with the execution of the same, the people living within the remaining nineteen counties of the Territory were not permitted to return delegates to said convention, were not recognized in its organization, or in any sense heard or felt in its deliberations; and whereas, it is an axiom in political ethics that the people cannot be deprived of their rights by the negligence or misconduct of public officers; and whereas, a minority, to wit, twenty-eight only of the sixty members of said convention, have attempted by an unworthy contrivance to impose upon the whole people of the Territory a constitution without consulting their wish, and against their will; and whereas, the members of said convention have refused to submit their action for the approval or disapproval of the voters of the Territory, and in thus acting have defied the known will of nine-tenths of the voters thereof; and whereas, the action of a fragment of said convention, representing as they did a small minority of the voters of the Territory, repudiates and crushes out the distinctive principle of the

Nebraska-Kansas act, and violates and tramples under foot the right and the sovereignty of the people; and whereas, from the foregoing statement of facts it clearly appears that the people have not been left "free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way," but on the contrary, at every stage in the anomalous proceedings recited, they have been prevented from so doing. Be it therefore

Resolved by the governor and legislative assembly of Kansas Territory, That the people of Kansas being opposed to said constitution, Congress has no rightful power under it to admit said Territory into the Union as a State, and we, the representatives of said people, do hereby in their name, and on their behalf, solemnly protest against such admission.

Resolved, That such action on the part of Congress would, in the judgment of the members of this legislative assembly, be an entire abandonment of the doctrine of non-intervention in the affairs of the Territory, and a substitution in its stead of congressional intervention in behalf of a minority engaged in a disreputable attempt to defeat the will and violate the rights of the majority.

Resolved, That the people of Kansas Territory claim the right, through a legal and fair expression of the will of a majority of her citizens, to form and adopt a constitution for themselves.

Resolved, That the governor of this Territory be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to the delegate in Congress from this Territory.

G. W. DEITZLER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

C. W. BABCOCK,

President of the Council.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Lecompton, K. T., January 12, 1858.

[L. s.] I certify the above to be a true copy of the enrolled resolutions deposited in this office.

HUGH S. WALSH, *Clerk.*

Originated in the House of Representatives.

C. F. CURRIER,

Chief Clerk.

TOPEKA CONSTITUTION.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE TERRITORY OF KANSAS,

REAFFIRMING

The Topeka Constitution.

FEBRUARY 1, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

Concurrent resolutions reaffirming the people's constitution framed at Topeka on the 23d day of October, 1855.

Whereas, in the spring of 1855, the first legislative assembly of the Territory of Kansas was, by force and violence, seized upon by people foreign to our soil, and a code of laws enacted highly unjust and oppressive, and calculated to drive off or enslave the actual settlers of said Territory, and to fix upon them an institution revolting to a large majority of the *bona fide* citizens of the Territory; and whereas, to avoid civil war, and as the only peaceful alternative, asserting as they did that the principle formerly enunciated in an act organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas would fully authorize and sustain them in their movement, the people of said Territory did proceed to call a convention to frame a State constitution, the delegates thereto were regularly and fairly elected, and on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1855, did assemble in convention at Topeka, in said Territory, and did frame a constitution and provided for its submission to a full and fair vote of the people for their ratification or rejection, to wit, on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1855; and whereas, at the time aforesaid, the people of said Territory were engaged in a war resisting an armed invasion from abroad, and were disabled thereby from giving expression upon said instrument; and whereas, to wit, on the 3d day of August, A. D. 1857, said constitution was again submitted to a full and fair vote of the people for their ratification or rejection, and by them ratified by a majority of about eight thousand, therefore—

Resolved, by the council and house of representatives, (the house of

representatives concurring,) 1st, That the constitution framed at Topeka, in said Territory, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1855, embodies the wishes of the people of this Territory upon the subject of a State government, and ought to be received by the Congress of the United States as the constitution of the State of Kansas.

2d. That we hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to admit the State of Kansas into the Union under the said constitution, framed at Topeka, in said Territory, on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1855, as aforesaid, as one of the sovereign States, upon an equal footing with the other States.

3d. That the president of the council and speaker of the house of representatives be respectfully requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions, with a certified copy of the said constitution, framed at Topeka on the 23d day of October, A. D. 1855, as aforesaid, to the President of the United States and the presiding officers of each House of Congress.

Passed council December 14, 1857.

C. W. BABCOCK,
President of the Council.

Passed house December 15, 1857.

G. W. DEITZLER,
Speaker House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF KANSAS TERRITORY,
Lecompton, January 12, 1858.

I certify the above to be a true copy of the enrolled resolutions deposited in this office.

[SEAL.]

HUGH S. WALSH, *Clerk.*

Originated in the house of representatives.

C. F. CURRIER,
Chief Clerk.

ARMY APPROPRIATION.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No. 243.]

FEBRUARY 3, 1858.

SUNDRY COMMUNICATIONS

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

HAVING REFERENCE TO

Appropriation for Support of the Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 27, 1858.

SIR: I transmit, herewith, an estimate of additional funds required for reconnaissances and surveys for military purposes during the fourth quarter of the present fiscal year; also for continuing the same during the next fiscal year.

The necessity for these additional appropriations has grown out of occurrences that have transpired since the organization of parties for the field under the appropriation for the present fiscal year, as exhibited in the accompanying estimate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
*Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF EXPLORATIONS AND SURVEYS,
Washington, January 27, 1858.

SIR: At the commencement of the present fiscal year parties were organized to make such explorations, reconnaissances, and surveys, for military purposes, as the amount of the appropriation for those

objects admitted of, and took the field at an early day. Since that time circumstances have occurred requiring several officers of the corps of Topographical Engineers to take the field with troops, destined to move before the commencement of the next fiscal year, and before any appropriation made for that year would be available. From the nature of the duties assigned to the parties organized at the beginning of the fiscal year, no diminution of their expenditures can be made.

I beg leave, therefore, to submit an estimate of funds required for reconnaissances and surveys for military purposes, for the fourth quarter of the present fiscal year, of \$5,000; and for continuing the same during the next fiscal year, upon the scale required by the enlarged field of operations, the sum of \$20,000 will be necessary, in addition to the amount estimated for that year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. HUMPHREYS,

Captain Topographical Engineers, in charge.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, January 21, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the colonel of ordnance, in reply to your letter of the 18th instant, calling my attention to the estimates made by that department for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, and inquiring if any deduction can be made therein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,

Secretary of War.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman Com. Ways and Means, House of Reps.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

Washington, January 20, 1858.

On the letter from the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, dated 18th instant, I have the honor, in compliance with your directions, to report:

1. The usual annual estimate and appropriation for the manufacture of arms at the national armories is \$360,000. This was the amount provided when arms of the old model, of which there was a considerable supply on hand, were made. In consequence of the adoption, recently, of a new model for small arms, the manufacture of which has just commenced, and of which we have very few made, it was deemed advisable to increase the rate of manufacture until a good

stock of the new model arms should be provided, and for this object the usual annual estimate was somewhat enlarged. The rate of manufacture at the national armories will be, of course, in proportion to the means appropriated, and the operations must be reduced or enlarged accordingly as those means are less or more. At this time I should regard it as inexpedient and bad policy to make any deduction from the estimate.

2. The estimate for arsenals was made up from statements, by their respective commanding officers, of the repairs and improvements which would be required at each during the fiscal year, with estimates of the cost of each item of work which it was proposed to do. These estimates were carefully examined here, and were revised and modified so as to exclude everything not considered to require prompt attention. The various items embraced in this estimate are stated in detail, with remarks explanatory of the necessity of each, in the printed document "Estimates of Appropriations," pages 194 to 198, to which reference is respectfully made. In my opinion, nothing is estimated which is not required for the best interests of the public service, and no deduction can be made on the estimate consistently with those interests. The total amount which has been appropriated for the arsenal in California, from August, 1854, to the present time, is \$157,485. This is the only arsenal of construction it is deemed advisable to provide on the Pacific coast, and it must be of a capacity sufficient to construct the gun carriages, implements, accoutrements, and other military supplies required for the ordnance depots on other parts of that coast, as well as to serve as a depository for large supplies of munitions of war. Owing to the delay at all times, and, in case of war, perhaps, the impossibility of transporting these munitions from the Atlantic coast, it is necessary to keep adequate supplies on hand in our Pacific possessions, and for this purpose ample and secure storage must be provided. The arsenal in California must, therefore, be one of the first class, and its cost, considering the high prices of labor and materials in that country, cannot be less than \$500,000. This estimate leaves about \$350,000 yet to be supplied, which it is proposed to apply to the work in the course of some three years. The amount estimated for the ensuing fiscal year is what it is supposed and believed may be judiciously and advantageously applied towards the construction of the arsenal during that time.

3. The estimates for repairs and improvements and new machinery, at each of the national armories, are stated in minute detail, with full explanations in regard to each item, in the printed document "Estimates of Appropriations," pages 191 to 194, which are respectfully referred to. No item is included which is not considered to be advisable, in order to improve, facilitate and cheapen the operations at the armories. All the objects estimated for will have to be accomplished sooner or later, and a reduction of the estimate now will only be putting off a part of the improvements, which had better be made as soon as possible, to a future time, and in the interim the work will be carried on to disadvantage for the want of them. The remarks in regard to the increase of the estimate for the manufacture of arms apply generally to the increase of that for repairs and im-

provements and new machinery. I do not deem it advisable to make any deduction from these estimates.

The letter from the Committee on Ways and Means is returned herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. K. CRAIG,
Colonel of Ordnance.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 21, 1858.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 18th instant, calling my attention to certain items in the estimates of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1859, for lake surveys, &c., which show a large increase over the appropriations for the same objects for the present fiscal year, I have the honor to enclose, herewith, a report of the colonel of the corps of Topographical Engineers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
*Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,
House of Representatives.*

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,
Washington, January 20, 1858.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your direction to report upon a letter from the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, referred to this bureau.

1. For continuing the survey of the northern and northwestern lakes including Lake Superior, \$100,000.

The annual reports from the bureau have hitherto urged increased appropriations for this very important work, for extending its usefulness, in making known all the hidden dangers to navigation, and thus fostering the extensive commerce of the lake country. Any reduction of the estimate will be prolonging the time for the production of the useful results of the survey.

2. For printing charts of lake surveys, \$10,000. The necessity for this increase is urgent for engraving the new charts, as well as for continuing the printing of the old charts, the demand for which is very great, both by Canadian and our own navigators.

The number of charts engraved and published is nine, the number of charts being engraved is three, and the number nearly ready for engraving is six.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps Topographical Engineers.

Hon. JOHN B. FLOYD,
Secretary of War.

MARYLAND CONTESTED ELECTION—BROOKS *vs.* DAVIS.

FEBRUARY 5, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. T. L. HARRIS, from the Committee of Elections, submitted the following

P A P E R S

Relating to the contested election case for the fourth congressional district of Maryland.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
District of Maryland, } ss.

This is to certify that the undersigned citizens of Baltimore, having read the annexed memorial of H. P. Brooks, contesting the right of H. Winter Davis to a seat in the thirty-fifth Congress of the United States, have personally appeared before me, a commissioner of the circuit court of the United States for the fourth circuit in and for the district of Maryland, and made oath, in due form of law, that the matters and things therein set forth are substantially true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Wm. Geo. Read
Jno. E. Howard
W. H. Slingluff
Thomas H. Matthews
B. B. Lancaster
Wilson C. N. Carr
Henry May
R. Kent Inglehart
L. T. Chatard
T. Larkin Scott
Wm. D. Thomas
Edward G. Starn
Thomas W. Hall, jr.
James Lawn

Charles H. Key
C. Dugan Hollins
Charles A. Schwaka
Thomas T. Hutchins
Jervis Spencer
John S. Williams
Washington Yellott
A. H. Hobbs
Alfred H. Byrd
A. Leo Knott
M. L. Richardson
Francis Gallagher
Vivian Brent
J. S. Shipley.

Sworn to before me,

JOHN HANAN,
United States Commissioner for Maryland.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, }
 District of Maryland, } to wit.

I, Thomas Spicer, clerk of the circuit court of the United States for the fourth circuit in and for the Maryland district, do hereby certify that John Hanan, esq., before whom the foregoing affidavit was made, was, at the time of taking the same, a commissioner duly appointed by the said circuit court, pursuant to the act of Congress entitled "An act for the more convenient taking of affidavits and bail in civil causes depending in the courts of the United States;" and to all his acts as such, full faith and credit is and ought to be given as well in courts of justice as thereout.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said circuit court, this ninth day of January, in [SEAL.] the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

THOMAS SPICER,
 Clerk Circuit Court.

MEMORIAL

OF

HENRY P. BROOKS,

CONTESTING

The right of H. Winter Davis to his seat as a representative from the fourth congressional district of the State of Maryland.

DECEMBER 16, 1857.—Referred to the Committee of Elections, and ordered to be printed.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

Your memorialist respectfully represents to your honorable body that he and the honorable Henry Winter Davis were the only candidates for Congress in the fourth congressional district of Maryland, at the election which took place on the fourth day of November, 1857.

By the returns of that election the said Davis appears to have been elected, and has taken his seat in this body; but your memorialist believes and charges that fraud and violence characterized and controlled the whole proceedings at the said election on the 4th day of November, 1857, so as to prevent the free exercise of the right of suffrage, and produce a different result from what would have been the case had a fair election been held; and he has therefore determined to bring the matter before your honorable body in order that justice may be done.

To this end your memorialist gave the notice required by the act of Congress of 1851 in reference to contested elections. The said notice was given on the 26th of November, 1857, and has not yet been replied to. It contains, specifically, the charges which your memorialist makes against the character of the said election and which he expects to prove. The said notice is appended hereto, marked A, and is prayed to be taken as part of this memorial.

Your memorialist, however, respectfully submits to this House, and urges upon its attention, some reasons why he ought not to be required to proceed under the said act of Congress.

He believes that the said act would prove insufficient and unsatisfactory in such a case as this, and he therefore respectfully asks that a committee, with adequate powers, may, either here or in Baltimore, investigate the affair in a full and ample manner.

The reasons suggesting the necessity for this course are as follows:

1st. That the disgraceful proceedings charged by your memorialist implicate the authorities of Baltimore as being either unwilling or unable to preserve the public peace; and it is upon those authorities that reliance is to be placed, for inspiring the witnesses with that sense of personal security indispensable to the proper investigation of

this case, for insuring their personal safety, and for preserving order during the examination.

2d. That but sixty days are allowed for evidence to be taken, with the right of the contestee to cross-question and examine the witnesses; and the extensive nature of the conspiracy charged would prevent as full investigation as should be had, unless conducted by a power competent to prevent delays, which could not be as effectually done by any judge or magistrate as by a committee of this House with extraordinary powers.

3d. Ten days' notice is required under the act of Congress to be given to the contestee of the names and residences of witnesses, and your memorialist believes that many persons whose testimony is important would be intimidated and prevented from appearing.

4th. The disposition and character of the witnesses, so readily ascertained from their manner by those present at an examination, will be totally lost in its effect if the evidence be in the nature of depositions.

Your memorialist, therefore, respectfully asks your honorable body, after being satisfied, by evidence summoned to the presence of the House, of the truth of the facts charged by the contestant against the character of the said election, or upon full investigation by a committee with adequate powers, to vacate the seat of the Hon. H. W. Davis, and order a new election to be held. And your memorialist will ever pray, &c., &c.

HENRY P. BROOKS.

A.

BALTIMORE, *November 19, 1857.*

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the acts of Congress in relation to contested elections, I hereby give you notice of my intention to contest your right to a seat in the thirty-fifth Congress as the representative of the fourth congressional district of Maryland, on the following grounds, viz:

That the alleged election held on the fourth day of November, 1857, under which you claim was in fact no election at all.

That intimidation, force, and fraud were used by the party whose nominee you were to such an extent as to deprive the proceedings of that day of all the true characteristics of an election.

That large numbers of qualified voters were excluded from the polls on that day by threats and by violence.

That both before and on the day of election threats and actual violence towards naturalized citizens became so notorious that that class of voters were almost entirely disfranchised.

That persons desiring to vote one ticket were compelled to vote the other.

That your party, by its organization, by the doctrines it promul-

gates, and by the oaths it imposes, having aroused animosities between different classes of our citizens, a conspiracy was formed by and between certain clubs, or orders, or councils, or persons, in the party whose nominee you were, to intimidate and exclude large numbers of legally qualified voters, and thus carry the election; and that this conspiracy was carried into effect by fraud, force, and intimidation.

That, in pursuance thereof, certain associations, bearing disgraceful and terrific appellations, have been admitted members of your party, and supplied with money by its prominent members, and that they armed themselves for the purpose of overawing and controlling the qualified voters of this city.

That further conspiracy, the managers of your party provided a ticket for the election on the 4th day of November, 1857, bearing uniform red stripes, (visible howsoever folded,) thus enabling your partisans to detect the sentiments of the voter, and destroying the secrecy of the vote by ballot.

That many of the polls were held at places on the extreme confines of wards, so as to bring them near to the polls of wards noted for violence, and for being strongholds of your party; and that such localities were unusual, illegal, inconvenient, and for the purpose of producing fear in the minds of our citizens.

That persons were not permitted to hold tickets adverse to your party at most of the polls in your district.

That the police refused to keep open the access to the places of voting, and, with few exceptions, to arrest persons assaulting voters at the polls—they being members of your party, and members of, or recommended as policemen by, the various clubs, councils, or orders charged herein with conspiracy to prevent a fair election.

That the "Superior Council," an organization of prominent members of your party, who have taken certain so-termed degrees, directed the striping of the tickets, the holding of polling places, and other matters in furtherance of the conspiracy herein charged.

That when the governor of Maryland had repaired to the city of Baltimore, in order to provide for the carrying out of the election laws, and to secure the free exercise of the right of suffrage notoriously invaded, he was induced to forego the adoption of appropriate measures by assurances from the mayor of the city of Baltimore that he had made ample arrangements to secure a fair and peaceable election; but that the promises so made were not fulfilled, and, in effect, this city was given up to the control of clubs and members of your party, and terror and outrage prevailed throughout the day; and that prominent among those who advised and urged the abandonment of the measures proposed by the governor was yourself.

That the election laws of this State were violated by the judges so far as entirely to destroy the validity of their proceedings.

That they rejected the votes of legally qualified voters.

That they permitted persons to vote not qualified, such as minors and women, and allowed persons residing in their wards, and persons not residing therein, to vote and offer to vote repeatedly without committing them to jail.

That they received large numbers of ballots which they did not deposit in the ballot-box.

That they received the ballots of persons offering to vote without causing the names of the said persons to be registered by their clerks.

That they allowed the election to proceed whilst they were in actual fear of violence, instead of demanding from the authorities that protection which could alone have enabled them to discharge their duties.

That they witnessed assaults without ordering the arrest of the parties who committed them.

And, finally, that the proceedings on the 4th day of November, 1857, resulting in your return as the representative of the fourth congressional district of Maryland, were arbitrary, despotic, oppressive and unjust, striking down at a blow the common right of a voice in the government; at open war with the perpetuity of our institutions; disgraceful to the reputation of popular government; corrupting to the morals, and dangerous to the liberties of the people; that they were such as, unredressed in some legal mode, would invite to revolution and civil strife men who have once been free; and that they have, therefore, rendered it necessary that the House of Representatives of the United States, in its own defence, and in proper protection of the right of suffrage, should vacate your seat and order a new election.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY P. BROOKS.

Hon. H. WINTER DAVIS.

The response of Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, to the memorial of Henry P. Brooks, contesting the election in the fourth district of Maryland:

I respectfully submit, for the consideration of the House of Representatives and of the committee, the following response to the memorial of Mr. Brooks:

The application for a committee to investigate the case presented by Mr. Brooks, in the city of Baltimore, seems quite unsupported by any proof that he cannot secure his evidence under the act of Congress. It is not suggested that there is no judge, or chancellor, or magistrate competent and willing to take the evidence, still less is it suggested that they are *all* dishonest; and the House will scarcely treat the unsupported suggestion that "the authorities of Baltimore" are "implicated," "as being unwilling or unable to preserve the peace," as adequate reason for supposing that the people of Baltimore are quietly living under a reign of terror which a committee of Congress alone can dissipate.

A suggestion of the insufficiency of the sixty days would come with more effect after *they* had been consumed in taking testimony, leaving more testimony to be taken, or, at least, after some effort had been made to comply with the law, or some disposition shown on my part to protract the case by "delays."

It is not for a moment to be supposed the House is going to waste its time in an examination, *viva voce*, at its bar, of witnesses so

numerous that sixty days will not suffice to take their depositions ; and, if not, then “the disposition and character” of the witnesses will quite as distinctly appear to the House on the face of depositions taken before a magistrate or judge, as on the face of the same depositions taken by a committee. If Mr. Brooks shall find that “the extensive nature of the conspiracy charged” prevents him from closing his evidence in sixty days, after due diligence has been exhibited, I shall interpose no objection to the committee extending the time if they see fit.

At present it is for the committee to say whether they are willing, on the suggestion of Mr. Brooks, without effort on his part or investigation on their part, to insult “the authorities of Baltimore,” and the people who have elected them, by treating them as unworthy of the places they fill so entirely to the satisfaction of the people who elected them.

The affidavit with which Mr. Brooks has attempted to fortify his memorial does not help it, for there is no *fact* stated in it to be found ; and the *opinions* which it expresses, when sworn to, are still only the *opinions* of himself and his friends ; the oath may prove their sincerity, but cannot change an *opinion* into a *fact* which alone can be proved by evidence.

And their *opinion* touching the complicity of the authorities of Baltimore, the terror deterring witnesses from attending for examination, and the impossibility of taking the testimony without delay, are all disposed of, and shown to be groundless fears by the significant fact that Messrs. Harris and White, on similar allegations touching the same election under the law of 1851, are now, and have been for nearly a week, taking their evidence in the third congressional district of Maryland, in the city of Baltimore, in perfect peace and quiet, without the slightest molestation of any kind from any quarter, under the guardianship of the very mayor and police whose character has been so rudely and wantonly assailed.

By this single fact the House and committee can judge, in some degree, the weight to be attached to the other suggestions of the petition.

I did not understand Mr. Brooks to suggest that *he could not, in point of law*, avail himself of the provisions of the act of 1851. He does not say, in his petition, (which is the only proceeding, from any quarter, against my right to the seat) that he is not within the words of the act of 1851 ; he merely suggests reasons why there should be a different course pursued in this case ; and those reasons, so far as suggested, go *exclusively* to show that he cannot be protected in proceeding under the act—not that the act does not cover his case, that is nowhere pretended in the petition, and he did not urge it even in argument—while his petition expressly and exclusively professes to proceed under that act, and asks, as matter of favor, and not of right, a dispensation from its provisions in his case.

But, as I understood the committee to have raised the question whether Mr Brooks *can* proceed, in point of law, under that act, when he does not profess to claim the seat, but only to oust me, I respectfully suggest that the law itself has settled that question.—(9 Stats. U. S , 566.) It says “whenever *any person* shall intend to

contest an election of any member—&c., *he shall, i. e., any person contesting shall,* &c.

Now, surely Mr. Brooks is a *person*, and he is *contesting* my right—*i. e.,* he is denying my right to the seat.

He does not claim that seat for himself; but to claim a seat for himself is a different thing, in point of law, from contesting my right. The law does not require that he shall *also* claim the seat for himself. It is silent about any claim. It certainly *includes* a case where the contestant not merely denies the sitting member's right, but also asserts his own right; but the *latter* is rather by construction and intendment of law than by the very words of the act, whilst the former is the very case provided for by its words, *i. e.,* a denial of a sitting member's right.

If this case be excluded from the act—in other words, if no case is within the act, except those where the contestant claims *the seat*, then the law has utterly failed to accomplish any good. We are at sea in every case at the option of the contestant, and in one great class of cases necessarily without his option.

1. For one great class of cases is, where the election is charged to be *void*; of course, then, no contestant can claim a seat under the very election which he says is *void*; and this at once strikes out of the act a very large proportion of the actual causes of contest. If an election be held on a wrong day, by illegal judges, at wrong places, or be alleged to be broken up by a mob, &c., the case is out of the act.

2. It has been very common for persons, not the candidate, to contest the seat, and this may be done in every instance, and the candidate may see fit not to trouble himself in the matter. Such cases have frequently occurred. They are entered as sundry citizens of, &c., *vs.* A. B., and those citizens are and have been treated as parties to the proceedings, and the following cases will illustrate their frequency: Election cases, (1789—1834)—No. 2, p. 38; No. 13, p. 112; No. 14, p. 112; No. 19, p. 127; No. 23, p. 135; No. 25, p. 165; No. 28, p. 224; No. 51, p. 411; No. 54, p. 504; No. 55, p. 516.

There the electors contested the sitting member's right; yet, of course, *they could* not claim the seat for themselves. Are *they* not persons desiring to contest a member's seat?

But not only so, the law is absolutely nugatory if it do not include such cases, for the *electors* may always be the contestants; and if they wish to be emancipated from the provisions of the law for any purpose, they have only to bring the petition in their own names, ask to oust the sitting member and substitute the *other* candidate, and the work is done. For it is plain that the law does not provide for compelling the opposite candidate to contest in *person*. There is *no process* to make him a party; and yet there is a legal party, the voters, who, when they vacate the sitting member's seat, are entitled to ask that the one really *chosen* may be admitted to the seat, and the House has no right to refuse it; hence his right will have been determined in a proceeding under its authority between competent and interested parties, and Congress has no right to disfranchise them.

So that the law is perfectly unmeaning and inoperative to accomplish any good end, unless every *person*, candidate or elector, claiming

or not claiming the seat, be within the law ; for if not, then wherever there is an interest to disregard the law, it may be done by simply substituting the electors for the candidate, or the candidate himself may evade its provisions when he is maliciously inclined to give trouble, though he knows he is not elected, by simply limiting his petition to a vacation of the seat of his successful rival, and renouncing all claim to what he knows he has no possible claim.

In a word, he can thus relieve himself from all the *responsibility* of the contest; free from the expenses which the law regards as a burden necessary to secure the House against perilous, malicious or vexatious proceedings, and place it in his power to compel, in all cases, an investigation at the cost of the country.

Such consequences are a complete *reductio ad absurdum* of the supposition that the law contemplates *only* cases where the candidate contests, and *also* claims, the seat.

If, therefore, there is a law covering Mr. Brooks' case, the committee have no *right* to dispense with it, but they are bound by it.

Of course, I am not to be understood as at all impeaching Mr. Brooks' good faith in anything I have said. I merely argue the consequences of law.

To the notice of the details of Mr. Brooks' grounds of contest, appended to his memorial, I respectfully submit the following reply :

1. I insist that the election held on the 4th day of November, 1857, under which I claim, was, in fact, an election.

I deny that intimidation, force, and fraud, or either of them, were used by any persons on my behalf to such an extent as to deprive the proceedings of that day of all or any of the true characters of an election ; on the contrary, in my judgment, it was the most quiet and peaceful election held in Baltimore for many years.

Mr. Brooks' suggestions that "*large numbers* of qualified voters were excluded from the polls on that day by threats and violence, and that both before and on the day of election threats and actual violence towards naturalized citizens became so notorious that that class of voters were *almost entirely* disfranchised," seem scarcely material to this controversy, since he does not say whether the "*large numbers*" and the "*almost entirely*" amounted to sixty or six thousand ; nor that they were excluded by the threats and violence of my friends, nor that they were not my friends excluded by the threats and violence of his friends ; nor that, if not excluded, they would have voted for him ; nor that, if they had so voted, they would have given him a majority. In a word, if the statement be proved true, it proves nothing.

Indeed, it is not easily to be seen how any election can be held in the fourth congressional district of Maryland *hereafter*, if threats and violence *before* the election are to invalidate it when held. Still less can the present condition of my competitor be improved by another election, if, as he suggests, the authorities of Baltimore are "*implicated*"—especially since there is *no longer* a governor who will give him the advantage *again* of martial law to secure the *freedom* of the election. I know of no election, anywhere, which has not been preceded, accompanied, and followed by "*threats and violence*" to some extent. It was, therefore, to be expected that Mr. Brooks should have detailed the *nature and extent* of the threats and violence relied

on, *how* exercised, and *where*, so that the House might judge if they were such in degree, place, and time as, in law, to avoid the election; and I respectfully but distinctly deny that any threats or violence of that kind and to that extent existed anywhere within the fourth congressional district of Maryland, either before or on the day of election, that can affect *at all* the fairness, freedom, and validity of the election.

It is to be regretted that, while alleging that "persons desiring to vote *one* ticket were compelled to vote the other," Mr. Brooks should not have informed us whether persons desiring to vote for me were compelled to vote for him, or the opposite, nor whether they were six or six thousand.

I am not aware that the House of Representatives takes any cognizance of party organizations, doctrines, or oaths, or of the animosities they may have occasioned; but if they suffice to vacate an election, it may be well for a majority of the majority of that House to look to their seats.

2. I am not aware of any such "conspiracy" as is alleged, nor is there any such description of its acts or purposes as admits of any other response than a simple denial and a disavowal of the proof. It seems impossible, anywhere, to grasp *any* distinct legal allegation. In pursuance of the conspiracy, we are told certain associations armed themselves and indulged their fancy in disgraceful and terrific appellations. But Mr. Brooks does not say they either *used* or *displayed* their arms on the day or at the places of election; and I suppose it is not supposed that a terrific appellation so intimidates voters as to avoid an election.

There were tickets with stripes on them, and some were cast for me; but I suppose it quite immaterial whether the tickets were white, or red, or striped, in the absence of any law on the subject, and it would seem difficult to avoid the objection since *any color* is equally liable to the same objection.

I am equally ignorant of the relations of the polls to the boundaries of the wards; but I suppose the law vests the sole right to designate their places in the judges of election, and it is not suggested that the places were *out* of the wards, or were *not* designated by the judges.

It is not true that all persons were not permitted to hold tickets at most of the polls in my district, nor do I know of any law securing such a right to anybody.

I insist that the police discharged their legal duties during the day of election, and were everywhere successful in maintaining the peace of the city; but if Mr. Brooks means by their failing to keep open the access to the polls that there were many persons near them and they were not driven away by the police, and that people could not vote without waiting till others before them had voted, then it is again rather unreasonable to complain of an incident of *all* elections in Baltimore, in the fourth district, where over fourteen thousand have to vote at twelve places or polls only, and at some of them, as in the eighteenth ward, 2,466 votes are polled, so that four and a half per minute must be taken, and were taken during the day, in order to get in the vote. In a word, Mr. Brooks has chosen to call the ordinary concert among men of the same political views to carry the elec-

tion in the ordinary way, and with less than the usual degree of violence and excitement, *a conspiracy*.

I respectfully say that the law confides to the judges the determination of the locality of the polls, and that it is not denied that in fact *they* did determine in this election where they should be held; and the suggestion of the intermeddling of the Superior Council is equally unfounded in fact and immaterial in law.

3. I have said what I design to say about the conduct of the governor in my response to Mr. Brooks' notice, delivered to him on the 24th of December, 1857, and herewith filed.

4. *All* the allegations touching the violation of the election law are frivolous, as stated in the notice.

It is not said whether the voters illegally excluded were ten or ten thousand—for me or for him; nor whether the women and illegal voters admitted were ten or ten thousand, for him or for me, nor even that they varied the result; neither is it said how many, or for whom, the ballots were which are alleged to have been cast on the floor, or the voters were whose names were not placed on the registry by the clerks; still less is it said—there being *two* clerks allowed by the liberality of the judges, one from Mr. Brooks' friends and one from mine—which clerk failed to record the votes, or whether both were in equal default. The assaults they are alleged to have witnessed without causing arrests are not said to have had any relation to the election, nor by which party committed, nor how many they were, nor that they interfered with the progress of the election, or even were at the polls.

As to the fear of violence, I suppose that fear is no cause to avoid an election, since it is not said that though they feared violence they could not do their duty, nor that because of it they did not do it; nor is there any suggestion that the fear of violence was caused by my friends, and not by Mr. Brooks' friends.

In a word, the whole series of suggestions have the form and substance merely of a loose newspaper article after a political defeat, gathering into one mass the heated suggestion of the canvass, and solemnly calling them legal grounds to contest and avoid the election.

Such a petition can be the subject of no certain issue, and ought to be rejected, as was done in Lutz's case.—(Election Cases, p. 165, 1789–1834.)

The suggestions of terror and intimidation have been held to be no legal ground for disregarding an actual majority because a *possible* majority might have appeared on the other side but for the terror and intimidation. Congress refused to inquire *why* people did not vote.—(Biddle and Richard vs. Wing, Election Cases, 1789–1834, pp. 504, 506, and 507.)

I respectfully request the attention of the House and the committee to the address of the mayor of Baltimore, the letters of the governor of Maryland and of the mayor of Baltimore, and the three proclamations hereto annexed; and also the statement of the votes of the city of Baltimore at the elections of 1854, 1855, 1856, and 1857, also submitted, which are prayed to be taken as part of this response and printed.

H. WINTER DAVIS.

Congressional election of 1855 and 1857.

Fourth congressional district, 1855.		Fourth congressional district, 1857.	
Davis.....	7,988	Davis.....	10,515
May.....	7,493	Brooks.....	3,979
Aggregate vote	15,481	Aggregate vote.....	14,494
Majority.....	495	Majority.....	6,536

Aggregate votes and majorities in Baltimore at the following elections:

1854.	1855.	1856		1857.	
Mayoral.	General.	Mayoral.	Presidential.	Council.	General.
American.	13, 102	13, 905	16, 900	11, 878	17, 849
Democrat.	12, 639	12, 337	9, 871	2, 789	8, 213
Aggregate.	25, 650	26, 232	26, 771	14, 667	26, 062
Majority.	About 450	1, 568	7, 029	9, 089	9, 636
Increase over vote of 1855.	-----	582	1, 121	Decrease. --	412

* The decreased vote at council election of 1857, compared with presidential election of 1856, is as follows :

Democratic actual vote, presidential	9,871
council	2,789
Decrease apparent	7,082
Less vote of 4th, 12th, 19th, and 20th wards	1,258
Real decrease of democratic vote	5,824

But there were *no* candidates or votes in the 4th, 12th, 19th, and 20th wards, which two weeks after cast the following democratic vote, viz :

4th.....	179
12th.....	510
19th.....	319
20th.....	260
	1,258
American actual vote, presidential.....	16,900
council.....	11,878
Decrease.....	5,022

So the American vote is only 802 less than the democratic vote.

Answer to notice.

SIR: Your notice of the 19th of November, 1857, that you intend to contest my seat in the 35th Congress was handed me on the 26th of that month.

Of the truth of the several matters of fact alleged as grounds on which you rely in this contest, as set forth in your notice, I have no personal knowledge, except in two instances hereinafter mentioned; and all the residue of your statements in that notice I do not admit in point of fact, but require you to prove them by legal evidence.

And I further say that neither of the facts stated in that notice, nor all of them combined, if proved, are sufficient in point of law to vacate the election of the 4th of November.

The statements of which I have some personal knowledge are the following:

1. I did see some tickets on which my name was printed, and on the back of which were red lines; and some such tickets were voted for me, but how many can only be ascertained from the ballot-boxes; and by whom printed or ordered I do not know, nor do I suppose it at all material.

2. I admit that the governor of Maryland, being of the party whose candidate you were, did repair to this city a few days previous to the election of the 4th of November, but not "in order to provide for the carrying out of the election law," which was no part of his business, but for the purpose of overawing the expression of the will of the actual majority of the people of the fourth district, in this city, in my favor, by an illegal military force, on the unfounded and frivolous pretexts that the mayor's arrangements and power were inadequate, and in flagrant conflict with the election law of Maryland, forbidding any military officer to march soldiers in view of any election poll, and in equally flagrant violation of the constitution, which forbids him to take command of any military force without the leave of the legislature. I further submit that the governor did not accept the assurances of the mayor of the sufficiency of his force, but ascertained it in detail by persons sent to the mayor for that purpose, through whom he was "acquainted fully" with [the] mayor's arrangements in *all* their details, and, by proclamation, declared himself satisfied that they would "afford to all citizens personal protection, and a fairness and impartiality calculated to remove all distrust as to the freedom of the elective franchise on Wednesday next," the day of election. But, though thus satisfied, he did not relieve the city from the martial law he had proclaimed and inaugurated by his proclamation of the 28th day of October, 1857, on the day of election, nor until the 5th day of November, 1857, when by proclamation he declared that "the occasion contemplated by my orders of the 28th having passed, it being no longer necessary that they should be further carried out, the troops were "relieved from duty;" and I am informed and believe that the governor was in this district in person on the day of election, and did not in fact find any occasion to use the military force he had caused to be "enrolled and organized."

I say, therefore, that the arrangements of the mayor were, in fact, ample, and [the police] did perform every legal duty incumbent on them, and did secure a free, fair, and full expression of the opinions of the people at the polls; and the great majority given me was a legal majority, expressing the just indignation of the people of my district at the audacious attempt by the governor of Maryland to overawe and defeat the expression of their known will by an illegal and despotic usurpation and menace of military power.

I therefore maintain that the election of the 4th of November, 1857, in the fourth congressional district, was a valid election, and that the people of that district could not have allowed any other than the actual result without showing themselves unworthy of the high privileges whose invasion they failed to rebuke.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. WINTER DAVIS.

H. P. BROOKS, Esq.

A copy of the above was received by Mr. H. P. Brooks on the 24th December, 1857, from H. S. Bond, esq.

H. W. D.

This day personally appeared before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, one of the judges of election of the eleventh ward, in the fourth congressional district, at the election of the fourth of November, 1857, held in Baltimore city, in the State of Maryland, and made oath that he was at the said polls during the entire time of keeping the same open, and that during the said time every one entitled, who chose to vote, voted, and had access to said polls without hindrance, and that access to said polls was not obstructed by force, violence, or menace at any time during the day to the exclusion of any voter.

That there were at the polls challengers for both political parties, and persons holding tickets for both political parties; that the judges were not at any time menaced with violence or in any fear of violence, and that the said election was as quiet as elections ordinarily are, and was altogether as fair as any election ever held in the ward.

And this deponent further says that all the members of the special police remained at said polls discharging their duties during the whole day; and this affiant does not know of any special policeman who was compelled by violence, or the threats of any violence, to leave said polls, and he does not believe any special police officer was so compelled during the day of election.

HUGH S. BOND.

Sworn to and subscribed on this 18th day of January, 1858, before—

WM. H. HAYWARD.

STATE OF MARYLAND, }
 Baltimore City, } ss.

This day personally appeared before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, George Delphey, one of the judges of election at the 12th ward, in the fourth congressional district, at the election of the 4th of November, 1857, held in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, and made oath that he was at the said polls during the entire time of keeping the same open by law, and that during the said time any one who chose to vote had access to said polls without hindrance, except in one instance; that access to said polls was not obstructed by force, violence, or menace during the day.

That there were at the polls challengers for both political parties, and also persons holding tickets for both political parties; that the judges were not at any time menaced with violence, or in any fear of violence. And that the said election was, in all respects, one of the quietest, fairest, and most orderly affiant has ever known in said ward. And that there were members of the special police who remained at said polls discharging their duties during the entire day, and affiant does not know of any special policeman who was compelled by violence, or the threat of violence, to leave said polls during the day.

GEORGE DELPHEY.

Sworn and subscribed to before—

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD, J. P.

JANUARY 18, 1858.

This day personally appeared before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, Alfred D. Evans, one of the judges of election at the 13th ward, in the fourth congressional district, at the election of the 4th of November, 1857, held in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, and made oath that he was at the said polls during the entire time of keeping the same open by law, and that during the whole of said time every one who chose to vote had access to said polls without hindrance; that access to said polls was not obstructed by force, violence, or menace at any time during the day. That there were at the polls challengers of both political parties, and also persons holding tickets for both political parties.

That the judges were not at any time menaced with violence, or in any fear of violence; and that the said election was, in all respects, one of the quietest, fairest, and most orderly affiant has ever known in the said ward. And that there were members of the special police who remained at said polls discharging their duties during the entire day, and affiant does not know of any special policeman who was compelled by violence, or the threat of violence, to leave said polls during the day.

ALFRED D. EVANS.

Sworn and subscribed before—

WILLIAM H. HAYWARD, J. P.

JANUARY 18, 1858.

This day personally appeared before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, Doctor E. R. Baen, one of the judges of election at the 14th ward, in the fourth congressional district, at the election of the 4th of November, 1857, held in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, and made oath that he was at the said polls during the entire time of keeping the same open by law, and that during the whole of said time every one who chose to vote had access to said polls without hindrance; that access to said polls was not obstructed by force, violence, or menace at any time during the day; that there was at the polls challengers for both political parties, and also persons holding tickets for both political parties; that the judges were not at any time menaced with violence, or in any fear of violence; and that the said election was, in all respects, one of the quietest, fairest, and most orderly affiant has ever known in said 14th ward; and that there were members of the special police who remained at said polls discharging their duties during the entire day, and affiant does not know of any special policemen who was compelled by violence, or the threats of any violence, to leave said polls during the day.

S. RIDGELY.

BALTIMORE, *January* 19, 1858.

This day personally appeared before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, one of the judges of elections at the 15th ward, in the fourth congressional district, at the election of the 4th of November, 1857, held in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, and made oath that he was at the said polls during the entire time of keeping the same open by law, and that during the said time every one who chose to vote had access to said polls, and that there were at the polls persons holding tickets for both political parties; that the judges were not at any time menaced with violence, or in any fear of violence, and that said election was, in all respects, as quiet, fair, and orderly, as any election affiant has known in said ward; and that there were members of the special police who remained at said polls discharging their duties during the entire day, and affiant does not know of any special or regular policeman who was compelled by violence, or the threat of violence, to leave said polls during the day.

WM. B. LYONS.

Sworn and subscribed to before—

WM. H. HAYWARD, *J. P.*

BALTIMORE, *January* 18, 1858.

This day personally appeared before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, one of the judges of elections, at the 18th ward, in the fourth congressional district, at the election of the 4th of November, 1857, held in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, and made oath that he was at the said polls

during the entire time of keeping the same open by law, and that during the whole of said time, every one who chose to vote had access to said polls without hinderance; that access to said polls was not obstructed by force, violence, or menace, at any time during the day; that there was at the polls challengers for both political parties, and also persons holding tickets for both political parties; that the judges were not, at any time, menaced with violence, or in any fear of violence, and that the said election was, in all respects, one of the quietest, fairest, and most orderly affair has ever known in said ward, and that there were members of the special police who remained at said polls discharging their duties during the entire day; and affiant does not know of any special policeman who was compelled by violence, or the threat of any violence, to leave said polls during the day.

D. W. MOORE,
Judge of 18th Ward.

Sworn before
WM. H. HAYWARD, J. P.

BALTIMORE, *January 19, 1858.*

This day personally appeared before the subscriber, a justice of the peace in and for the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, Charles E. Welfe, one of the judges of election at the 19th ward, in the 4th congressional district, at the election of the 4th of November, 1857, held in the city of Baltimore, State of Maryland, and made oath that he was at the said polls during the entire time of keeping the same open by law, and that all who chose to vote had access to said polls, and that there were persons holding tickets for both political parties; that the judges were not at any time menaced with violence, or in fear of violence, and that said election was as quiet, fair, and orderly, as elections generally are, and that there were members of the special police who remained at said polls discharging their duties; and affiant does not know of any special or regular policeman who was compelled by violence, or the threat of any violence, to leave said polls during the day.

CHARLES E. WELFE.

Sworn before

WM. H. HAYWARD, J. P.

Address of the Mayor to the citizens of Baltimore.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Baltimore, October 19, 1857.

Events which have transpired within a day or two past induce me, in justice to the position in which I have been placed by your suffrages, to make a brief statement to the public.

H. Mis. Doc. 42—2

Since I took charge of the municipal government of the city of Baltimore, it has been my endeavor to devote my best energies towards the maintenance of the public peace, and to check lawlessness whenever and wherever it should be found to exist. In the discharge of my official duties in this particular, I have known no party, and I have endeavored to impress upon those acting under me the observance of the strictest impartiality. The first aim of my administration has been to establish a government of law and order. With this view I have labored day and night—throwing myself in contact with the police, and visiting all parts of the city to see that no blame attached in the prompt discharge of the duties assigned them. For more than fifteen years I have been more or less connected with the public affairs of this city, and the prominent citizens who have co-operated with me, in the various posts to which I have been called, will do me the justice to believe that I have acted at all times with a single eye to the advancement and prosperity of the city of Baltimore.

When the new police force was established it was natural that large calculations should have been made upon its efficiency. In the organization of that force I acted for the best. In many instances of appointments, indeed, I may say in most of them, I was compelled to lean upon the officers then in the service of the city in whom I had confidence, and to whom the appointees were personally known. That I may have committed errors I am free to admit; and these, whenever exposed, have been promptly corrected, and are still engaging my attention from day to day. I will state, however, without reservation, as my deliberate conviction, that no body of men of equal numbers, taken without experience from civil life, could have conducted themselves, in the aggregate, with more propriety and efficiency in the discharge of the duties imposed upon them.

That some disappointment should have been felt in the working of this system I was prepared to expect. The increase was not large enough to guard every man's house in the city of Baltimore at all hours of the day and night. That they could not be present on every occasion to stay the arm of the assassin and extinguish the secret torch of the incendiary was equally evident to me. And yet there were those who held the city government responsible for every outbreak every bar-room rencontre; every act of shooting, however sudden; every fire riot, however beyond the power of the municipal arm; every scene of lawlessness, whenever and wherever committed, as though a police force of some one hundred men during the day and two hundred during the night, scattered over a city of 250,000 inhabitants, could be everywhere at the same time to correct and effectually suppress these abuses.

That lawlessness exists to an unusual extent cannot be denied. It has become a prominent characteristic of the times. In other cities, as well as our own, this is unfortunately too manifest. The whole country is suffering from this cause, and from every part of the Union we hear complaints of its fearful increase.

It is, however, a fact not to be lost sight of, that here, in the city of Baltimore, the lawlessness of which we have most to complain is confined to drinking houses where politicians usually congregate, or

is referable to the excesses to which they give rise. The eye of the police, however vigilant, could hardly be expected to attend the citizen at all times in his nightly haunts, or to anticipate the sudden outbursts of passion and violence which party crimination and the free use of intoxicating stimulants are so likely to provoke. The remedy is with the law, which tolerates their existence in our midst, rather than the police.

It is due to the city of Baltimore, in this connexion, to state that there is perhaps no city in the Union where the public press draws more largely for the entertainment of its readers upon the police returns. This has placed the city of Baltimore in a relation of disparagement—apparent rather than actual—and her true position has been still further distorted by the grossest and most shameful perversion of truth on the part of certain reporters of the daily press. In their effort to break down the city government and the police, under the influence of excited party rancor, the city of Baltimore has been given up, without remorse, to the abuse of the whole country.

It cannot have escaped notice that for months past there has been a systematic effort to break down the municipal government of the city of Baltimore. There is hardly a week that murderous assaults are not made upon her officers in all parts of the city. The executive has found himself without support from a large class who claim to be lovers of law and order, and he has been left to maintain the peace of the city as best he might, with the force placed at his disposal, amidst the jeers and reproaches of those with whom it has been his misfortune to differ in political sentiment.

It is in no spirit of supplication that I make this statement. I ask no favor from those who have chosen to place themselves in this hostile attitude, and I trust that I shall know how to bring under subjection to the law the combination which has been established in your midst to paralyze the executive arm, and to destroy the good name of your city.

With this explanation I proceed to the more direct object of this communication. The attempt within the last few days to create excitement against the fairness and efficiency of the city government has made it incumbent that the position of its chief magistrate should not be misunderstood. A recurrence to known and established facts is all that I desire for the present.

The recent municipal election, I regret to say, has not been without its incidents of lawlessness and bloodshed. These, although limited in extent, have been of a character certainly without a precedent in our past history, because they have exhibited the spectacle of an armed force throughout the city, directed solely and exclusively to bring the government into disrepute, by a war upon its police.

The preparations which had been made to preserve order at the ballot-box are open to the scrutiny of the public. I felt no desire to suppress a single vote, or to connive at any interference with the elective franchise. The party that could so far degrade itself by exacting such a service at my hands would have found me as impracticable as I have been uncompromising in conceding to the humblest citizen the free and untrammelled exercise of his constitutional rights.

My orders to the chief marshal on the day of the election were given in the presence of witnesses who will fully establish their character and impartiality. The details of these arrangements speak their own comment. Each ward in the city of Baltimore was provided, on the morning of the 15th, with a detachment of five officers, in command of a captain, lieutenant or sergeant—the special officer being required to place himself in contact with the polls, while the rest of his detachment were to be within call of his signal in case their services should be required. They were instructed to preserve order at all hazards.

To afford still greater efficiency, runners were provided to communicate with the stations, in case additional force should be needed. At all the stations there was a large reserve under arms, and ready to march at the shortest notice. The central station, near the mayor's office, was provided with a complement of seventy-five men, who were not permitted to absent themselves during the whole day.

The entire force at my command consisted of about four hundred men, the substitutes being detailed for general service throughout the city. There was also ample provision to arm and equip the entire force.

At half-past ten o'clock I made the circuit of the western section of the city in company with the chief marshal, communicating with the judges at the various precincts, and satisfying myself that everything was progressing in an orderly manner. In no single instance did I witness any act that required my interference. The voting was proceeding quietly, and a total absence of all excitement seemed to pervade the city.

On my return to the mayor's office, after making this circuit, I was met by Captain Mitchell, of the police, who informed me of the outbreak in the eighth ward, and of the murder of Sergeant Jourdan. The intelligence brought by that officer was such as to induce me to order the whole reserve of seventy-five men, at the central station, to proceed promptly to the mayor's office to receive their arms. The muskets were distributed at the station to these officers, in my presence, and the chief marshal ordered to proceed to the scene of riot, with instructions to take possession of Jackson Hall, the Irish headquarters, and make arrests of the parties who had fired upon and murdered Sergeant Jourdan, of the police. If further reinforcements were needed, the mayor was to be notified. The order was executed with exemplary coolness by Marshal Herring and the men under his command. Under a heavy fire, they charged upon and took a cannon which had been stationed to command the street, making arrests of those who were in the act of firing, and making prisoners of all who were in the house, besides capturing their arms and ammunition.

The western section of the city was also a scene of riot, caused by an attack made with firearms and missiles from the New Market engine house. Captain Lineweaver charged and took the house, with thirty stand of arms, and I immediately ordered a strong guard to be placed over it until further orders from the mayor's office.

The news of the murder of Sergeant Jourdan by the Irish soon spread in the eastern and western sections of the city, and produced the most intense excitement. Fears being expressed of the safety o

the prisoners who had been concerned in his murder, I repaired to the middle station soon after their arrival, and announced my purpose to protect them against violence by a resort to arms if necessary. The crowd continued around the building for some time, but without any attempt to resist my authority. In the absence of the magistrate I committed the prisoners to jail, and ordered their prompt removal under the supervision of the marshal.

Retracing my steps I was informed that a purpose existed in the fourth ward, where Sergeant Jourdan resided, as well as in other wards in that section of the city, to march upon the eighth ward to revenge his death. I lost not time in repairing to that quarter of the city. I went into all the wards, spoke to the people and cautioned them against such interference. They assured me of their confidence in my purpose to see that justice was done, and in every quarter, of their support in maintaining the peace of the city, and their willingness to leave the offenders to be dealt with by the civil authorities. The chief marshal attended me during this visit.

It was late in the evening when I returned from the eastern section of the city. About seven o'clock a despatch reported that the Irish had risen upon the guard left in charge of the eighth ward, had overpowered them by their numbers and had shot officer Kidd. A detachment of fifty muskets were again put in motion for that quarter, and promptly succeeded in restoring order. At a later period in the evening, say about eight o'clock, a message came that a body of about forty Americans had made a descent upon the eighth ward, and were firing upon the Irish. It was now dark, and the men, who had been under arms all day, were broken down by fatigue. Captain Mitchell, however, was ordered to take charge of a detachment of fifty men, to proceed to the eighth ward, and to surround and make prisoners of all who might be found engaged in this conflict. The order was executed with promptness, and the officer reported, on his return, that no attack had been made upon the Irish, and that the report was wholly without foundation.

Such is a brief record of the part which I bore in the late election. I am not aware that I omitted any duty. The voting went on in most of the wards with entire exemption from confusion until the occurrence in the eighth ward. It was here, and here alone, that any serious riot occurred. The only victims of the late riots are already known to the public.

Four of the policemen were fired upon and wounded by a democratic crowd on the morning preceding election in the vicinity of the Seventeenth Ward House, from which a fire had been directed against a party of citizens who had been passing in that vicinity. A sergeant of police was fired upon in the eighth ward and brutally murdered in the discharge of his duty. Another officer is now lying in a precarious condition from the effects of a musket ball from an infuriated mob of Irish in the same vicinity. Still another officer in the eleventh ward was wounded by a party of Irish who had planned an attack upon the polls in that quarter.

With these exceptions, not a single case of homicide or maiming has been cited. The war was directed against the police alone. No

democrat was seriously injured, so far as I can learn, in any part of the city, and nothing transpired except in the Irish settlement above referred to beyond the usual incidents which have attended all elections that have taken place in our midst.

The police showed neither weakness nor inability, as has been charged, to sustain themselves at any time during the day. They put down every riot. They could not, it is true, prevent evil-disposed persons from firing into the streets from the houses in which they were concealed; but they made prisoners of many who were engaged in these disgraceful scenes, together with the formidable armaments with which they were provided. There was no evidence of weakness in the municipal arm. Its power had only begun to be tested. Of the two hundred muskets which had been prepared to quell any outbreak that was likely to occur, only seventy-five were brought into action at any one time. This is a sufficient answer to those who denounce the mayor because he did not call the military to his aid.

The citizens of Baltimore will determine whether a persecution so apparent to all is to receive the sanction of those who really desire to maintain the public peace. Party rancor may be pressed too far. It has already made the whole city an ambuscade, from which the officers of the law in the discharge of their duty are fired upon day and night. It has excited to phrenzy a large class of the foreign population, and has brought about a state of things which no man can contemplate without regret. The sum total of all the rioting is comprised in the murder of one policeman and the wounding of eight others, including those fired upon on the morning preceding the election. It was a war upon the police on the day of election—commencing in the eighth ward and terminating in the eighth ward.

The absence of a large number of democratic voters from the polls in some of the wards can best be accounted for by themselves. I saw no evidence of any combination to exclude them from voting. It seemed to have been a foregone conclusion before the election that they were to take no interest in the contest. Of the twenty democratic judges appointed by me, all resigned within a few days of the election, with the exception of six. Up to the latest hour their resignations were handed in at the mayor's office, leaving it difficult to supply their places in time for the opening of the polls. In some of the wards the resident magistrates were called upon to officiate in the absence of the democratic judges.

This is a statement of what transpired at the recent municipal election. The cause of all the disorder that took place, of a serious character, was confined to the infuriated Irish of the eighth ward. The deliberate shooting of officer Jourdan was well calculated to produce excitement throughout the city. That the police should have sympathized in this feeling was not to be wondered at—esteemed and beloved as that officer had been. That it may have provoked a spirit of retaliation in some parts of the city is not improbable. I can only say that in the midst of all this excitement the police bore themselves with becoming moderation, and executed my orders with promptness and fidelity.

How far the systematic effort on the part of certain newspapers in

this city to bring the administration and the police into disrepute may have prompted this murderous combination on the part of the misguided Irish of the eighth ward, it is for the public to judge. I can only deplore the existence of any such spirit in our midst. The city of Baltimore will owe it to herself to protect her officers by all the means at her disposal.

My unceasing efforts shall be directed, as heretofore, to preserve the peace of the city. I can give no countenance to lawlessness, whether it shows itself among democrats or Americans. I know no party in the faithful discharge of my duty.

If those who are now clamoring for peace and order are really sincere in the desire which they express, they will find that this object is not to be accomplished by a systematic disparagement of the city government, whether right or wrong, but by temperance and moderation, and an appeal to the misguided elements which have been lashed into fury by what is daily transpiring. They have only to turn to the murdered and wounded policemen to satisfy themselves that, in their attempts to break down the present municipal government, they are indulging their party prejudices at the expense of the safety and good name of their city.

As the chief executive officer of the city of Baltimore, I know my duty and the responsibilities imposed by my trust. I am yet to learn that I have lost the confidence of the large majority of my fellow-citizens who have called me to this post. I mean to hold it without intimidation from any quarter. I shall continue to persevere in my efforts to preserve order, and I call upon good citizens of every class to unite with me in this work. Let them go into their wards and expostulate with those who have fortified their houses to shoot down the police in the discharge of their duty. Let them point out the injuries which they are entailing upon the good name of the city. Let them assist the executive in bringing to conviction and punishment the enemies of the public peace.

With such a spirit we may hope for brighter prospects. But to those who, guided by partisan feelings, are directing their efforts with a view to the prostration of the city government; who are at this time concocting plans of vigilance committees to supersede its power, and bring discredit upon its administration, I deem it my duty to say to them in advance, that during my term of service I shall claim to exercise without interference the functions of the office to which I have been called.

THOS. SWANN, *Mayor.*

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GOVERNOR LIGON AND MAYOR SWANN.

BARNUM'S HOTEL,
Baltimore, October 27, 1857.

SIR: Representations from a large number of most respectable citizens of the condition of things in this city, added to my own convictions of my constitutional duty, impose upon me the obligation respectfully to

consult you, as the mayor of the city, as to what provision should be made by you to guarantee personal security and the free exercise of suffrage by the legal voters at the approaching election. The events of October, 1856, both at the municipal and presidential election, and the violence at the recent municipal election which practically disfranchised many thousands of the qualified native and naturalized voters of this city, conclusively established the inadequacy of the existing city police to secure the elective rights and the personal safety of the voters. The citizen has a right to good government. He surrenders his individual power of defence and pays his property dues in consideration of the pledge made that he shall enjoy it. And I am resolute in the determination to exert any constitutional power to fulfill the guarantee.

Subordinately, you are like myself, sworn in your sphere to put forth your powers in this behalf, and I have come to the city to confer with you and ascertain what provision of an extraordinary character you propose to make to meet apprehended disorders of a character like those which have heretofore successfully defied the ordinary police force of the city. I shall be most happy if you can assure me of any detailed preparation on your part which will allay my solicitude and certify me that the citizen may not have the occasion to reproach us as derelict in duty.

It will never do for a great commercial metropolis like this to be dishonored by the unchecked violence of mobs, and it is necessary that the civil power should at once bring under subjection those evil minded citizens whose acts are tarnishing the honor of the city and State, and destroying the prosperity of our commercial, mechanical and manufacturing interests.

Not doubting that you concur with me in these sentiments and will appreciate the sense of official duty from which I invite your co-operation, I have addressed you this letter, and ask most respectfully an immediate reply.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WATKINS LIGON.

HON. THOMAS SWANN,
Mayor of Baltimore.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Baltimore, October 28, 1857.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th inst., in which you say that "representations from a large number of most respectable citizens of the condition of things in this city, added to my own convictions of my constitutional duty, impose upon me the obligation respectfully to consult you, as mayor of the city of Baltimore, as to what provision should be made by you, to guarantee personal security and the free exercise of suffrage by the legal voters at the approaching

election." Your letter goes on to indicate duties which are incumbent upon us both. The constitutional sphere assigned to you as governor of the State of Maryland, and to me as mayor of the city of Baltimore, is believed to be sufficiently defined. While I should claim, by virtue of my commission, the privilege of the initiative in any demand which I might consider necessary to be made upon your excellency for your aid and co-operation in preserving the peace of the city and the rights of its citizens, I do not object at any time to impart to you, or any other citizen, the fullest information in regard to matters connected with the government of the city, in which the public might feel an interest. It could not fail to excite my surprise, that in a letter inviting a consultation with me, your excellency, after pronouncing summary judgment upon the inefficiency of the city government, should have thought proper to refer to the events of the municipal and presidential elections of 1856, with which, as mayor of the city, I had no official connexion; and to impress upon me that you were resolute in the determination to use your constitutional power to fulfill the guarantee that the citizen is entitled to good government.

In your reference to the representations you have received from a large number of most respectable citizens, your excellency would seem to have lost sight of the fact that, by the authority under which he is acting, the mayor of the city is made the judge of, and is responsible for, the completeness and efficiency of his arrangements for preserving the public peace, and that the only official source of information in reference to the plans heretofore adopted was in him alone and the officers acting under him.

As to what your excellency has said about the importance of maintaining law and order in a great commercial metropolis like this, I need hardly assure you that no man has labored more faithfully or assiduously than I have done towards the accomplishment of this end. The events which have transpired since I took charge of the municipal government, and the murdered and wounded policemen who have fallen in the late effort to preserve the peace of the city and to secure to the citizen the free exercise of his right of suffrage, will sufficiently attest the activity of my labors.

My preparations at the last municipal election were, as is known, of the most ample character; sufficiently so, in my judgment, to have met any emergency. That individual instances of complaint were to be found is not to be wondered at. These are incident to all excited elections that have heretofore taken place in our city. My instructions to the police were of the most absolute and impartial character, and in every instance of decided outbreak the efficiency of this force was felt and acknowledged.

At the election in November, in furtherance of the object which I have never lost sight of, in addition to the complement of officers assigned to the stations and the various election precincts, acting immediately in concert with the judges, together with the details by which they will be regulated, there will be what may be deemed, in my judgment, a competent force to ensure to those who may be entitled to vote the free and untrammelled exercise of their right of suffrage; and I will state it as my belief that, unless some unforeseen occurrence should

take place, or an ungovernable feeling should be excited by those who are now engaged in the effort to break down the city government, that the election will proceed quietly and without interruption.

As mayor of the city of Baltimore, I hold my commission directly from the people, and am accountable to them for the manner in which I discharge my trust. The office which I have been called upon to assume was conferred upon me without solicitation, and will be laid down whenever it shall be made to appear that I have lost the confidence of those whom it has been my highest endeavor to serve. I can recognize "subordination" to no other power within the sphere of my duty. I deemed it due to courtesy to afford to your excellency the amplest information in regard to the matters to which you refer in your letter, and now invite from you any reliable evidence upon which I can legally act, of a combination on the part of any of our citizens to obstruct the laws at the coming election. But while I am thus frank in foreshadowing my plans for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of the voter by every means at my command, I must be equally so in declining to recognize any joint administration of the affairs of this city. The powers of the mayor are believed to be ample. He has his resort, in case of emergency, to the civil posse, as well as to the military arm, which, like the former is placed by the law under his control. It will be his duty to use his best endeavors to see that every citizen is protected in his constitutional rights, and that the peace of the city is preserved by every means at his disposal. If, however, it should be attempted to introduce a power in the city of Baltimore above that of its regularly constituted authorities, or if the power should be assumed in anticipation of a state of things which may not occur, to bring the military in contact with the people on the day of election, without an official requisition on the part of the local authorities, I can only express the sincere belief that such a policy might seriously endanger the peace of the city, and lead to consequences which it should be the duty of all good citizens to endeavor if possible to avert.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
THOMAS SWANN,
Mayor.

His Excellency T. WATKINS LIGON,
Governor of Maryland.

BARNUM'S HOTEL,
Baltimore, October 28, 1857.

SIR : I have just received your reply to my letter of yesterday, and beg to say that your views of our respective powers and duties do not accord with my own.

Clothed with the authority to see that the laws are executed throughout the entire State, I cannot comprehend how the city of Baltimore, or its mayor, recognizes no "subordination" to the State executive. His power is created by the constitution. That organic instrument also defines his duties. Has the mayor of Baltimore any co-ordinate

position in that charter ; or are not his authority, and that of this city, the mere endowments of ordinary legislation ?

I am mortified and pained to notice that spirit in a municipal agent of government, which, if generally adopted, would subvert the whole theory of our institutions, and end in jealous rivalries among the chain of officials.

Under your view, it would seem that any officer of a municipality, elected by the people, became by that circumstance subordinate to no one, and only accountable "to them for the manner in which" he "discharged" his "trust."

I will not now indulge in any protracted refutation of an error which must rather be the growth of official sensibility than of mistaken conceptions of constitutional position. The natural sequel of such an error is the further implication that my power and duties are to be initiated into activity by the discretion of municipal subordinates. Do you thus await the application of your subordinates? If not, why? Simply because you are sworn to see the laws executed. And whilst in general you confide in the fulfillment of their duties, you still hold in reserve those powers of supervision which are made necessary by the fact that these subordinates may not recognize their own defaults, and their serious bearing on the general welfare.

Is not the city filled with clubs of lawless and violent partisans, whose very appellatives brandish defiance at order and make the peaceable prefer to surrender rights rather than claim them at the risk of life? Sir, is there no law and no authority somewhere to curb the one class and shield the other? If the ordinary civil power of the city is insufficient, what is the inevitable deduction? Is it not better that you should admit its inadequacy, and be cordially grateful that the constitution has supplied other powers, and permitted for your aid that executive to interfere who has not been at all complicated in past animosities.

You mention in your communication that one of your policemen was "murdered" at the recent election. What guarantee is there that a similar occurrence may not happen again at the approaching election, unless more adequate arrangements are prepared for the suppression of lawlessness? I have not come here to empower assaults upon your police, but to protect them, and invigorate every arm that will be sincerely extended in behalf of individual security and constitutional liberty. And I feel that is a circumstance of just mortification, that a State executive who has repaired to a city in which the press has not hesitated to declare that the recent election was a "mockery" from the intimidation to voters, should be asked by its municipal head to furnish him with any "reliable evidence upon which I can legally act, of a combination on the part of any of our citizens to obstruct the laws at the coming election."

Is there no such thing as fact? Does the spirit of party blind municipal officers to that condition of things which all fair minded citizens recognize? Are there not daily and nightly murders?

It is to be deeply regretted that we should be at all separated in the performance of duties for insuring to the citizen his legal rights which violence has thus overawed, and that you decline to "recognize any joint administration of the affairs of this city," when I tendered you the executive co-operation. This fearful responsibility you have taken.

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Under your view, it would seem that any officer of a municipality, elected by the people, became by that circumstance subordinate to no one, and only accountable "to them for the manner in which" he "discharged" his "trust."

I will not now indulge in any protracted refutation of an error which must rather be the growth of official sensibility than of mistaken conceptions of constitutional position. The natural sequel of such an error is the further implication that my power and duties are to be initiated into activity by the discretion of municipal subordinates. Do you thus await the application of your subordinates ? If not, why ? Simply because you are sworn to see the laws executed. And whilst in general you confide in the fulfillment of their duties, you still hold in reserve those powers of supervision which are made necessary by the fact that these subordinates may not recognize their own defaults, and their serious bearing on the general welfare.

Is not the city filled with clubs of lawless and violent partisans, whose very appellatives brandish defiance at order and make the peaceable prefer to surrender rights rather than claim them at the risk of life ? Sir, is there no law and no authority somewhere to curb the one class and shield the other ? If the ordinary civil power of the city is insufficient, what is the inevitable deduction ? Is it not better that you should admit its inadequacy, and be cordially grateful that the constitution has supplied other powers, and permitted for your aid that executive to interfere who has not been at all complicated in past animosities.

You mention in your communication that one of your policemen was "murdered" at the recent election. What guarantee is there that a similar occurrence may not happen again at the approaching election, unless more adequate arrangements are prepared for the suppression of lawlessness ? I have not come here to empower assaults upon your police, but to protect them, and invigorate every arm that will be sincerely extended in behalf of individual security and constitutional liberty. And I feel that is a circumstance of just mortification, that a State executive who has repaired to a city in which the press has not hesitated to declare that the recent election was a "mockery" from the intimidation to voters, should be asked by its municipal head to furnish him with any "reliable evidence upon which I can legally act, of a combination on the part of any of our citizens to obstruct the laws at the coming election."

Is there no such thing as fact ? Does the spirit of party blind municipal officers to that condition of things which all fair minded citizens recognize ? Are there not daily and nightly murders ?

It is to be deeply regretted that we should be at all separated in the performance of duties for insuring to the citizen his legal rights which violence has thus overawed, and that you decline to "recognize any joint administration of the affairs of this city," when I tendered you the executive co-operation. This fearful responsibility you have taken.

I believe that a just-minded community will severely censure this false independency as not consistent with our relative official positions, or consonant with that spirit of union which should unite all good men against the bad and lawless. But however this may be, I announce to you respectfully that I shall nevertheless see that the laws are "faithfully executed" by every constitutional power.

I feel assured that this community and the State will see in this conduct a spirit of no intrusive interference, but rather that imperative duty which they have a right to expect.

Entertaining none but the most friendly feelings to yourself personally, and desiring that successful administration by you of your civic duties which will redound to the credit of the city and State, I again renew my solicitation for your cheerful co-operation with the executive, and hope that, on a revision of your opinion, you will not see any derogatory subordination which will prevent you, as the municipal head of this city, from uniting in a harmonious effort to assert the supremacy of the laws.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. WATKINS LIGON.

Hon. THOMAS SWANN,
Mayor of Baltimore.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Baltimore, October 29, 1857.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of yesterday's date, by the hands of your secretary.

I feel no disposition to discuss the relative powers of your office and mine, or the other points referred to in your letter.

Your excellency has thought proper to visit this city, and upon representations which you have deemed sufficient, to place its inhabitants under military supervision. The responsibility is with your excellency.

In the exercise of my functions I shall be governed by the authority of law, and I trust by the support of the entire community.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
THOMAS SWANN, *Mayor.*

His Excellency T. WATKINS LIGON,
Governor of Maryland.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

I, T. Watkins Ligon, governor of the State of Maryland, hereby make this proclamation to the citizens of Baltimore:

Having been credibly informed by a large and respectable number of citizens of Baltimore that serious apprehensions are entertained that the approaching general election is threatened with extreme violence and disorder in this city, sufficient to terrify and keep away from the

polls many peaceable voters, unless the civil arm is vigorously interposed for their protection; and being fully convinced of the justness of this apprehension from the events of the elections of 1856 and of the recent municipal election in the city, I have felt it my duty to repair to this city to fulfill my constitutional obligations to afford to the citizens the faithful observance of the laws. Accordingly, I have addressed the mayor of the city and solicited his co-operation in adequate measures for the protection of the peace of the city. So far I have received from him no satisfactory response, and being resolved to be involved in no failure of duty by postponing measures which can only be efficiently carried out under the circumstances by the greatest promptitude, I *hereby proclaim* to the citizens of Baltimore that, in virtue of my powers and duties under the constitution and laws of the State, I have directed the proper military officers enroll and hold in readiness their respective corps for active service at once, and especially on the approaching day of election, and I have issued to them full instructions to preserve the peace of the city, and secure to the legal voters their rights against the violence and intimidation of the lawless ruffians who have disgraced the city and outraged the elective rights in the recent election.

In thus acting I have sought merely to discharge my duty and insure to the citizen the rights pledged to him by the constitution and the laws, and I earnestly invoke the moral support and aid of all good citizens who value their government and its privileges.

Especially do I forewarn all persons against all illegal conduct in the obstruction of voters, and admonish them of the serious responsibility which awaits the infraction of the law.

It is to be seen if republicanism is adequate for its own protection. The governor confidently relies on the loyalty of the citizens of this great metropolis, and in the hearty readiness with which they will co-operate in the vindication of the city and State from any ignominious submission to lawless ruffians. If they do, all parties will rejoice in the triumph of government, and every good man in the conviction that the pledges of the constitution are not an empty mockery. At all events the governor will do his duty; if constitutional authority and law are not upheld and vindicated the responsibility must rest elsewhere.

But there is no reason to fear any adverse result. The governor will not question the fidelity of the military arm, or doubt its ability for any emergency that may arise. The military officers with whom I have consulted express their readiness to serve the State, and I have no doubt of their sufficiency for the occasion; and good citizens may confidently trust that their title to a constitutional government will be fully redeemed.

Let all citizens, therefore, exercise their rights, abstain from disorder and violence, and trust in the genius of the constitution and the laws.

Let no man leave the precincts of his own ward, unless ordered to do so by competent authority. Thus he will promote the fairness of the election and avoid the just retribution that will be dealt to those vagrant emissaries of disorder who wander from polls to polls for the

purpose of illegal voting, and to deter peaceable citizens from the exercise of their rights. But it is the sincere hope of the governor that the majesty of the law, supported by the countenance of good citizens, will make the ensuing election a signal triumph to those who believe in the capacity of the people for self-government.

Given under my hand, at the city of Baltimore, this 28th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

By the Governor :

J. PINKNEY,
Secretary of State.

ORDER No. 1.

HEADQUARTERS MARYLAND MILITIA,
Baltimore, October 28, 1857.

You are hereby ordered to hold your entire command ready for immediate service, fully equipped, and report to me at noon on Saturday next.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

Major General GEORGE H. STEUART,
Commanding 1st Lt. Division, Maryland Volunteers.

ORDER No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS MARYLAND MILITIA,
Baltimore, October 28, 1857.

You are hereby ordered to enroll and embody, without delay, six regiments of not less than six hundred men each, (to be officered and equipped,) and hold the same in readiness for service by noon on Saturday next, and report to me.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

JOHN SPEAR SMITH,
Major General 3d Division, Maryland Volunteers.

Proclamation by the Mayor of Baltimore.

With a view to preserve order at the polls at the election to be held in this city on the 4th of November next, I deem it my duty to issue this proclamation to the citizens of Baltimore, in order that the position of the city government may not be misunderstood.

The following order will be strictly observed :

The police detailed for the various precincts will carry out all orders directed to them by any judge or judges of election, and see that the polls are kept open and unobstructed.

They will arrest and promptly convey to the nearest station all intoxicated or disorderly persons who may be found at or near the polls.

They will seize and convey to the nearest station all firearms which may be exhibited at the polls, or used to intimidate persons from voting.

They will arrest all carriages passing through the streets with riotous or disorderly persons, and order them to be driven to the stations.

On the occurrence of any serious disorder, or an attempt to obstruct the polls by any party or parties whatsoever, the judges of election, or either of them, are respectfully requested to despatch a messenger immediately to the mayor's office, in order that the same may be promptly arrested.

The citizens generally are respectfully requested to report at once any case of delinquency on the part of the police.

Omnibuses will be in readiness at the central station to convey an adequate force to any part of the city where a disturbance may take place, or an attempt is made to interfere in any manner with the free right of suffrage.

The police are instructed to see that all drinking houses are closed on the day of the election, and to report all who refuse to obey this order.

There will be ten special policemen in each ward in addition to the regular police, who will be commissioned by the mayor to lend their aid in preserving order at the polls.

As chief magistrate of the city of Baltimore, I call upon all good and order-loving citizens to co-operate with me in carrying out the details of this proclamation.

THOMAS SWANN, *Mayor*.

BALTIMORE, *November 1, 1857.*

SIR: Believing that the object of your official intervention in the matter of the coming election in this city, as to which you have done us the honor to consult us, will be effectually accomplished by the arrangements which the mayor has now made and communicated to you, we urgently advise you to abandon your purpose of resorting to the military on that day. We do not and cannot doubt that those arrangements will be carried out in good faith, and that the peace of the city and the uninterrupted exercise of the right of suffrage will be thereby effectually secured.

We are, with very great respect, your obedient servants,

B. C. HOWARD,
REVERDY JOHNSON,
CHAS. F. MAYER,
S. W. SMITH,
CHARLES HOWARD,
JOHN THOMSON MASON,
S. TEACKLE WALLIS.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, *November 1, 1857.*

SIR: It is a matter of extreme gratification to me that you have communicated to me the extraordinary and additional arrangements by which you propose to preserve order at the coming election. Seeing in these the composition of a special police which affords to all citizens the promise of personal protection, and also of a fairness and impartiality calculated to remove all distrust as to the freedom of the elective franchise on that day, it gives me great pleasure to say that I now contemplate no use of the military force which I have ordered to be enrolled and organized.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. WATKINS LIGON.

Hon. THOMAS SWANN,
Mayor of Baltimore.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
Baltimore, November 1, 1857.

SIR: I have the honor to receive your letter of this date. It affords me pleasure to know that your excellency is satisfied with my arrangements for preserving order at the coming election. The assurance which you have given me that you do not now contemplate the use of the military force which you have ordered to be enrolled and organized, enables me to anticipate a quiet and peaceable election, which I am sure will be as agreeable to your excellency as myself.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, &c.,

THOMAS SWANN, *Mayor.*

His Excellency T. WATKINS LIGON,
Governor of Maryland.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND.

I, T. Watkins Ligon, governor of the State of Maryland, hereby make this proclamation to the citizens of Baltimore:

Being satisfied that the extraordinary and additional arrangements made by the mayor of the city of Baltimore, and with which he has now fully acquainted me, will afford to all citizens personal protection, and a fairness and impartiality calculated to remove all distrust as to the freedom of the elective franchise on Wednesday next; and the object of my official intervention having thus, in my own judgment, and in that of a large number of respectable citizens whom I have consulted, been secured; I do hereby proclaim and give notice that I

do not contemplate the use, upon that day, of the military force which I have ordered to be enrolled and organized.

And I do hereby call upon and solemnly enjoin all good citizens to unite with and support the constituted authorities of the city in the maintenance of order and the law.

Given under my hand, at the city of Baltimore, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

By the Governor :

J. PINKNEY, *Secretary of State*.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The occasion contemplated by my orders of the 28th ultimo having passed, and it being no longer necessary that they should be further carried out, the first light division Maryland volunteers is relieved from duty, and the enrollment of the third division Maryland militia is discontinued, to be resumed at the discretion of the commanding officer of that division.

The commanding officers of those divisions will accordingly issue the necessary orders to this effect.

T. WATKINS LIGON.

BALTIMORE, *November 5, 1857.*

LAWLESSNESS IN BALTIMORE—ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

In the last communication which I had the honor to address to the general assembly, I took occasion to advert in very decided terms to a new element which at that time had recently been developed in political controversy under the fosterage of secret societies. I can claim no peculiar sagacity, upon a review of the language, in which I then deprecated the evils inseparable from policy in direct antagonism to the letter and spirit of our institutions. Events which have transpired within our own borders since that period have abundantly verified my anticipations, and justified the earnestness with which I invoked the most "rigorous exercise of public virtue, that the tide of evil flowing in upon us might be restrained." But the sincerity with which I presented the subject to the consideration of my fellow-citizens proved of no avail. The evils have since fallen upon us full blown and most pernicious; and we have learned in the severe school of experience the perilous extremity, I trust, to which outrage, fraud and violence may be carried by the proscriptive frenzy of lawless and irresponsible men, banded together for the accomplishment of political ends.

A decent respect for the opinions of my fellow-citizens, a due concern for the dignity of the office I fill, and a proper regard for my personal honor, induce me to employ the present occasion for a dispassionate review of a series of events intimately connected with our domestic policy, and entitled, apart from any concern I may entertain with regard to myself, to your serious consideration.

At the outset, in view of the wanton perversion of truth, the unaccountable ignorance of the theory and practice of our system of government, or the manifest self-stultification exhibited by many who affect to enlighten the public mind, I am almost at a loss to speak. The absurdity of their animadversion is beneath criticism, and ludicrous in the extreme. Nevertheless, in pursuing my purpose, I shall quietly dispose of the several errors which seem to have furnished the principal material; equally of the argument and the abuse, levelled most gratuitously at the service I deemed it proper to interpose for the maintenance of peace in the city of Baltimore, and the protection of her citizens in the exercise of their rights.

At the municipal election in Baltimore, held in October, 1856, an organized force was made apparent at the polls, which, in its direct influence, was immediately felt by naturalized citizens. This class of voters was to a considerable extent excluded from the exercise of suffrage; many of them beaten, and others overawed and deterred by violence from visiting the polls. Such were the representations made to me, asserted by a portion of the press of that city, and measurably conceded by all.

In the course of the day bloody and destructive riots took place, and the subsequent record comprehended a list of killed and wounded truly appalling. The city was temporarily outlawed by its own fury; and it is beyond all question with me that, could the executive authority have commanded military power at the moment of the emergency, it would have been my duty *then* to have interposed, and overwhelmed a lawless demonstration clearly defiant of the municipal police. As the time approached for the presidential election in November, 1856, apprehension generally prevailed that a recurrence of similar scenes was inevitable. Political sentiment and party animosity were alike demonstrative and violent, and peaceable and orderly citizens, and especially naturalized citizens, were utterly hopeless of those decencies and proprieties essential to the freedom of suffrage. In short, the large body of citizens composing the democratic party within the city of Baltimore saw the day of election approach under the assurance that they would not be suffered to record their votes, and, on the other hand, would be exposed to the consequences of the most reckless frauds. I repeat these assertions as they were made to me; and in view of the returns of most of the wards of the city, I have no hesitation in thus officially laying them before you.

On the eve of the presidential election I proceeded to Baltimore, and sought an interview with the mayor of the city, in the vain hope of such a co-operation of influences and moral and material power, as would insure the peace of the city, prevent bloodshed, and secure to every citizen, without respect to party, the exercise of his political rights. My overtures were repulsed with cold civility. I was thrown

upon my personal and official responsibility, before an important and respectable community, for the initiative in a measure which the exigency of the time demanded, and the executive of the city was indisposed to adopt. The day of election was then too near at hand for me to mature, under my official authority and by my independent act, a force adequate to the probable necessity which menaced the occasion. I accordingly left the full measure of accountability with the mayor and his subordinates. How fearful that accountability was, the sanguinary deeds of that election day have sufficiently proved. Again party animosity ran riot throughout the city; the most desperate encounters took place, in which hundreds of infuriated partisans were engaged; arms of all kinds were employed; and bloodshed, wounds, and death, stained the record of the day, and added another page of dishonor to the annals of the distracted city. I retired from the scene convinced that all this might have been prevented, and not without a painful sense of duty unfulfilled.

A year glided away, and with the fall of 1857 the political elements were again stirred for the election contests of the season. In the meantime the civil condition of the city had become more sensibly demoralized. The press, without distinction of party, was teeming with every day's report of wrong, outrage, violent encounters of partisans, desperate assaults and homicides. These things thus grouped are but the catalogue of deeds transpiring in rapid succession, and culminating in frequency and ferocity as the day of the municipal election drew near.

Since the elections of the preceding year, a new and enlarged organization of the city police had been made, and I was not without hope that it would exert a conservative force in some rational proportion to the emergency of the occasion; I was assured by numerous gentlemen of the city that they expected nothing of the sort, and they referred to the daily record of violence as abundant proof of its inefficiency to subdue even preliminary disorder. The day of election came and passed, and although the bloody scenes of the preceding year were not re-enacted, violence was everywhere in the ascendant; outrages were perpetrated with entire impunity, and many thousands of the citizens were, by causes beyond their individual control, deprived of the exercise of their suffrage. In a word, the democrats of the city, both native born and naturalized, were, to an extent that a few years since would have been absolutely incredible, virtually disfranchised. Facts exist, and are available in abundance for the verification of what I thus assert, and publicity has been given to current outrages of the day in one ward of the city, (and that ordinarily one of the most reputable,) attested by the vouchers of many highly respectable citizens.

The experience of that day was presented to me by several eminent citizens of Baltimore as the sufficient proof that the municipal authorities were wholly inadequate, from some cause, to cope with the fierce organization which held absolute control of the polls. I was assured and convinced the people of Baltimore were inextricably involved within the grip of a dilemma. On one side was a party disfranchised by lawless violence, with which it was unable to cope; on

the other, a party sustained by violence which even the most honest and upright of its members were unable to repress and restrain ; while the city authorities themselves were either unable to grapple effectually with the diabolism broke loose in the community, or unwilling to provoke the retaliatory spirit of a desirable but furious ally. Such was the condition of affairs in Baltimore when the most urgent appeals were made to me to exert the authority vested in the executive of the State for the protection of her citizens against intestine disorder, and to see that the laws were executed. I did not feel at liberty to hesitate longer in the performance of a duty evidently incumbent upon me. It was not for me to consider the contingencies of political antagonism, or a perverted public sentiment. My duty was plain, and I had no alternative but to perform it, and to leave the sequel to the people themselves. I realized no accountability in an utter failure to rally a single man to the service to which he might be called. It was my duty to present such a statement of facts as had been laid before me, to exhibit the remedy, and to use the proper means for the application of it. To this end, responding to the entreaties of gentlemen earnest in their avowals of co-operation to any necessary extremity, and in full compliance with my own sense of duty, I visited Baltimore. Immediately upon my arrival, I addressed the mayor of the city, and invited his counsel and co-operation in devising and putting into practical effect means adequate to the impending emergency. Again was my overture repulsed, and this time the executive authority of the State coolly and gratuitously disputed. The object which I had in view requiring, in my judgment, the most prompt and rigorous measures, would not admit of the delay incident to an empty controversy about well established constitutional authority. Accordingly, in the execution of my purpose, I at once initiated preliminary measures towards the summary and effective organization of the militia, and on Thursday morning, October 29, issued a proclamation informing the people of Baltimore what I had done and further contemplated for the preservation of the peace, and to secure to the legal voters of the city their rights against violence and intimidation.

Orders were issued to Major General George H. Steuart to hold his command, the 1st light division M. V., ready for service at a time specified ; and to Major John Spear Smith to enrol and embody, without delay, six regiments of not less than six hundred men each to be ready for service at the same time. These orders were responded to by the general officers with immediate measures in pursuance of the purpose in view. Having thus initiated proceedings, I took occasion to reply at some length to the very remarkable propositions advanced by the mayor of Baltimore in his letter to me ; and renewed my solicitation that he would co-operate with me in a harmonious effort to assert the supremacy of the laws. The mayor rejoined briefly, declining to discuss any point at issue, remarking that the responsibility was with me, a fact which I had well considered from the first, and had resolved to bear with me to the end.

The measures which had been set on foot progressed during Friday and Saturday, the 30th and 31st October, and reports were made to me from time to time. From these I had no difficulty in gathering

the conviction that, whatever effort might be made by the military officers to embody the proposed force, the result would be unsatisfactory and inadequate. This was, of course, a sufficient cause of official embarrassment, and a result entirely at variance with what I had been led to expect.

Misrepresentation and voluble abuse from the press, together with the assiduous diffusion of the most erroneous sentiments respecting the executive authority and the proceeding I had taken, no doubt had their effect upon the public mind. There was, moreover, and had been for so long a time, a peculiar tolerance of the lawless element to be subdued and a species of infatuation pervading a large portion of the community, which affected or amounted to a morbid ignorance of its true character; in consequence of which, the class of citizens from whom military service was mainly to be expected exhibited, first, indecision, and at last unwillingness to respond to the call which had been made upon the community.

I need hardly say, that however a portion of the people, or of the press, found cause to rejoice in this state of things and its obvious consequences, I was made painfully sensible of a total perversion of political sentiment, and an indifference to the security of equal rights wholly inconsistent with the spirit of our institutions. I had been invited to exert the extreme executive authority in a community notoriously without sufficient or effective municipal power for the protection of its citizens against outrage and violence, and for the execution of its own laws; and when, in obedience to my own sense of duty, I assumed the unwelcome task, I found a complaining people more willing to submit to the grievances which oppressed them, to the lawlessness which disfranchised them, to the terrors which overawed them, than to rally in their strength and vindicate their outraged rights and insulted honor. Justly and truly indignant at such a result, I resolved to maintain my own, and pursue the purpose I had undertaken. In this resolve I was sustained by a few gallant, earnest and faithful men, and by the spirit with which one, at least, of the military officers was responded to in the district assigned to him. In this case there was an enrollment of volunteers, prompt, earnest, and effective. And so long as there was but a maniple of true men, willing to stand for their rights and honor, I determined that they should at least have the full sanction of what I had done, and my personal interest in the matter until the emergency was past.

On Sunday, the 1st of November, for the first time, a detailed exhibit was made to me of the special and extraordinary arrangements matured by the mayor for the maintenance of the peace and the protection of the citizens in the exercise of their rights at the approaching election. The submission of these arrangements for my consideration then, which were withheld from me on my first arrival in the city, was the result of some consultations brought about through the intervention of several gentlemen representing the respective views of the mayor and myself. This plan was, in terms, plausible; it had the appearance of sincerity of purpose, and, I doubt not, was offered in good faith. I must confess, however, that had the proceedings I had commenced been sustained with all the vigor the occasion required, I could

not have withheld the conciliatory step I deemed it proper to take in view of the arrangements submitted for my consideration by the mayor, and especially as each of the gentlemen with whom I was in consultation seemed to be entirely confident of the sufficiency of the arrangements which had been now adopted. Under this impression, I was urged to withdraw my proclamation and to rescind all military orders. I positively refused, under any circumstances, to comply with any proposition which included such as stipulation: first, because it had the appearance, at least, of a surrender of my constitutional authority at a time when violent opposition to the laws was openly threatened; and secondly, because I knew not what exigency might arise on the day of election. But in deference to the opinions of gentlemen in whom I then had, and still have, great confidence, who were citizens of Baltimore, and who knew more of the local condition of affairs than myself, I consented to an announcement that, in view of the sufficiency of the arrangements just made, "I did not contemplate the use of the military force which I had ordered to be enrolled and organized" on the day of election.

In this state of public affairs, the day of election approached. A form of suffrage was observed under circumstances defiant of the execution of the laws. Riot, in its vociferous and most formidable aspect, did not occur, but I was made the recipient of almost ceaseless complaints of outrage, violence, and organized ruffianism at the polls, whereby multitudes of citizens, native and naturalized, were deterred from voting. I was powerless for their protection. The opportunity was past in which, as a lawful and enrolled force, they could have exhibited a moral as well as material power against their assailants. They were at the mercy of a mob, and without protection from the civil power.

Abundant evidence from respectable citizens in all parts of the city could be obtained to prove a state of society verging upon the fiercest anarchy; outrages almost incredible in a civilized community; and the ubiquity of an organization which prevailed by violence to the exclusion of voters at will, and controlled means and resources for the most pernicious and daring frauds. It is beyond all question that such wrongs were perpetrated on that election day as have no parallel in the election annals of our country but in Baltimore itself, and this too under the official assurance of municipal power, and of a police organization, and a plan of operations adequate to the emergency. Such a result has abundantly justified the movement I deemed it proper to make, and proves that the execution of the laws for the maintenance of civil and political rights has been violently resisted and stayed, while the executive authority has been powerless to enforce it.

This is anarchy; and the issue of such a conditions of things under our system of government is political confusion. The formal power it creates is an essential tyranny. It sways a spurious sceptre over a people despoiled of their rights, and its career must be in profligate antagonism with law, order, and good government.

Such is the outline of a political era, and its disgraceful character, in the history of Maryland. A narrative of events transpiring in the city of Baltimore, the commercial metropolis of our State, and in the

midst of a community graced by high culture, religion morality, social refinement, and all the excellencies and elegancies of civilization.

Before I leave this branch of the subject, I would take occasion to remark that, under a sense of duty not left to my discretion, I have issued commissions to all those persons who appear by the certified official returns from the city of Baltimore to have been elected to the various offices. At the same time I record my deliberate opinion that the election was fraudulently conducted; that in the exclusion of thousands of people from the polls, there has been no expression of the popular will; and that the whole of the returns from that city are vicious, without a decent claim to official recognition anywhere, and in all their character a gross insult to our institutions and laws, and a most offensive mockery of the great principles of political independence and popular suffrage.

Justice to myself, as the chief executive officer of the State, will not merely allow, but demand, a brief review of the animadversion to which I have been exposed, for the purpose of correcting baseless errors, sedulously diffused by the press, and thrown broadcast over the land.

Prominent among these, and most flagrant, was the assertion that the governor of Maryland had "DECLARED MARTIAL LAW IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE." That a statement so absurd should have been made at all is almost unaccountable; but that it should have found currency with any intelligent portion of the press is inexplicable. I learned that the original statement was despatched from Baltimore by telegraph, and this may have led to the general error abroad. But notwithstanding that it was followed by the proclamation itself, the assertion was maintained with a pertinacity of which truth itself alone is worthy; and grave dissertations based upon this false assumption flourished in the press of other States, and were copied into those of our own without a word of contradiction, while journals of Maryland continued their iteration of the falsehood to the last. In all this, added to the most malignant personality, there is a humiliating illustration of the licentiousness in contradistinction to the liberty of the press.

Martial law subjects a community exclusively to the dominion of military authority. To declare this law in civil communities is to supersede all civil authority, to establish in the place of the ordinary tribunals of justice courts martial for the trial of all offenders, whose proceedings are conducted exclusively under military supervision and control. The power to declare martial law is not vested in the executive of the State of Maryland, and its exercise was never for a moment a matter of the slightest contemplation. What was done in Baltimore is a matter of even frequent occurrence; that it shall not become still more so, is a matter for the corrective influence of the people themselves. Nor was this the first time that I have been called to Baltimore to authorize the employment of military force. As recently as the spring of the present year it became my duty to employ the services of the military for the defence of the property of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the suppression of an organized mob upon the line of the road beyond the limits of the city. At

that time no whisper was heard of martial law ; on the contrary, so general was the sense of the necessity for the employment of military force that I have yet to learn of opposition from any quarter whatever ; even the board of directors of that company, not remarkable for general concurrence of opinion, was represented to me as a unit upon that question.

A frivolous objection has been urged to military preparation in advance of an actual outbreak of violence. This is a thing so common as to preclude argument about it ; in fact, the constitutional power vested in the executive to enforce the execution of the laws would be an absurdity without it, and implies the duty of abundant preparation. I may instance the fact that, in our own State, a military force was sent a few years ago from the city of Baltimore to one of the counties to prevent a prize fight. The governors of States are constantly in the habit of guarding the jails with a military force when there is danger or even threats of summary punishment of criminals by popular violence. In some cases convicts have been guarded by military force until the day and act of execution was over, to protect them against a mob ; and I saw but a few days since an account of the execution of a malefactor, upon which occasion an artillery company was paraded and served as an escort and guard, when there really had been not the slightest demonstration of popular violence. In Boston, it will be remembered, the President of the United States authorized the use of the military to aid the marshal in executing the fugitive slave law ; but it is not without a sense of humiliation that I notice such captious and frivolous objections, and, therefore, shall not multiply instances in point.

One other popular error in connexion with this subject and I have done. It has been urged with more zeal than intelligence that I have done violence to the bill of rights of Maryland, which says :

“ Art. 27. That in all cases, and at all times, the military ought to be under strict subordination to and control of the civil power.”

In connexion with the foregoing, I quote two sections from article I of the constitution of Maryland, as follows :

“ Sec. 9. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces of the State, and may call out the militia to repel invasions, suppress insurrections, and enforce the execution of the laws, but shall not take command in person without the consent of the legislature.

“ Sec. 10. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.”

These two sections devolve the entire discretion and responsibility upon the governor, refer to the whole State, including all its cities and counties, and recognize no co-ordinate authority anywhere or in any individual. He is not required to await the initiative of any subordinate civil power. On the contrary, it is as much his sacred duty to “ take care that the laws be faithfully executed,” and to use military power for this purpose, if necessary, as it is to perform the simplest duty of his office. Indeed, the superior importance of the duty in one case, if I may allow grades of importance in official duty, enhances at once his obligation and responsibility before the people

with respect to its performance ; and in a matter touching the right of suffrage and the purity of the ballot-box, his obligations are paramount, especially when the rights and interests of the people of the whole State are identified with the issue. In relation to my interposition in Baltimore, although my proceedings were local as respects the purpose to be accomplished, the maintenance of the peace and the security of the elective rights of its citizens, yet the interests of the whole people of the State were also involved. It was, therefore, quite as proper for any citizen of the State to direct my attention to affairs in Baltimore as it was for any citizen of Baltimore itself ; it was, indeed, my duty to act, without suggestion or invitation, the moment I became satisfied that "the execution of the laws" would be forcibly resisted or stayed.

It was my duty, and I recognize it to the fullest extent, to discriminate between such disorder and disturbance, as is almost inseparable to some extent from popular elections, under ordinary circumstances, and the lawlessness, outrages, and crushing violence of a powerful, reckless, and irresponsible organization, and then to act. This I have done, and I willingly assume that responsibility.

In authorizing the use of the military, the executive necessarily acts as commander-in-chief, but, under the constitution, he cannot, of his motion, forego in the minutest degree his civil capacity. In ordering out the military and directing the enrollment of militia, he is only acting as a civil officer. The direct military command of the forces must be in the officers commissioned by him ; and the extreme resort to be determined upon in the actual emergency is left entirely to the judgment and discretion of these officers. Thus it will be seen that, "in all cases and at all times," the military is, literally and virtually, in "strict subordination to, and control of, the civil power."

Before leaving this unwelcome theme, allow me to declare frankly by what motives I have been impelled thus to discuss it at some length. I might very justly have employed this occasion for the vindication of my personal honor. I have been wantonly traduced, and no terms seem to have been too vile for a portion of the public press in characterizing the arrogance, ambition, wickedness, and folly ascribed to me. But, in the present state of society, these things are too common to excite resentment, and generally too groundless to command credence. I do not presume to enlist your attention to any mere personal considerations ; a proper sense of the dignity of the executive office itself has alone induced me to examine and refute the errors which have been assiduously diffused in reference to my official acts. I was determined that it should not be truly said of the governor of Maryland, during my administration, that he had transcended his authority ; "declared martial law ;" made the civil subject to the military power ; invaded the rights of a chartered city ; or done any one of the illegal acts attributed to him. I leave these fabrications with those who originated them, to reconcile their ignorance or mendacity, if they can, with the simple but incontrovertible truths which I have felt it my duty thus to spread before you.

I have thus employed this occasion for a personal as well as an offi-

cial exposition of popular error, because it is the proper and only channel through which the executive of the State can consistently communicate with the people. He controls no organ, has no relations with the press, and should desire neither. It is his province to wait his opportunity, and, in communication with the representatives of the people, command the ear and solicit the reason of the people themselves.

MAIL FACILITIES IN IOWA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

FOR

Additional mail service.

FEBRUARY 9, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

JOINT RESOLUTION to procure additional mail facilities.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested, to use their influence to procure increased mail facilities on the route from Des Moines City, in Polk county, State of Iowa, to Jefferson City, in the State of Missouri, *via* Indianola, in Warren county, Chariton, in Lucas county, Corydon and Walnut, in Wayne county, and St. John, in Putnam county, and Milan in Sullivan county; thence to Jefferson city, in Missouri, so as to have the mails conveyed three times a week in hacks or four-horse coaches.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress and to the Postmaster General.

STEPHEN B. SHELEDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ORAN FAVILLE,
President of the Senate

Approved January 27, 1858.

RALPH P. LOWE.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Des Moines, January 27, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original roll on file in my office.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Secretary of State.

MAIL FACILITIES IN IOWA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

Additional mail service.

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads

JOINT RESOLUTION to procure additional mail facilities.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, That our members be instructed, and our representatives in Congress be requested, to use their influence to procure increased mail facilities on the route from Des Moines City, in Iowa county, State of Iowa, to Jefferson City, in the State of Missouri, via Indianapolis, in Warren county, Ohio, in Lucas county, Corydon and Walnut, in Wayne county, and St. Louis, in Putnam county, and Miller in Sullivan county, in Missouri, so as to have the mail conveyed three times a week in horse or four-horse coaches.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress and to the Postmaster General.

STEPHEN B. SHELLEY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ORAN BAYLIS,

President of the Senate.

Approved January 27, 1858.

RALPH P. LOWE,

CLERK OF SENATE OF STATE.

Des Moines, January 27, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original
and is filed in my office.

ELIJAH SMITH,

Secretary of State.

KANSAS.

PREAMBLE AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

OF INSTRUCTION OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF IOWA,

CONCERNING

The admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution.

FEBRUARY 9, 1858.—Referred to a select committee of fifteen.

PREAMBLE AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS of instruction concerning the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution.

Whereas application has been made, or is about to be made, to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the present Territory of Kansas into the Union under the instrument known as the Lecompton constitution; and

Whereas, among other grave questions arising from said application is that presented by the fact that the convention which framed said instrument refused to submit it fairly to the people of said Territory for ratification or rejection; and

Whereas the question thus presented involves one of the fundamental principles upon which our governments, State and national, are all based; and

Whereas it is eminently right and proper that the several States should, through their general assemblies, clearly express to their senators and representatives in Congress their opinions upon such questions; therefore—

Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to oppose the admission of Kansas as one of the States of our Union under the so-called Lecompton constitution, because, among other reasons, said constitution was not submitted by the convention which framed it to a fair and honest vote of the people of the Territory of Kansas for ratification or rejection.

Resolved, That we condemn the President of the United States, senators in Congress, and all others in authority under the Constitu-

tion of the United States who have advised or consented to the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution.

Resolved, That the terms of the pretended submission of the Lecompton constitution to the people of Kansas Territory employed in the schedule of said constitution, viz: that the votes, if cast, must be for the constitution, are an insult to common sense and an outrage on common honesty, and had their origin in a bold determination to thrust slavery on Kansas, in opposition to the consent of the people of said Territory, and in violation of the spirit of our national Constitution.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be requested to resign, unless they can support the foregoing resolves, and vote as therein indicated.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to forward a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

STEPHEN B. SHELLDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ORAN FAVILLE,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 23, 1855.

RALPH P. LOWE.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Des Moines, January 23, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original roll on file in my office.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Secretary of State.

MAIL FACILITIES—IOWA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

ASKING

For certain mail facilities.

FEBRUARY 9, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

JOINT RESOLUTION to procure mail facilities.

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa: That our senators be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to use their influence to procure weekly or semi-weekly mail service on mail route No. —, commencing at Dyersville, in Dubuque county, Iowa, thence by way of Paultney, Plumb Spring, Yankee Settlement, Honey Creek, Volga city, Highland, Elgin, Clermont, &c., to Decorah, in Winneshiek county, Iowa.

STEPHEN B. SHELEDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ORAN FAVILLE,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 26, 1858.

RALPH P. LOWE.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Des Moines, January 26, 1858.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original roll on file in my office.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Secretary of State.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be and they are authorized to report to the House the following bill, to be read twice and then to pass.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF IOWA

TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULATION OF THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS IN THE TERRITORY OF IOWA.

Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Iowa, January 10, 1858.

JOINT RESOLUTION TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULATION OF THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS IN THE TERRITORY OF IOWA.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Iowa: That one copy of the foregoing bill be printed and the same be distributed to the several members of the House of Representatives and to the several members of the Senate.

STEPHEN A. SMITH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN A. WALKER,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved January 10, 1858.
Ralph P. Lowe,
Ralph P. Lowe.

Given by the Secretary of State.
The Secretary of State.
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as the same is in my office.
ELIAS SMITH,
Secretary of State.

BOUNTYLAND TO VOLUNTEERS OF THE SPIRIT LAKE
EXPEDITION.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

IN FAVOR OF

*Granting bounty land to the volunteers of the Spirit Lake expedition, in
March, 1857.*

FEBRUARY 9, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States,
asking for bounty land warrants for the volunteers of the Spirit lake expedition.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

Your memorialists, the general assembly of the State of Iowa, respectfully represent, that whereas some time in March, 1857, a party of Sioux Indians attacked and destroyed the entire settlement at Spirit lake, in Dickinson county, of this State ; and whereas, when the news reached Fort Dodge, a party of over one hundred men immediately put themselves under the command of Major William Williams, and marched to the scene of slaughter to protect the living, (if any had survived the general massacre,) give the dead a Christian burial, and punish the savage intruders ; and whereas this party of volunteers endured almost unheard-of hardships, being on the continued march for eighteen days, crossing swollen streams, marching over drifted snow and almost pathless prairie, alike destitute of timber and inhabitants, and this, too, in the most inclement weather, so cold that two of the number, Captain J. C. Johnson and William Burkholder, perished and were lost on the prairie, while all underwent almost unendurable hardships, many being frozen and maimed for life ; and whereas, by the self sacrificing perseverance of these men, several families in southern Minnesota were rescued from the perils of savage warfare, and saved from death by starvation, and the victims of Indian butchery were decently interred: Therefore—

Your memorialists petition that you give and grant to each person engaged upon that expedition who received an honorable discharge

a military bounty land warrant, calling for one hundred and sixty acres of land, and provide that said warrant can be located on any land upon which the Indian title is extinguished, has been surveyed, and is not otherwise appropriated.

And your memorialists would further petition that the heirs of Captain J. C. Johnson be given and granted one section of government land, to be selected by said heirs from any land as above described; and that the heirs of William Burkholder be given and granted one section, to be selected by said heirs, as above prayed for in the case of Captain Johnson.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be instructed to forward a copy of the above to Congress.

STEPHEN B. SHELLDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ORAN FAVILLE,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 30, 1858.

RALPH P. LOWE.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Des Moines, February 1, 1858.

I, Elijah Sells, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original roll on file in my office.

ELIJAH SELLS.

INDEMNITY FOR EXPENSES INCURRED IN DEFENDING
THE SETTLEMENTS AT SPIRIT LAKE AGAINST INDIAN
INVASIONS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF IOWA,

ASKING

*Indemnity for expenses incurred in defending the settlements at Spirit
Lake against Indian invasions.*

FEBRUARY 9, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MEMORIAL AND JOINT RESOLUTION asking Congress to appropriate a sum sufficient to the State of Iowa to indemnify the said State for all necessary expenses incurred in an expedition raised under authority of the governor of the State of Iowa to relieve the settlements at Spirit Lake, in March, A. D. 1857.

Your memorialists, the general assembly of the State of Iowa, would respectfully represent that, in consequence of the hostile invasion of the State by a band of Sioux Indians, in the month of March, A. D. 1857, whereby a large number of the citizens of this State were brutally murdered, and a considerable amount of property destroyed; and whereas, in order to protect the lives and property of the citizens of this State, it became necessary to raise, arm, and equip a company of men to march to the relief of the settlements; and whereas, under the authority of the governor of this State, a company of nearly one hundred men was so raised, armed, and equipped, and did march to the scene of the massacre, thereby incurring considerable expense, and suffering almost unheard of hardships, and thereby relieving a number of families from starvation, and burying the bodies of the murdered:

Your memorialists would therefore respectfully ask of your honorable bodies that a law may be passed providing for the payment to the State of Iowa all the expenses incurred by the said State in consequence of said hostile invasion as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the senators from this State be instructed, and the

2 INDEMNITY FOR EXPENSES INCURRED AT SPIRIT LAKE.

representatives requested, to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law appropriating a sum as asked for in the foregoing memorial, and that the secretary of state forward a copy thereof to each.

STEPHEN B. SHELLDY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
ORAN FAVILLE,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 30, 1858.

RALPH P. LOWE.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original roll on file in my office.

ELIJAH SELLS,
Secretary of State.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS IN GEORGIA.

RESOLVES

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA,

ASKING

The extinguishment of title to Indian reservations in that State.

FEBRUARY 9, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas by the compact of 1802, between the State of Georgia and the United States, the United States agreed to extinguish the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of the State of Georgia not ceded to the United States by said compact; and whereas, by the treaties of 1817, between the United States and the Cherokee nation, the United States do agree to give to each and every head of an Indian family residing on the east side of the Mississippi river on lands there, or that might thereafter be surrendered to the United States, a reservation of six hundred and forty acres of land, in which the heads of Indian families will have a life estate, with a reversion in fee simple to their children, reserving to the widow her dower, &c.

And whereas most of the heads of those Indian families are dead and their children are now coming forward and demanding the fee-simple titled vested in them by the treaties aforesaid, and at the same time threatening citizens who own those reservations in pursuance of titles guaranteed to them by the State of Georgia; and whereas it is the duty of the United State, in pursuance of the compact of 1802, to extinguish the Indian title to said reservations, and thereby relieve the State from the expense and trouble of defending the rights of her citizens against those threatened actions of ejectment:

Be it therefore resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Georgia in general assembly met, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives in Congress requested, to use their best efforts in procuring the passage of a law by which the Indian title

to those reservations may be extinguished and liquidated, not only as an act of justice to the State, but also in fulfillment of treaty obligations to the reservees.

JOHN W. H. UNDERWOOD,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Attest :

ALEX. M. SPEAR, *Clerk of the House.*

JOHN E. WARD,
President of the Senate.

Attest :

W. B. TERHUNE, *Secretary of the Senate.*

Approved December 14, 1857.

JOSEPH E. BROWN,
Governor.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Milledgeville, Georgia, December 30, 1857.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a resolution in relation to Indian reserves east of the Mississippi river, &c., as appears from the enrolled resolution on file in this office.

Given under my hand and seal of office, the day and year afore-
[L. s.] said.

E. P. WATKINS,
Secretary of State.

MEMORIAL RELATIVE TO THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

JOINT MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

Asking that the city of Montgomery, in said State, be constituted a port of entry and clearance, and for an appropriation for the erection of custom-house, United States court room, land office, and post office.

FEBRUARY 9, 1858.—So much as relates to the court-house referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. So much as relates to all other matters referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Alabama, in general assembly convened, respectfully represents, that one railroad is already under construction from the city of Montgomery, in said State, to the city of Pensacola, in the State of Florida, and that several other railroad charters have been granted to continue or construct railroads leading from said city of Montgomery. They further represent, that said city is the outlet and commercial depot of an extensive, fertile, and populous region of country; that it is also the point at which the emigration from Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, and a portion of Tennessee, meet in the transit to Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas, and that large and increasing quantities of railroad iron, as well as considerable amounts of foreign manufactured goods, are distributed at this point. That those works of internal improvement would be advanced and facilitated if the iron required in their construction, which, imported through the Atlantic and Gulf ports, could be bonded and stored at Montgomery; and that the convenience of emigrants from this and other States would be promoted by the clearance of their stores at this point. They, therefore, respectfully ask that said city of Montgomery may be made a port of entry and clearance, and that a custom-house be there established.

2 MEMORIAL RELATIVE TO THE CITY OF MONTGOMERY

They further represent, that the convenience of the public would be advanced by the erection of a suitable building or buildings for a United States court, land office, and post office, and they pray that appropriations be made by your honorable bodies for these purposes.

C. M. JACKSON,

Speaker of House of Representatives.

J. M. CALHOUN,

President of the Senate.

Approved, January 20, 1858.

A. B. MOORE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

Montgomery, Alabama,

I, James H. Weaver, secretary of state of the State of Alabama, do certify the foregoing to be a true, correct, and perfect copy of Joint Memorial to the Congress of the United States, asking that the city of Montgomery be made a port of entry and clearance, and for an appropriation for the erection of custom-house, United States court room, land office, and post office, approved January 20, 1858, and now on file in my office.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State affixed, at [L. s.] Montgomery, this the 22d of January, 1858, and of American independence the eighty-second year.

JAMES H. WEAVER,

Secretary of State.

ESTIMATE TO PAY STIPULATION FOR DISCONTINUANCE
OF SOUND DUES.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No. 271.]

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

FURNISHING

*An estimate of money necessary to meet the amount stipulated to be paid
to Denmark for discontinuance of the Sound Dues.*

FEBRUARY 9, 1858.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, February 1, 1858.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, requesting an estimate of the amount required to carry out the provisions of the convention between the United States and Denmark for the discontinuance of the Sound dues, has been received. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that the sum stipulated by article third of the convention to be paid to Denmark, at London, in United States currency, within twelve months from the date of the instrument, is \$393,011. To this should be added four per cent. interest on the above sum from the 1st day of April last, in accordance with the stipulation contained in article VI of the convention. As it will not be possible, however, to furnish a precise estimate of the amount necessary to meet the latter payment until the day for the payment of the principal shall have been definitively fixed, I would recommend the appropriation of a sum sufficient to pay the interest of four per cent. for one year from the first day of April last—the period fixed upon by Denmark for a free navigation of the Sound and Belts.

The provisions of the convention render it necessary that the principal should be paid to Denmark prior to the 11th day of April next. It is presumed, therefore, that an appropriation of one year's interest will be ample enough to enable the United States to carry out the stipulation of article VI of the convention, as it is supposed that the

payment of principal to Denmark will not be delayed beyond the first day of April, proximo.

If the above suggestion should be adopted by your committee, an appropriation of the following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the convention, will be required :

Principal to be paid to Denmark.....	\$393,011 00
Interest on said sum from April 1, 1857, to April 1, 1858, at four per cent	15,720 44
	408,731 44

In reply to the latter paragraph of your letter, requesting an estimate of the annual or average amount of tolls levied by Denmark on American vessels and their cargoes passing through the Sound and Belts, I have the honor to acquaint you that, according to a statement furnished to this department in 1847 by the legation of the United States at Copenhagen, the average annual amount of these duties, exacted from American vessels for a period of sixteen years, from 1828 to 1843, both inclusive, was \$107,467 71. The tabular statements of later years do not enable me to state with accuracy the average amount of tolls levied subsequently to 1843.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,

Chairman Committee Ways and Means House of Reps.

NEBRASKA CONTESTED ELECTION.

PAPERS

SUBMITTED TO

THE COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS

RELATING TO

The contested election case for Nebraska Territory.

FEBRUARY 9, 1858.—Ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee of Elections.

MR. CHAPMAN'S ANSWER TO MR. FERGUSON'S STATEMENT AND AFFIDAVIT CLAIMING WANT OF NOTICE, &c.

To the honorable Committee of Elections of the House of Representatives:

To the statement and affidavit made by Hon. Fenner Ferguson, and to be found on pages 1 and 2 of House Mis. Doc. No. 19, the undersigned feels it his right and duty to make the following answer, and to protest against any further time being allowed to take testimony in the case :

Page 1 of House Mis. Doc. No. 5 shows that, on the 16th day of September, 1857, eleven days after the result of the election was determined, notices in writing was *personally* given to said Fenner Ferguson of the intention of the undersigned to contest his seat ; that page 3 of said Doc. No. 5 shows that, under date of October 2, said Ferguson answered to said contestant's notice, and which answer was served on this contestant by leaving the same twelve days afterwards at his usual place of abode, and while he was absent from the Territory. By referring to said answer of sitting delegate, it will be found strangely or designedly to be a notice with date, but naming no locality as to where written or where the writer might be found or addressed, or any agent or attorney representing him ; and so far as this contestant was informed he might have supposed him in his house or in some place about the Territory, or having hastily fled from the Territory to avoid any further notice being served upon him. Therefore, in giving him further notices to take testimony, this contestant had no other course to pursue than that pointed out by the law prescribing the mode of obtaining evidence in cases of contested elections,

to wit: to cause copies of said notices to be left at his usual place of abode, which was done, as appears by the affidavits of James W. Daskam and Loren P. Waldo, jr., to be found on pages 8 and 9 of said Doc. No. 5, and which more fully appears by the depositions of Loren P. Waldo, jr., and Geo. L. Sites, now in possession of your committee.

To the fifth allegation of said Ferguson, found on pages 1 and 2 House Mis. Doc. No. 19, that his friends appeared and volunteered to cross-examine witnesses produced by Mr. Chapman and were refused, &c., I have to say that I did object to said cross-examination, because the person asking said privilege declared at the time he was not the agent or attorney of said Ferguson, (see depositions of Nichols and Daskam, pages 26 and 29 Doc. No. 5,) and because I knew him to be one of the persons who had perpetrated one of the frauds I had charged in the election; and, further, because at the same time he asked the privilege of cross-examination he accompanied it with a threat that, unless he was thus permitted, certain Mormon witnesses I had *sub-pœned* would not testify, and which threat was carried out, (see pages 26 and 29 of said Doc. No. 5;) and, further, because that I had been informed by one Silas A. Strickland that he was the attorney of said Ferguson, and should so act in this case; and it will appear by House Mis. Doc. No. 17, pages 3 and 4, that on the 3d day of December, 1857, seven days after the close of taking of testimony in my behalf, said Silas A. Strickland, as attorney of said Fenner Ferguson, and in my absence from the Territory, caused notice to be left at my usual place of abode, in Omaha City, of his intention, as attorney of said Ferguson, to proceed, on the 14th of the same month, to take the testimony of eighteen persons in the defence of said Ferguson's right to his seat, and on the day named did proceed to take testimony, as will appear by said Doc. No. 17.

Contestant, therefore, in view of the above facts, and of the trouble and expense he has been to, and that, too, in strict accordance with the law, claims the privilege of an early hearing, and that without the delay of sixty days, and more especially as he is not aware of any formal application for delay, accompanied with any reasons therefor, has been made by either party in the case. He further asks that this statement, with the depositions of Loren P. Waldo, jr., and Geo. L. Sites, now in the hands of the committee, be printed.

Respectfully submitted,

B. B. CHAPMAN.

FEBRUARY 1, 1858.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., *January* 25, 1858

SIR: You will please take notice that I will take the depositions of George L. Sites and Loren P. Waldo, jr., in relation to the notices left at your usual place of abode, in the Territory of Nebraska, on the 13th and 14th days of November last, and copies of which are to be

found in House Mis. Doc. 5, of the present session of Congress, and referred to in your communication to the Committee of Elections, on or about the 6th instant, at the guard room of the Capitol in the city of Washington, before C. W. C. Dunnington, justice of the peace, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 m., at which time and place you can appear and claim such legal rights as you are allowed in the premises.

Respectfully yours,

B. B. CHAPMAN.

Hon. FENNER FERGUSON,
Washington City, D. C.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
January 25, 1858.

I hereby certify that I did, on this 25th day of January, 1858, hand in person to Hon. Fenner Ferguson of the House of Representatives, a copy of the foregoing notice.

S. V. HUNTER.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
Tuesday morning, January 26, 1858.

SIR : In my notice to you of yesterday, of my intention to take the depositions of George L. Sites and Loren P. Waldo, jr., in relation to the notices left at your usual place of abode, &c., and handed you by S. V. Hunter, esq., I have to inform you that in the hurry of copying the same I left out the day on which I proposed to take said depositions, to wit: the 26th day of January, 1858, between the same hours as mentioned in said notice.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

B. B. CHAPMAN.

Hon. FENNER FERGUSON.

On this twenty-sixth day of January, in the year 1858, in the guard room, United States Capitol, agreeably to the prefixed notice, before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Washington, District of Columbia, personally appears Loren P. Waldo, jr., aged twenty-three years, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, deposed and saith:

Interrogatory by Bird B. Chapman, to which Fenner Ferguson objected, because no point was made except as to one notice.

Question 1. State what you know about certain notices having been left at the usual place of abode of Hon. Fenner Ferguson, in Belle-

view, Nebraska Territory, of the intentions of Hon. Bird B. Chapman to take depositions of the matter of the contested seat of Bird B. Chapman *vs.* Fenner Ferguson.

Answer. I served such a notice. Left it in the hands of Mr. Strickland. The notice which I served was on the 14th November, 1857; the same to which I attested in the printed testimony.

Question 2. State what, if anything, occurred at said usual place of abode of said Fenner Ferguson at the time of your serving said notice, or during said day or evening, in relation to the matter above referred to.

Objected to by Fenner Ferguson, on the ground that the interrogatory is not pertinent to the issue, or in pursuance of the notice calling him here, and on every ground.

Overruled, and the question put.

Answer. I was at the office of Silas A. Strickland on the evening of the 14th November, when I served the notice. I was there at least two hours. I saw in the hands of Mr. Strickland two notices, and heard them read. One of them was the notice which I had served, and the other one was served by Mr. James Daskell.

Question 3. Was the second one you speak of the one found on pages 6, 7, and 8 of House Miscellaneous Document No. 5, herewith shown you?

Objected to and objection overruled.

Answer. This is the one.

Question 4. Where, in what house, was the office of said Silas A. Strickland?

Answer in the house of Judge Ferguson.

Question 5. State what other persons were living in said house of said Ferguson at that time.

Objected to by Fenner Ferguson as irrelevant, but overruled.

Answer. Andrew Sagendorf, Silas A. Strickland, Purdy Strickland, Marshall Stoddward, Joseph Stoddward, and a man and his wife by the name of Becker. I took up my board there from the 14th of November to the 16th.

Question 6. Did any of the persons you have named have more in charge than others of the said house; if so, in what?

Objected to by Judge Ferguson. Objection overruled.

Answer. I was invited to stop at the house by Mr. Sagendorf. At meal times Mr. Sagendorf sat at the head of the table. I went to him to pay my bill.

Question 7. What was the business of Silas A. Strickland?

Answer. Practicing law.

Question by Judge Ferguson. Were these all the persons living in said house?

Answer. All except an Irish girl and child of Becker, and a Mr. Coffman.

Question by same. How long had all but the Strickland's lived there?

Answer. I don't know.

Question by same. Is Mr. Sagendorf a young unmarried man?

Answer. I should judge he is about twenty-seven years old ; I do not know, but suppose him to be unmarried.

L. P. WALDO, JR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 26th day of January, 1858.

C. W. C. DUNNINGTON, *J. P.*

And at the same time and place, appeared George L. Sykes, aged thirty-three years, who, being duly sworn on the Holy Evangely of Almighty God, deposeth and saith :

Question 1. By B. B. Chapman. State what you know in relation to certain notices claimed to have been left at the usual place of abode of Hon. Fenner Ferguson, in Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, of the intentions of Hon. Bird B. Chapman to take depositions in the matter of the contested seat of Bird B. Chapman *vs.* Fenner Ferguson.

To which Fenner Ferguson objected, because no point was made except as to one notice. Overruled.

Answer. I was in the town of Bellevue, Nebraska Territory, on the 13th day of November, 1857. I was called upon by one James Daskell with a bundle of papers, upon which was the following endorsement : "To Hon. Fenner Ferguson, his agent or attorney, Bellevue, Nebraska Territory," with an additional endorsement to the following purport : "The enclosed is a notice to take depositions in the matter of contest between Hon. Fenner Ferguson and Hon. Bird B. Chapman." Mr. Daskell went to the house which was the late residence of the Hon Fenner Ferguson, with the aforesaid papers in his possession. This was on the 13th of November. A day or two subsequent to this time I saw the same envelope in an open state, in which was enclosed the notice purporting to have been served by James W. Daskell, found on pages 7 and 8 House Miscellaneous Document No. 5, 1st session 35th Congress, in the possession of Silas A. Strickland, and in the constructive possession also of L. L. Bowen, the law partner of Silas A. Strickland, at the office of said Bowen & Strickland, in said dwelling house.

Question 2. Was said dwelling house the usual place of abode of said Fenner Ferguson ?

Answer. It was from about the 5th day of June up to the period of said Ferguson leaving the Territory.

Question 3. State what, if anything, occurred to call your attention to the service of the notices above referred to.

Objected to by Fenner Ferguson. Overruled.

Answer. I was specially requested by a note from Hon. B. B. Chapman to see that the notice in the possession of James W. Daskell should be left at the usual residence of Judge Ferguson, and also to learn whether the notice came into the possession of Silas A. Strickland, and was opened by him as the attorney of Hon. Fenner Ferguson.

Question by Fenner Ferguson. How long was the said house occupied by any others than the Strickland's prior to the 13th of November, 1857 ?

Answer. On the 6th of November Mr. Sagendorf and Mr. Becker

and his wife moved into the house; and the other persons, spoken of by Mr. Waldo, on the 7th.

Question by B. B. Chapman. What do you know of Andrew Sagendorf as to his living in the said house of Fenner Ferguson?

Answer. As I before stated, Andrew Sagendorf moved into the house on the 6th of November with his brother-in-law, Becker, and his sister, Mrs. Becker, and continued their residence there up to the 13th November, and subsequently.

GEO. L. SITES.

Sworn to and subscribed before me on this 26th day of January, 1858.

C. W. C. DUNNINGTON, J. P.

ESTABLISH ARMORY IN SHELBY COUNTY, ALABAMA.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,

IN FAVOR OF

The establishment of an armory in Shelby county, in said State.

FEBRUARY 10, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JOINT MEMORIAL to the Congress of the United States.

The memorial of the general assembly of the State of Alabama respectfully represents: That there are within our borders inexhaustible fields of bituminous coal, found by actual experiment to be equal to any known in the United States for fuel, generating steam, the manufacture of iron, and other purposes for which bituminous coal is used. In juxtaposition may be found lime rock; also, iron ore to an indefinite extent, unsurpassed for its yield and the fineness of the iron made therefrom, and all crowned by a virgin forest. These mines, commencing at their southern point on the Alabama and Tennessee River railroad, stretch away through the counties of Shelby and Jefferson, and other counties, over a vast extent of the State, underlying a large portion of the public lands within its limits. Water power is abundant, and the country noted for its healthfulness. One terminus of the above railroad rests upon the Alabama river, by which means they are brought into immediate proximity with the bay of Mobile and the Gulf of Mexico. There is also a railroad from the capital of the State to Pensacola in progress, with every prospect of a speedy completion; and this general assembly looks forward to the not distant period when a road will be extended through the very heart of this region, which may well challenge comparison with any portion of our country for its healthfulness.

From these facts, and the fact that the coast of the Gulf of Mexico is in a more exposed condition than any portion of the United States coast, and has not received as much attention from the government as we think it deserves, we would respectfully call the attention of Congress to the importance of establishing an armory at some point,

as before indicated, for manufacturing cannon and arms suitable for the equipment of troops in the United States service; and, from the easy access to Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston, to any arrangement which may be deemed advisable for the establishment of a coal depot for the supply of war and mail steamers.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to urge this matter, at least, if possible, to obtain an examination by the government; and that a copy thereof be sent to each of them by the governor of this State.

C. M. JACKSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. M. CALHOUN,
President of the Senate.

Approved, January 19, 1858,

A. B. MOORE.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS.

RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF TENNESSEE,

ASKING

Pensions for soldiers of the war of 1812 and of the Indian wars.

FEBRUARY 10, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JOINT RESOLUTION to instruct our senators in Congress, and request our representatives, to aid in the passage of a bill granting a pension to the soldiers of the war of 1812 and of the various Indian wars.

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee, That our senators in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and our representatives most respectfully requested, to use all reasonable diligence and exertion to procure the passage through Congress of a bill granting a pension to the soldiers of the war of 1812, and the various Indian wars in which the government has been engaged; and that the governor of the State be respectfully requested to forward a copy of this resolution to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress.

Adopted January 7, 1858.

DANIEL S. DANELSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN C. BURCH,
Speaker of the Senate.

I, F. N. M. Burton, secretary of state of Tennessee, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from the original in my office.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the [L. s.] great seal of the State, this 4th of February, 1858.

F. N. M. BURTON,
Secretary of State.

IMPROVEMENT OF CERTAIN HARBORS IN MICHIGAN.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

ASKING

An appropriation for the improvement of certain harbors.

FEBRUARY 15, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION of instructions to our senators and representatives in Congress, urging the passage of an act of Congress making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors.

Whereas, by the ordinance of 1787, the inland waters of the States and Territories of the United States are declared to be common highways, forever free to the citizens of said States and Territories, and therefore necessarily beyond the care and control of local legislation, but essentially within the province of the general government; and

Whereas the immense interest involved in the successful navigation of said waters, as well as the great floating capital invested in commerce, wherein citizens of the Union at large are more or less concerned, and the security, wealth and prosperity of the Union are eminently conserved; and

Whereas the protection of such varied and general interests is necessarily dependent upon safe and accessible harbors, into which shipping may repair for safety from the frequent storms which vex and imperil its security,

The removal of obstructions to navigation and the improvement of harbors for the free ingress and egress of such shipping interest are absolutely essential to the maintenance of commerce, and the necessary legislation and protection thereof inevitably national in their character, as repeatedly recognized by appropriations from the federal government; therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use every honorable exertion to procure the

passage of an act of Congress making suitable appropriations for the improvement of the following harbors, to wit: New Buffalo, St. Joseph, Kalamazoo, Black Lake, Grand River, Muskegon, White River, Pere Marquette, Manistee, Saginaw Bay, Monroe, Thunder Bay, Marquette, Ontonagon, Mackinac and Cheboygan.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution to our senators and representatives in Congress.

GEO. A. COE,

President of the Senate.

BYRON G. STOUT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved February 3, 1858.

KINSLEY S. BINGHAM.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
County of Ingham. } ss.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, John McKinney, secretary of state, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of a joint resolution passed by the legislature of the State of Michigan with the original resolution now on file in this office, and that it is a true copy thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
[L. s.] great seal of said State, at Lansing, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1858.

JOHN McKINNEY,

Secretary of State.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

RELATIVE TO

A northern Pacific Railroad.

FEBRUARY 15, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to a Northern Pacific Railroad,

Whereas an immense commerce has, within a few years, grown up on our Pacific coast, which is continually increasing in importance, and the benefits of which commerce is increasing and accruing to other countries, in consequence of the difficulties, delays, and dangers attending travel and transportation to and from our eastern and western ocean ports by the long, dangerous, and fatiguing route of the oceans, gulfs, and isthmus ;

And whereas a vast domain, lying between our western States and the Pacific, remains, and must ever remain, waste and undeveloped, without some safe, easy, and commodious means of conveyance through our western territories ;

And whereas such means of conveyance would not only facilitate the settlement and cultivation of a region that can never be improved without it, but would open the heart of a continent to the poor but enterprising working-men of the older States, substitute for worthless wilds cultivated fields, the great source of all wealth, and open to us a commerce of the greatest magnitude ;

And whereas the cost of providing such means of conveyance would be more than returned by the increased value of our now waste and unproductive lands, and is scarcely worthy a moment's consideration in view of the immediate and lasting benefits which would necessarily accrue upon furnishing such means of intercommunication from ocean to ocean, through our entire domain, which must ultimately revolutionize the commerce of the world, and centralize the trade of Europe and Asia from opposite directions, with the productions of every clime, in the new republic of America ; therefore,

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to urge the passage of a law granting public lands to aid in

the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, upon or near the line known as the Stevens', or northern Pacific railroad route; and also for the passage of a law granting public lands in the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad to aid in forming a connexion between said northern Pacific railroad and the eastern States, on the line of the Grand Trunk and Great Western railways, to commence at Port Huron, in the State of Michigan, and terminate at some point on the Montreal river, on the western boundary of the upper peninsula of the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That the governor of this State be requested to transmit, as soon as the same can be done, to each of the senators and representatives in Congress from this State, a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution.

GEORGE A. COE,
President of the Senate.

BYRON G. STOUT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 30, 1858.

KINSLEY S. BINGHAM.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
Office of Secretary of State. } ss.

I, John McKinney, secretary of state, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of a joint resolution passed by the legislature of the State of Michigan with the original now on file in this office, and that it is a true copy thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
[SEAL.] great seal of the said State, at Lansing, this 5th day
of February, A. D. 1858.

JOHN McKINNEY,
Secretary of State.

LANDS TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

ASKING

The passage of the "Homestead Bill."

FEBRUARY 15, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to granting the public lands of the United States to actual settlers.

Whereas there is a bill now pending before Congress granting to actual settlers a homestead free of cost: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives, That, in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Michigan, we respectfully demand of our senators and earnestly ask of our representatives in Congress to use their best exertions to secure the immediate passage of the "homestead bill."

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution to our senators and representatives in Congress.

GEO. A. COE,

President of the Senate.

BYRON G. STOUT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved February 2, 1858.

KINSLEY S. BINGHAM.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
Office of Secretary of State, } ss.

I, John McKinney, secretary of state, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of a joint resolution, passed by the legislature of the State of Michigan, with the original now on file in this office, and that it is a true copy thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
[L. s.] great seal of the said State, at Lansing, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1858.

JOHN MCKINNEY,
Secretary of State.

JOHN W. MURPHY, SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.
In Reply to a Resolution of the Senate, Passed January 2, 1858.
The Senate of the State of Michigan, in the year 1858, passed a resolution, which was referred to a committee on the subject of the same, and which was reported to the Senate on the 14th of February, 1858. The committee on the subject of the same, in their report, stated that they had been instructed by the Senate to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a bill, which was introduced into the Senate on the 14th of January, 1858, and which was reported to the Senate on the 14th of February, 1858. The committee on the subject of the same, in their report, stated that they had been instructed by the Senate to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a bill, which was introduced into the Senate on the 14th of January, 1858, and which was reported to the Senate on the 14th of February, 1858.

JOHN W. MURPHY, SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.
In Reply to a Resolution of the Senate, Passed January 2, 1858.
The Senate of the State of Michigan, in the year 1858, passed a resolution, which was referred to a committee on the subject of the same, and which was reported to the Senate on the 14th of February, 1858. The committee on the subject of the same, in their report, stated that they had been instructed by the Senate to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a bill, which was introduced into the Senate on the 14th of January, 1858, and which was reported to the Senate on the 14th of February, 1858.

Whereas there is a bill now pending before Congress, relating to the subject of the same, and which was introduced into the Senate on the 14th of January, 1858, and which was reported to the Senate on the 14th of February, 1858. The committee on the subject of the same, in their report, stated that they had been instructed by the Senate to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a bill, which was introduced into the Senate on the 14th of January, 1858, and which was reported to the Senate on the 14th of February, 1858.

GEO. A. GOE,
President of the Senate.
BYRON A. STOUT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Approved February 2, 1858.
KINSEY B. MINHAM.

JOHN W. MURPHY, SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.
In Reply to a Resolution of the Senate, Passed January 2, 1858.
The Senate of the State of Michigan, in the year 1858, passed a resolution, which was referred to a committee on the subject of the same, and which was reported to the Senate on the 14th of February, 1858. The committee on the subject of the same, in their report, stated that they had been instructed by the Senate to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a bill, which was introduced into the Senate on the 14th of January, 1858, and which was reported to the Senate on the 14th of February, 1858.

JOHN W. MURPHY, SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.
In Reply to a Resolution of the Senate, Passed January 2, 1858.
The Senate of the State of Michigan, in the year 1858, passed a resolution, which was referred to a committee on the subject of the same, and which was reported to the Senate on the 14th of February, 1858. The committee on the subject of the same, in their report, stated that they had been instructed by the Senate to inquire into the expediency of the passage of a bill, which was introduced into the Senate on the 14th of January, 1858, and which was reported to the Senate on the 14th of February, 1858.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

IN

Reference to the endowment of the Michigan Agricultural College.

FEBRUARY 15, 1858.—Ordered to be Printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to an appropriation of a grant of land for the endowment of the Michigan Agricultural College.

Whereas a memorial has been presented to Congress by the Board of Education and the president and faculty of the Michigan Agricultural College, praying for a grant of land as an endowment of said Michigan Agricultural College:

And whereas we believe that the practical working of the Michigan Agricultural College fully vindicates the feasibility and correctness of the principles upon which it is founded: Therefore—

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use all honorable means to secure the passage of a law in accordance with the memorial.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

GEORGE A. COE,
President of the Senate

BYRON G. STOUT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 29, 1858.

KINSLEY S. BINGHAM.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, }
Office of Secretary of State, } ss.

I, John McKinney, secretary of state, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of a joint resolution, passed by the legis-

lature of the State of Michigan, with the original now on file in this office, and that it is a true copy thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the
[L. s.] great seal of the said State, at Lansing, this 4th day of Feb-
ruary, A. D. 1858.

JOHN McKINNEY,
Secretary of State.

ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

IN RELATION TO

The St. Mary's Falls ship canal.

FEBRUARY 15, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the protection and permanent security of the St. Mary's Falls ship canal.

Whereas it appears by the report of the superintendent of the St. Mary's Falls ship canal that, during the past season, owing to the unavoidable action of frost upon the embankments, leaks have occurred in various portions of the same, and in two instances breaks of a serious and alarming character:

And whereas it appears that some further expense is necessary in securing the said embankment, and in the erection of an additional set of gates to facilitate the navigation of said canal: Therefore—

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives in that body be requested, to use all proper means to secure by Congress such appropriation as may be necessary to render the above work permanent and secure.

Besolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution, together with copies of the report of the late superintendent of the canal, to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

GEO. A. COE,
President of the Senate.

BYRON G. STOUT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 30, 1858.

KINSLEY S. BINGHAM.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
Office of the Secretary of State, } ^{ss.}

I, John McKinney, secretary of state, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of a joint resolution, passed by the legislature of the State of Michigan, with the original now on file in this office, and that it is a true copy thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed
[L. s.] the great seal of the said State, at Lansing, this fifth day of
February, A. D. 1858.

JOHN MCKINNEY,
Secretary of State.

SLAVERY.

RESOLVES

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

AGAINST THE

Further extension of slavery.

FEBRUARY 15, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the extension of slavery.

Whereas the people of the State of Michigan have shown an unyielding hostility to the further extension of slavery by a large majority at every election since (1854) eighteen hundred and fifty-four, when their will could be expressed in reference to that subject ;

And whereas the legislature of the State of Michigan have, on two several occasions, instructed their senators and requested their representatives to act in accordance with the above expressed sentiment in Congress, which instructions have been, by some of those thus instructed, wholly disregarded ; therefore—

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use all proper means to prevent the further extension of slavery in the Territories of the United States, or the admission of any more slave States into the Union ; to oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, or any constitution maintaining slavery therein.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution to our senators and representatives in Congress.

GEORGE A. COE,
President of the Senate.

BYRON G. STOUT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved February 3, 1858.

KINSLEY S. BINGHAM.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
Office of the Secretary of State. } ss.

I, John McKinney, secretary of State, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of a joint resolution passed by the legislature of the State of Michigan with the original, now on file in this office, and that it is a true copy thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the
[L. S.] great seal of the said State, at Lansing, this 4th day of February, A. D. 1858.

JOHN MCKINNEY,
Secretary of State.

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

RESOLVED

Further extension of slavery.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the extension of slavery.

Whereas the people of the State of Michigan have shown an un-
flinching hostility to the further extension of slavery by a large majority
at every election since (1854) eighteen hundred and fifty-four, when
their will could be expressed in reference to that subject;
And whereas the legislature of the State of Michigan have on two
several occasions, instructed their senators and requested their rep-
resentatives to act in accordance with the above expressed sentiment in
Congress, which instructions have been, by some of those thus in-
structed, wholly disregarded; therefore—
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of
Michigan, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives
requested, to use all proper means to prevent the further extension of
slavery in the Territories of the United States, or the admission of any
more slave States into the Union; to oppose the admission of Kansas
into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, or any constitution
relating to slavery therein.
Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward copies of the
foregoing preamble and resolution to our senators and representatives
in Congress.

GEORGE A. COE,

President of the Senate.

BYRON G. STOUT,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved February 3, 1858.

KINLEY B. BINGHAM.

KANSAS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE
PLANTATIONS,

INSTRUCTING

Their senators and requesting their representatives to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State under the Lecompton constitution.

FEBRUARY 15, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,
JANUARY, A. D. 1858.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to vote against the admission of Kansas into the Union under the Lecompton constitution.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be, and he hereby is, instructed to transmit a copy of the above resolution to each of the members of Congress from this State immediately after its passage.

I certify the above to be a true copy of resolutions passed by the general assembly.

JAMES R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

Resolved, That the committee on the petition of the
State of Rhode Island and Providence
Plantations, do hereby report that the same has been
considered, and that the committee are of opinion that the
petitioners are entitled to the relief prayed for, and
that the same be granted.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE
PLANTATIONS,
THE FOREMAN, CLEVELAND

These petitioners and respondents have requested that the
petitioners be admitted to the Union as a State under the
Constitution of the United States, and that the same be
granted.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,
JAMES H. BARTLETT

Resolved, That the committee on the petition of the
State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, do hereby
report that the same has been considered, and that the
committee are of opinion that the petitioners are entitled to
the relief prayed for, and that the same be granted.

I certify the above to be a true copy of resolutions passed by the
General Assembly.

JAMES H. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

SERVICE OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No. 306.]

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

EXPLANATORY

Of the application of the appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department contained in the act of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.

FEBRUARY 16, 1858.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 27, 1858.

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 22d instant, inquiring "what application has been made of the appropriation of \$2,500,000, contained in the 3d section of the act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858," I have the honor to submit the following explanation:

Between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1857, one half of that appropriation was drawn from the treasury, to wit: \$625,000 by requisition dated the 11th July, and \$625,000 by requisition of the 8th September, 1857. These requisitions were necessary to supply the place of accrued revenue in the process of collection; to defray the expenses of the quarter, such as for special agents, route agents, local agents, &c., who are paid monthly, and to place at the proper points by the 1st October the requisite funds to meet the general expenses of the department for the quarter expiring the day previous.

During the quarter ending December 31, 1857, \$407,000 of the appropriation was drawn, to wit: \$157,000 on the 6th, and \$250,000 on the 8th of November.

On the 9th of this month a requisition was made for \$125,000, and

on the 25th instant a further requisition for \$218,000, which, when paid, will leave in the treasury, subject to draft, the sum of \$500,000.

As moneys drawn from the United States treasury upon appropriations made by Congress are charged to a general cash account, and all cash payments are credited to the same account, it is scarcely practicable to show the separate and distinct application of any appropriation made for the general purposes of the department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
AARON V. BROWN,
Postmaster General.

Hon. J. GLANCY JONES,
*Chairman Committee of Ways and Means,
 House of Representatives.*

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

RECEIVED

On the application of the appropriation for the service of the Post Office Department contained in the act of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858.

FEBRUARY 16, 1858.

Post Office Department,
 January 27, 1858.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 23d instant, inquiring "what application has been made of the appropriation of \$2,500,000 contained in the 2d section of the act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858," I have the honor to submit the following explanation: Between the 1st July and the 30th September, 1857, one half of that appropriation was drawn from the treasury, to wit: \$1,250,000 by requisition dated the 11th July, and \$625,000 by requisition of the 1st September, 1857. These requisitions were necessary to supply the place of moneys received in the process of collection; to defray the expenses of the quarter, such as for special agents, route agents, local agents, &c., who are paid monthly, and to place at the proper disposal of the department for the quarter expiring the day previous. During the quarter ending December 31, 1857, \$167,000 of the appropriation was drawn, to wit: \$157,000 on the 6th, and \$250,000 on the 21st of November. On the 21st of this month a requisition was made for \$125,000, and

INDIAN SPOLIATIONS.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS,

INSTRUCTING

Her Senators and requesting her Representatives in Congress on the subject of Indian Spoliations.

FEBRUARY 16, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress on the subject of Indian Spoliations.

Whereas, certain Indians, located by the United States upon Territory adjacent to that of the State of Texas, have at various times made descents upon citizens of this State, committing robberies and other crimes; and whereas it is the duty of the general government to furnish protection against the assaults of the Indians, and that that government is consequently liable to indemnify the sufferers in such cases, therefore—

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Texas, That our senators in Congress are instructed and our representatives requested to call the attention of the general government to the frequently recurring depredations committed by Indians, and to urge the adoption of a more adequate system of protection against them.

Be it further resolved, That our senators be further instructed and our representatives requested to assist those of our citizens whose property may have been stolen or destroyed by the Indians aforesaid to enforce their claim for indemnity against the general government, in such manner as to them may seem meet and most effective.

Be it further resolved, That the governor is hereby requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to our senators and representatives, and to the President and Secretary of War of the United States.

Approved, January 16, 1858.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Austin, Texas, January 23, 1858.

I, the undersigned, Secretary of State of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the original joint resolutions on file in this department.

[SEAL.] Given under my hand and the seal of the department of State, the day and year first above within.

T. S. ANDERSON,
Secretary of State.

INDIAN RESOLUTIONS.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

The members and representatives of the Legislature in Congress on the
subject of Indian Resolutions.

THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF TEXAS.

Passed at the Session of the Legislature at Austin, Texas,
January 10, 1858.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS, passed by the Legislature of the State of Texas,
and approved by the Governor, on the subject of Indian Resolutions.

Whereas, certain Indians, located by the United States upon Terri-
tory adjacent to that of the State of Texas, have at various times
made incursions upon citizens of this State, committing robberies and
other crimes; and whereas it is the duty of the general government
to furnish protection against the assaults of the Indians, and that that
government is consequently liable to indemnify the sufferers in such
cases, therefore—

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That our
members in Congress be instructed and our representatives requested to
call the attention of the general government to the frequently recurring
depredations committed by Indians, and to urge the adoption of a
more adequate system of protection against them.

Be it further enacted, That our members be further instructed and
our representatives requested to resist those of our citizens whose
property has been stolen or destroyed by the Indians, and to
secure their claims for indemnity against the general govern-
ment in such manner as to them may seem best and most effective.
Be it further enacted, That the Governor is hereby requested to
transmit copies of these resolutions to our senators and represen-
tatives, and to the President and Secretary of War of the United States.
Approved, January 10, 1858.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, January 22, 1858.

I the undersigned, Secretary of State of the State of Texas, do
hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the
original joint resolutions on file in this department.

Given under my hand and the seal of the department of
State, the day and year first above written.

T. S. ANDERSON,

Secretary of State.

IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGE WATROUS.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS,

RELATIVE TO

The impeachment of Judge Watrous.

FEBRUARY 18, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A JOINT RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Texas, That whereas divers charges have been made against John C. Watrous, district judge of the United States for the eastern district of Texas, before the House of Representatives of the United States, with a view to his impeachment, and a committee of said House has reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That John C. Watrous, United States judge for the district of Texas, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors;

And it is required for the honor of the State of Texas, and is due to the accused, that all of said charges be promptly and fully investigated and finally acted upon; that, without intending to express any opinion as to the guilt or innocence of Judge J. C. Watrous, the representatives in Congress from this State are hereby requested to take such steps as may be necessary to cause a full investigation to be made, by the House of Representatives of the United States, during the present session, of all the charges that have been made against said John C. Watrous, and to use their best exertions to cause definite action to be taken thereon.

SEC. 2. *Be it further resolved,* That the governor is hereby requested to forward to each of the senators and representatives in Congress from this State, and also to said John C. Watrous, a certified copy of this joint resolution.

Approved January 19, 1858.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Austin, Texas, January 23, 1858.

I, the undersigned, secretary of state of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the original on file in this department.

Given under my hand and the seal of the department of state, the day and year first above written.

[L. s.]

T. S. ANDERSON,
Secretary of State.

DEFICIENCIES FOR PAPER, PRINTING, &c.

[To accompany Bill H. R. No 307.]

LETTER

FROM

C. WENDELL, LATE PUBLIC PRINTER,

IN REFERENCE TO

Moneys due him for work executed by order of Congress ; also sundry papers from other parties, bearing generally on the same subject.

FEBRUARY 23, 1858.—Ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON, *February* 17, 1858.

GENTLEMEN : On the 3d instant, I addressed a memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives praying for speedy action to enable the disbursing officers of the government to make payment of vouchers, now in my possession, for printing executed by order of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congresses.

I beg leave to call your especial attention not alone to the justice, but to the necessities of my case. A very large sum of money invested in an office combining all the modern improvements in the art of printing has enabled me to execute, in a manner I believe both prompt and satisfactory, the work of both Houses, including that for which I now ask payment. And whilst this large outlay has contributed something towards my professional pride, it has at the same time burdened me with a heavy debt which I am now carrying at a rate of interest absolutely ruinous.

It may be said that the erection of an expensive establishment is an act of indiscretion of my own. To this I reply, that any concern inferior to mine, in extent or completeness, would be entirely inadequate to the performance of the work of the government, in the time and manner demanded, sometimes by the urgency of a peculiar case and the pleasure of the House.

I hope I may be pardoned in saying, that no charge can be made with truth that I have failed to be prompt at all times, or that I have not executed the work in a style of art equal, it not superior, to that of any of my predecessors.

Having performed my part of the contract with the government

satisfactorily and in good faith, I appeal to your committee as the only medium through which I can hope to reach the House with my petition for even-handed justice. I ask nothing more, and will be satisfied with nothing less.

My expenses for interest only are now, and for some time have been, very large—rendered necessary for the protection of my honor—only because, in a large degree, of the failure of the government to pay me the amount properly audited and decided to be due me.

I can support this no longer, and unless relief comes quickly I will be compelled to yield to the force of circumstances, which I have labored industriously to prevent, and the effect of which, whilst it will be most disastrous to me, will in nowise be creditable to the government.

May I again most respectfully make a last appeal to your sense of justice, to do for me what, although a right, will nevertheless be esteemed a favor, by

Your most obedient servant,

C. WENDELL.

HON. GLANCY JONES,

And gentlemen of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Memorial of S. J. Megargee, of Philadelphia, contractor for supplying the government with paper, praying he may be paid the amount due him.

To honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States thirty-fifth Congress:

The undersigned, a citizen of Pennsylvania, respectfully represents, that he now holds a voucher of the government for the satisfactory performance of a contract for furnishing paper for the printing ordered by the 33d and 34th Congresses.

And further, that the payment of the certificate has long been delayed to his great inconvenience and loss; and now prays that you will enable the proper disbursing officer to discharge the obligation of the government, and to relieve your memorialist from his embarrassment; and he will ever pray.

S. J. MEGARGEE.

PHILADELPHIA, *February 4, 1858.*

The memorial of Lewis N. Rosenthal, for payment of lithographic printing for the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congresses.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned memorialist, a citizen of Pennsylvania, most respectfully represents that he now holds a proper voucher of the United

States government for the satisfactory performance of a contract for lithographic printing, done for the printing department, as ordered by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congresses.

And he further represents that the payment of the certificate which he now holds has been for a long time delayed, to his great inconvenience and loss.

He therefore prays that your honorable body may take such action as to prevent longer delay in the liquidation of a debt due and withheld.

He regrets the necessity which compels him to petition to your honorable body for this relief.

And your memorialist will ever pray.

LEWIS N. ROSENTHAL.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 15, 1858.

Memorial of J. & R. Kingsland.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States thirty-fifth Congress :

The undersigned, citizens of the State of New Jersey, respectfully represent that, having furnished, according to contract, a considerable quantity of paper for printing ordered by the 33d and 34th Congresses, and having now the evidence of the indebtedness of the government in the shape of certificates for the amount due, your memorialists respectfully pray your honorable bodies to enable the accounting and disbursing officers of the government to relieve them by the payment of the money due, and they will ever pray, &c.

J. & R. KINGSLAND

FRANKLIN, N. J., *February* 4, 1858.

Memorial of Keeney, Wood & Co., of Manchester, Connecticut, praying that they may be paid a balance due them on a contract for supplying the government with paper.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States thirty-fifth Congress :

Your memorialists, citizens of the State of Connecticut, beg respectfully to state that they furnished paper for the printing ordered by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congresses, and that there is a very large balance yet due them, and unpaid ; and your memorialists further state, that said paper was furnished to the lawful agent of the government, in strict compliance with the terms of the contract and the requirements of the law ; and for which they now hold the properly certified vouchers ; and, further, having performed in good faith their

part of the contract, they respectfully ask your honorable bodies to take such speedy action as will enable the proper officers of the government to perform theirs.

And your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

KEENEY, WOOD & CO.

MANCHESTER, CONNECTICUT, *February 3, 1858.*

Memorial of John Cassin, and Bowen & Cassin, praying compensation for his plates, furnished for the Japan Expedition.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

The undersigned, for himself and L. Bowen, trading as Bowen & Cassin, lithographers and colorists, Philadelphia, respectfully represents :

That, in pursuance of his business, he made proposals and was accepted as contractor for the furnishing of a portion of the plates of the United States Expedition to Japan, the Report of Surveys for a railroad to the Pacific ocean, and the Report of the Survey of the United States and Mexican Boundary ; that he has, as he believes, executed the work strictly according to the requirements of his contracts and in good faith, and there is now due him, for work delivered, a sum of money of such amount as to subject him to great inconvenience, and to greatly impair his business.

That he, therefore, respectfully petitions your honorable bodies for payment of the amounts due under his contracts, and will forever pray.

JOHN CASSIN,
BOWEN & CASSIN,

*Lithographers and Colorists, Southwest corner of Chestnut
and Eleventh streets, Philadelphia.*

BOUNDARIES OF OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORIES.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF

THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,

RELATIVE

To Oregon including a portion of the Territory of Washington within her boundaries as a State.

FEBRUARY 23, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on the Territories.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to Oregon including a portion of the Territory of Washington within her boundaries as a State.

Whereas the convention lately assembled in Oregon to form a constitution preparatory to that Territory claiming of Congress its admission as a State into the Union, in defining the boundaries of the proposed State, incorporated within its limits a large and fertile tract of land, now belonging to the Territory of Washington, the deprivation of which would materially affect its present and future prosperity: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, That the seeking thus to appropriate a valuable portion of the domain of an adjacent Territory, without its knowledge or consent, is an act of gross injustice, wanting in courtesy and right; and that our delegate in Congress be, and he is hereby, instructed to exert his influence to confine Oregon, so far as this Territory is concerned, to her present boundaries.

Passed December 15, 1857.

J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. C. PAGETT,
President of the Council.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Olympia, January 2, 1858.

I hereby certify the within to be a true copy of the original roll on file in this office.

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of the Territory.

THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON
AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY
JANUARY 1858

THE TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON
AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY
JANUARY 1858

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AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY
JANUARY 1858

DR. EVANS' GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WASHINGTON
TERRITORY.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF THE

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,

RELATIVE

To a geological survey by Dr. John Evans.

FEBRUARY 23, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to a geological survey by Dr. John Evans.

Whereas a geological survey has been made of this Territory by Dr. John Evans, the report of which we believe to be of great importance to the people, as serving to develop the resources of the country, as well as to aid in its early settlement: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, That our delegate is hereby instructed to use his influence to procure an appropriation by Congress to publish the report of Dr. John Evans at the earliest practicable period; and the secretary of the Territory is respectfully requested to forward certified copies of this resolution—one to our delegate, and one to Dr. John Evans, at Washington city.

Passed December 12, 1857.

J. S. M. VAN CLEAVE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
C. C. PAGETT,
President of the Council.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON,
Secretary's Office, Olympia, January 2, 1858.

A true copy.
[L. S.]

C. H. MASON,
Secretary of Territory.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION AND WAR OF 1812.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF KENTUCKY,

IN RELATION TO

The soldiers of the revolution and the war of 1812.

FEBRUARY 23, 1858.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS in relation to the soldiers of the revolution and the war of 1812.

Whereas more than forty years have elapsed since General Jackson fought and won the last great battle of the late war with Great Britain, at New Orleans, on the 8th day of January, 1815, and few of those who participated in that eventful struggle are left to tell the tale of their sufferings and services; by far the greater number, with mutilated limbs and broken constitutions, have gone down to the grave, many of them in penury and want; now and then we see an old survivor, too proud to beg, with shattered frame and mean attire, walking through our streets, or retired to some humble cabin in the mountains, sustained by his descendants. The war of the revolution achieved our liberty; the war of 1812 secured for us and our posterity our free institutions forever. In less than forty years after our revolutionary struggle a grateful Congress of the United States passed a general pension law for the benefit of the surviving officers and soldiers of that immortal conflict, at a time when the public treasury was empty, the nation poor in all its resources, and heavy war debts hanging over us. Now the nation is rich, its resources almost infinite, and no debt pressing upon us for payment, is it unreasonable to ask that similar justice be done to the gray-headed survivors of the war of 1812, and to the widows and children of those who are dead?

Be it therefore resolved, That, in our judgment, the present Congress of the United States ought to extend to the surviving soldiers of the war of 1812, and to the widows and orphans of those who are dead, the same pension system adopted for those of the revolution.

Resolved, That every principle of justice requires that the pensions of those who were wounded or otherwise disabled during the late war should commence at the date of the disability.

Resolved, That the pension laws in regard to the widows of revolutionary officers and soldiers, *as construed* and executed for the last twenty-five years, ought still to be administered with a fair and liberal spirit, and not according to technical precedents in civil or criminal cases.

Resolved, That, in our opinion, the pensions granted to the widows of officers and soldiers, dying or being killed in the services of the United States, ought to be extended ——— years.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the President and Vice President of the United States, and to each of our senators and representatives in Congress, with a respectful request of their early and favorable consideration.

DANIEL P. WHITE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN Q. A. KING,
Spcaker of the Senate.

Approved February 6, 1858.

C. S. MOREHEAD.

By the Governor :

MASON BROWN, *Secretary of State.*

...to the ...
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...the ...
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...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
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Resolved, That, in our opinion, the persons named in the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

DANIEL F. WHITE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JOHN O. RICE,

Speaker of the Senate

Approved February 5, 1864.

C. S. MORRISON.

By the Governor:

ELIAS HARRIS, Secretary of State.



House documents

Bd.: [112,k,1.] 1857/58 = Congress 35, Sess. 1

Washington, DC 1858

Am.b. 3040-112,k,1

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